

THE LAGOS STANDARD

'FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE.'

VOL XII--NO 16

LAGOS WEST AFRICA

JANUARY 3, 1906.

PRICE THREE-PENCE

THE BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LIMITED

Incorporated under the Companies' Act 1862 to 1890,
Whereby the Liability of Shareholders is Limited
to the Amount of their Shares.
CAPITAL.....£250,000.

In 25,000 Shares of £10 each.

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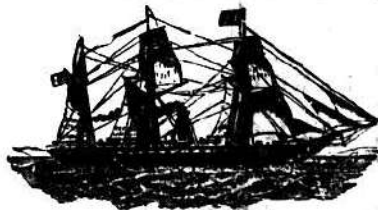
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The R. M. S. "MENDI"
will leave Lagos Roads on the
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calling at Accra, Cape Coast,
Sekondi, Axim and Sierra
Leone for mails and passeng-
ers and is timed to arrive a
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Passengers will embark at
the Agency wharf on the 7th
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Intermediate cargo will
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steamers.

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NOTICE.

DR. E. G. MACLEAN,

DENTIST,

Has returned to Lagos and is temporarily
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English, American, & French Patent Medicines
and Proprietary articles can be had Cheap Cheap

AT E. A. CAULCRICK'S.

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Druggist and compounder of prescriptions

The Family Dispensary,
BROAD STREET.

Via:-- Influenza Souffle, Eucalyptus Oil, Lavender, Camomile
Bottle, George's No. 1 Pleasant Grape Pills, George's No.
2 Gravel Pills, George's No. 3 Pills for the Piles, Coca Kola
Wine with Quinine, Mellin's Food, Benger food, Santa Mi-
dy, Santal Oil, Santal Capsules, Copalbar Capsules, Cascara
Tabloid, Quinine Tabloid, Sulphate of Quinine, Bercham-
Pills, Cocks Pills, Carter Little Liver Pills, Carter Nerve
Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Sargol's Pills,
Seigel's Syrup, Jamieson Electric Pills and Ointment, Jam-
ieson's Electric Tonic, Sarsaparilla Compound, Herba To-
nic and Nerve Essence, HOMOCERA, Ellimans Embroc-
tion, Vaseline, Swbrizes Long Tonic, Radway's Ready
Relief, Chlorodyne Lozenges, Corn Cure Cod, Liver
Oil Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil, D & L Extract of Malt,
Cough, Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, Carbolic
Ointment, Herbal Ointment, Charles Blood Mixture, Chlo-
rodyne, Enos Fruit Salt, Toothache Drops, Keaton's
Assimilant, Penning Cooling Powders, Keaton's Whooping
Cough Powders, Winslow Soothing Syrup, Camphor Table-
t, Epsom Salt, Special Cold Drawn Cough Oil, Essence
Peppermint, Zinc Ointment, Jodiform Ointment, Ball Tong-
ue Syrup, Dr. Herick's Pills, Capsicum Plaster, and
Belladonna Plaster, Alcock's Porous Plaster, Cubeb Caps-
ules, Rennes Magic Oil, ALPINE HERB TEA, P. Davis
Pain Killer, Stramonium Cigarettes for Asthma, Higgins
Kneem Syringes, Male and Female Glass, Syringes, Shav-
ing Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Pears Shaving Sticks, Pears-
Soap, Coal Tar Soap, Calvert Carbolic Soap, Wyeth's Ex-
tract of Malt, Vinolia Soap, Spray Producer, Chest Protec-
tor, Iral Disinfectant, Condys Fluid, Truss, Feeding Bottle,
Menthol Cones, Red Powder, Worm Powder and Tah-
le, Clinical Thermometers, Cherry Tooth Paste,
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favourite Prescription,
Extract of smart weed, Pleasant Purgative Pellet, Lolio
tablet, and all Healing salve, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Fo-
lows Syrup Hypophosphites, Zootrophs, Kennedy's Medica
Discovery, Rheumatic Liniment, Scrofula Ointment, Salt
Rheum ointment, Chlorobrom, Lactoseptine, Honeaca
Embrocation, Ellimans Embrocation for horse Hericks
German horse Liniments, Sycerone Alcohol de Mentha
Scotts Emulsion, Warners sale cure, Pagliano Syrup, C
vers 20 3 Carbolic Soap, Dentophenolene, Dog soap, Car-
bolic Disinfectant Powder, Woods Sarsaparilla, Dr Chan-
ning Sarsaparilla electric Cordial for female, Celerina, Be-
chams Cough Pills, Mother Wesley Pills and Ointment
Matco Injection, Scrubbs Cloudy ammonia, Karsworl
Creosote, Witch Hazel Balm, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Sues
Fulle's Earth Violet Powder, Bay Rum, Hairtress for the
hair, Bearine for the hair, Easoline for Mouthache, Keplers
Extract of malt and Cod Liver oil, D and L Cod Liver oil
Emulsion, Beef Iron and Wine, Pyny Pectoral for Cough
and Cold, Campbell Tonic Elixir for Indigestion, and Rheu-
matic tablet, Menthol Salve, Menthol pencil and Inhaler
Campbell Cathartic, compound Liquorice, Linseed meal
Keatings insect Powder, Keatings worm Hon Bon, Kaoutin
for headache, Sulphur Lozenges, Alleus Lung Balsam, Puff-
Face Powder, Cucumbe Jelly, Cordial peppermint, Dura-
Wine of the wood, Datura asthma cure, Chemical food, Qu-
nine and Iron Tonic, Carbo tooth paste, Tonga for Neu-
ralgia, Kennings Fever cure, and Tang Malar, Thompson
Nos. 1, 2, & 3, snapooder, Allenburys Infant 1st and 2nd
foods, Feeders and weaners Glass and Throat Pastilles, By-
Hypophosphites Digestive Tonic, Hemoglobin-Blood Form-
ing tonic, and Glycero-phosphate nerve tonic, Byrns ams a
Powerful tonic, Indian Root Pills, Vinolia Baby soap, Pink
Carbolic soap, Naphthalin Camphor for wardrobe, a
Book-case, Apenia, St Jacob's oil, Olive oil, Guya, to
Guys Gargle, Iodized Sarsaparilla, Snipholine, Balm
Hazeline, Charles B. Pills, Marking ink, whipton Pills,
Hair dye, Koko, Edwards Hairline, Pink perfection Pills,
Vaseline oil, Carbolated aseline, Diarrhea mixture, Bowell
Balsam of aniseed, Syrup of Fig, Holt Specific for Hooping
cough, Holiday Perfumes, Teething necklaces, Coward Balm
and Tonic, cotton wool, Lin and bandages, Flannel Band-
ages, Acacia Balsam, Malt Fern Vermouth, Great Ameri-
can Specific, Ajax Tablet, Tabloid Phenacetin, Tabloid
Antipyrin, Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies, Lancers Phos-
phodine, Pills and Ointment, Phospharine, pain killer per
box, Pain Expeller, Sonodon, assorted kinds and shades
of Spectacles, and eye Glasses also Photographic Chemical
plates, Mounts, Papers Gold and Silverate.

Branch at Ebute Metta opposite the
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Fresh Drugs for Dispensing always in Stock and Dose
Prescriptions are put up accurately and finished while
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DR. GUILLIÉ'S
Tonic Antibilious Elixir

For more than eight years Dr. GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir has been successfully employed for

which may be caused through want of funds or incurring heavy liabilities, could by application to the Court of Bankruptcy have his matter considered by that Court; and the Court, dealing with his creditors, payment is made *pro rata* out of all available assets. In like manner, would a Capitalist who gives out credit to a merchant; finding that his outlay is unnecessarily delayed, gives a notice to his debtor, subsequently taking proceedings against him in Bankruptcy; the debtor thus brought under strict and close examination or investigation, should his assets be found not sufficient to cover the amount of his liabilities or the slightest intimation of fraud be discovered or it be found out, that reckless speculation had been freely indulged in, oblivious of all responsibilities and consequences, all justification would such a one deserve for the infliction of the most condign punishment which would have the salient effect of serving as a deterrent to men of similar, kindred degeneracy. The provision of the law to meet the exigencies, as they exist in the Colony by the old and obsolete code of ordinances in force, do not meet the case, either of the one or of the other. The Debtors' prison does not now appear and is not considered to have such a terror or cause such a dread to the host forming the pushing class who plunge into business obtaining credit with "a motive," these latest developments of commercial activity and fraud adopting the old trick of keeping no books, and secreting in secure nooks and corners, all that is available have invariably been successful in landing the creditor in the most uncomfortable and sorry plight; who seeing no other way out of the chasm and chaos resort to the course of despoiling his debtor to the Debtors' prison to be boarded at a cost of something like sixpence or ninepence per day, from his own already impoverished exchequer; whilst, on the other hand the honest business man would seem doomed and is done for, from no apparent fault of his own, and after judgment has been obtained against him by his creditor he is at the mercy of being continually harassed, till death should intervene as a happy relief, or a timely retreat to some impenetrable jungle the alternative. It is exceedingly essential that such a law, as the Bankruptcy law, be in force in Lagos: in this way, should a debtor, on examination believed, there is the possibility of his having another start in life after his discharge, and may fare more successfully than he did at first, and become an ornament to the community, whilst, on the other hand, the punishments and risks involved in not getting clear after examination would undoubtedly tend otherwise. It would thus be a boon to the capitalist and his client; the establishment of a Bankruptcy Court in the Colony; no commercial community could well be considered secure lacking such a provision; a sure deterrent to dishonest and reckless speculators. A blessing to him that gives, and him that takes.

NEWS TELEGRAMS. THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Dec. 25.
 London, 23rd December. The *Daily Telegraph* today says that its warning with reference to "cutting the painter" was based on actual knowledge it had known for months that it a new Government came into office, it was determined to dictate in matters connected with South Africa. Ministers of proved loyalty would head a pacific accession to the movement which outside Natal would not encounter serious opposition.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Melbourne Correspondent says that Government's decision with regard to the Chinese has caused tremendous satisfaction in Australia.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have sailed for South Africa.

The strike is only partial in St. Petersburg, though a number of strikers caused huge disorders which however were quelled by the Cossacks.

The fighting in Moscow is most serious. The troops everywhere are desperately resisted by the Revolutionists.

Thousands of Lithuanians have invaded the province of Vitebsk with the intention of annexing it to the Lithuanian republic. Moscow revolutionists had planned to seize the municipal buildings, station, and State Bank and then to proclaim an armed rising but the Governor discovered the plan and massed the troops. The slaughter was immense.

Dec. 27.
 Petersburg, 25th December. Fighting occurred in Moscow yesterday, but ceased at midnight. St. Petersburg was quiet yesterday, but the streets were full of crowds.

Two French warships had been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Russia and protect French inhabitants.

At Moscow fighting and cannonading were proceeding on Monday night in several parts of the city, the barricades being desperately defended. The city is beginning to feel the lack of provisions.

London 26th December. The Council of workmen in St. Petersburg have decided to continue the strike and to adopt vigorous measures against those railways, factories and workshops which have not yet struck. Encounters between the troops and workmen have occurred in many places. Communication with Russia is huful, and there is no indication of the position in the Baltic provinces, Caucasus, and Southern Russia of the revolutionary movement hanging fire.

In Poland and at Moscow the strikers are continuing the struggle with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Certain revolutionary leaders interviewed at Petersburg stated that they expected to be beaten eventually but are not dismayed as though it is anticipated, the insurrection is crushed for years, they would then have recourse to a reign of terror. They declared that they are determined to ruin the finances of the Empire.

Dec. 28.
 London, 27th December. A new Electoral Law for Russia which has been promulgated maintains the principle of indirect elections and proclamations, and observes that the most western countries should not possess universal suffrage, but that nevertheless a very extended suffrage especially to cities should be granted.

News from Moscow states that the insurgents are ceasing to fight behind the barricades which are useless against the artillery, and are beginning to show signs of fatigue, but they declare that they will renew the struggle in January or February. The Government which estimates the casualties in Moscow at fifteen thousand hopes to suppress the revolt in three days. A correspondent describes Moscow as resembling one of the ruined cities of Manchuria.

The British Consular Assessor has resumed duties in the Mixed Court at Shanghai. No further disorders are reported.

A Pekin telegram says that the movement in China for the Chinese is growing, and alarming foreigners. The boycott of America goods still continues, and a very serious boycott of Indian opium is now advocated in consequence of the incidents at Shanghai.

Dec. 29.
 London, 28th December. The *Daily Telegraph* says that the War Stores' Commission in South Africa having instructed that proceedings shall be taken against certain persons wearing the King's uniform, the War Office have taken steps to carry out the commission's instruction, and the matter will come before the public Courts in due course. John Burns in an electoral speech at Battersea said that the policy in Colonial matters was for equal rights, and that all Whites would do their best to see that South Africa was given a responsible Government as soon as possible.

Birrell in an electoral address at Bristol said that one of the Government's first acts would be to amend the Educational Act.

Canada has offered 250,000 acres of land to General Booth for settlement purposes.

In Moscow the revolutionaries are resorting to train-wrecking in order to prevent reinforcements arriving. Mischenko the famous Cossack leader has arrived, and commands the Grenadiers. The revolutionaries have wrecked the Treasury at Wysokie in Poland securing fifty thousand sterling. Minor disorders continue in St. Petersburg and Warsaw, which towns are evidently awaiting the outcome of Moscow affairs.

The close of the holidays witnessed the resumption of activity in political headquarters of the Unionists. The Home Rule outcry is disquieting to the Liberals who have published a pamphlet containing information for Liberal candidates which emphasises the necessity of not shirking the issue.

Dec. 30.
 London, 29th December. The United Irish League of Great Britain has decided that the Irish voters in Great Britain shall support the Liberals irrespective of the Education question. O'Brien, Dillon, and Redmond have arrived at an agreement regarding election tactics with a view to securing the United Irish Party.

It is stated that the Army Council has ordered the suspension of enlistment in home service battalions which Arnold Forster introduced.

The *Daily Telegraph* ascertains in connection with the War Stores' scandals that one junior officer, and two non-commissioned officers in the London district have been placed under close arrest.

The whole of the Moscow Revolutionary Committee were arrested yesterday. An attack on the Police Barracks was repulsed with great loss. The Revolutionists afterwards distributed pamphlets announcing an armistice.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Calcutta. They were welcomed by Earl Minto and Lord Kitchener.

The Commonwealth Government has prohibited the importation of opium except for medicinal purposes. All Australian States will lose Revenue thereby.

The following Peerages are officially announced: Sir William Wills, and Commoners Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Hayter, Stanhope, Hemphill, Joicey

and Charles Wilson.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

MOHAMMED SHUTE.

One of the wealthiest and most influential Mohammedans in Lagos was Muhammed Shute, a native of Sierra Leone and who came with his father an Imam in 1844 to Badagry with other captives.

Five years after when his father died he removed with his mother and his newly married wife to Lagos during the civil war under King Akintoye. After peace had been restored by the accession of Dosumu and the British whom he extended his trading business as far as to the Niger, leaving his brother as Agent at Lagos. He visited Niger in 1868 where he carried on trade for seventeen years, and returned home a very wealthy merchant. He was liberal in the cause of his religion and had many paupers that lived daily, solely on his bounty. His liberality and zeal for the advancement of Mohammedanism culminated in his erecting a very splendid mosque at his own expense at the cost of over £3,000 with quarters for the Imam and the Muezzin, for which the Sultan of Turkey conferred upon him the honorable decoration of the Order of the Medjidie, the highest distinction that can be bestowed on a civilian, with the title of Bey of the Ottoman Empire. This was publicly conferred on him at the opening of the Mosque, through Alidu Lah Quilliam president of the Liverpool Muslim Association, who came to Lagos for that purpose. He died not long after, deeply regretted by his friends and people. His act of self denial has since been emulated by Christians in Lagos who have so much still to learn of zeal and liberality in the cause of religion from their fellow Mohammedans.

EFFECTS OF RUM AND GIN IN IJEBU KEMO.
 The chiefs of Ijebu Kemo observing the evil effects of rum and gin on their people, petitioned the Governor of Lagos in the following pathetic terms:—

"Our country is practically ruined by the liquor traffic. Many of our children become impotent and our women barren. We do not know how to prevent it or lessen the evil more than to impose duty on rum and gin, the rate being three-pence on a case of gin and demijohn, two shillings on a barrel of rum. Amounts thus collected will be for the making of better roads to Ikoro, Obada, and clearing the water way to Obada market, and to support the King. King Akintoye of Ijebu Kemo ruled over forty two towns, having Ofin as his capital.

THE RAILWAY ROUTE IN YORUBALAND.

To assist in the development of the trade and the resources of the country a railway line has been proposed to be made, commencing from Ebute Meta passing near Yaba, Ogbu, Agege, Ota, crossing the river Ilo, some distance below and to the right of the latter town. From thence branching off in an easterly direction from the ordinary route to Abeokuta. After crossing the Ilo and Apin rivers, it passes through the villages Agbon and Olodo near Osokori; again touches the ordinary route near Amuwo a distance of forty miles from Ebute Meta. From thence the route runs to Tete, and about four miles from Aro wharf, then branches off in an easterly direction of four miles to Orile Ido near Ibadan, crossing the Ijebu route to Ibadan, proceeding still twenty miles further eastward takes anotherly direction through Lalupon, passing Ofin on the west and Iwo on the east, on to Odo Oban, Opara, and Ogbomoso, a distance in all of 160 miles. From Ogbomoso it is continued to Ilorin where running parallel with the river Awon it is carried up to Shonga on the Niger the whole distance of 240 miles.

ADVANTAGE.

There is no more promising country for a railway West Africa than the hinterland of Lagos. The large towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, Iwo, Ogbomoso and Ilorin with a population of about 500,000 people are all on or near the route. The route would terminate at the Niger, and goods to and from the middle river would need to be conveyed about 240 miles by rail to Lagos instead of 800 miles by water to Akassa.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ORDINANCE.

By this Ordinance it was passed that any one who, shall unnecessarily beat, illtreat, over-ride, over-drive, abuse or cause or procure to be cruelly or unnecessarily beaten, illtreated, over-driven, over-ridden, abused or tortured animal, starved or by other neglect cause unnecessary pain or suffering to any animal, convey or carry or cause to be conveyed or carried in any ship, boat, canoe, or any vehicle basket or cage or otherwise any animal in such manner or position as to subject such animal to unnecessary pain or suffering shall be guilty of an offence under the Ordinance and shall

To the Editor of the [illegible] me to acknowledge the following contributions from subscribers' lists towards defraying the cost of a premium purchased for use in the [illegible]

world seeking the means of gaining some livelihood, he poses himself in the condition of full-fledged manhood, and how does he fare? where his predilection is for the mercantile, and if successful, a berth is secured him in any of the various grades of clerkships so common, we find this youthful aspirant imbued with the notion that it is indispensable and absolutely inseparable to the lofty status he accidentally finds himself, to don himself in the latest turn-out of an Isaac Walton's or John Piggott's establishment, much above his individual rank and positively above his anticipative income. It does not seem that any consideration weighs much with him as of vital importance, other than to be thus arrayed, which he pursues with such an extraordinary persistency and extravagance, that marks him a *paria* among his environment and tickles on lookers at the sight of the *droits mania*. With the paltry and almost insignificant sum that some of these youths would certainly be in the receipt of especially on the start, plus this extraordinary parade and exhibition, common to Regent Street or Piccadilly, it is well worth conjecturing when the badness and dullness of trade is put in, how do these folks effect the manipulation of these habiliments. Truly, the Lagos typical youth is a mystic incarnation. Ideas of economy and thrift are completely founded in the early stages of their life's career; thoughts of the morrow, with its practical and positive future stranded on the littoral shores of thoughtlessness and negligence. The general tendency it thus becomes obvious, weighs on the side of extravagance in all forms and possible descriptions. The Cycle, at one time appared to be the craze, at present there is an abatement, the minimum figure of cycles in the colony would be about five hundred. Observing this tendency in our youths of too readily making outlays on what may be regarded, non-essentials, it is deplorable that lack of ardour and thoughtful aspirations should be so significant. This being the general feature of the young men of the colony, as was observed in a previous article a few weeks ago, produced in the columns of this journal, a much more difficult condition of affairs exists with regard to the girls of the Colony. Their after life, when school days are over, seem to be a purposeless dreamy run of existence; their evident aim and aspiration, after leaving school is to be married; this is no doubt right in its own way and much to be wished for, but, at all the happiness attached to such a condition can be secured? Unfortunately however, it is not generally the experience or possibly better put, does not seem so. In European countries, circumstances and conditions are more favourable and reassuring; the young lady of Europe, does not necessarily look up as the African girl trained in many of the varied denominational schools, after leaving such schools, necessarily and naturally looks up to getting married, as her only salvation, and a compulsory step. There is almost, we say almost; scarcely, no calling or profession opened to the masculine sex which has not been assailed and most successfully and satisfactorily too, by the young ladies of Europe. There have been so victorious in their competitions for all possible posts to which they are eligible, equal with the young men, that the latter, strange to say, are having lamentably largely in the rear. In Africa such condition of things do not exist; but the pure aboriginal native lass of Abeokuta, Lagos, or Yoruba Hinterland fares, far better and towers immensely over her native sister of foreign culture, in being self dependent, self-reliant and doubtless more useful, from the practical and peculiar training given to her, and adapting her to her environment, whereas in the case of the girls it is to the schools of the various denominations which would not be expected to do much more than they have done or are doing, no such arrangement or provision for fitting them for practical life is generally made: there are a great many schools taught in schools which are certainly useless in after life. A girl would be of more use as a value at home, who could get up a collar, darn a pair of socks, and cook a chop decently, than if she were taught free-hand drawing which although good in its own way is entirely forgotten by most children after leaving. It is therefore a matter quite as grave, the consideration of the future of the rising generation of the Colony: the future fathers and mothers of the Country. How far are these fitting themselves for the very difficult and hazardous task that now is looming before them? It would be for them to mould conditions, not conditions moulding them. Be the lion, not the cowl. Be galvanized out of the Pappah, then hope for the future.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Jan. 3.

London, 2nd January. Balfour speaking at Lexington said that the question of Chinese Labour was not one between the millionaire and the working man, nor one of morals, but that the

question was, should they destroy an industry whereon the prosperity of South Africa depends. He dwelt on the fact that the present leader of the House of Lords approved and amend the system of indentured labour in British Guiana, and be reprobated in the strongest language the methods of the Radicals to hoodwink the public by saying that they felt most strongly the gross injury done to public morals. He declared that Bannerman at the Albert Hall had deluded his audience into believing that Chinese Labour would be abolished, whereas after winning by-elections on the cry of slavery, the Government had no more notion of preventing the colonies carrying on the so-called slavery, than of resigning.

At the Indian National Convention at Calcutta a resolution was passed regretting the subjection of Indians in South Africa and urging the Indian Government to prohibit the emigration of coolies until their status as Britishers was recognised.

Winston Churchill's life of Randolph Churchill published to-day, was warmly praised.

The gold imports for 1905 show an increase of four and a half million, chiefly due to South Africa.

Minor disorders are taking place in Russia. There has been fierce fighting between the workmen and troops in which three hundred were killed.

The Freights Conference is closed. The Colonial delegates have signed a report. The Portuguese delegates were not authorised to pledge their Government. The South Africans are confident that the proposals will result in a free and open freight market.

Jan. 4.

London, 3rd January. Official circles in Berlin are surprised at the present French nervousness. German Bankers have informed French financial circles that there is not the slightest ground for fearing any German aggression.

The election campaign is in full progress. A remarkable variety of issues are presented in the different electoral addresses. The Unionists generally place the Fiscal and Home Rule issues in forefront while the Liberals dwell more particularly on Free Trade and Domestic Reform. Mr. Balfour's electoral address states that if the Unionists are returned, Fiscal Reform will be their first duty. Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Carparven foreshadowed the speedy disestablishment of the Welsh Church, the creation of a National Council of Education for Wales, and stated that he hoped that the powers of the Local Government Board, Home Office, and Board of Trade would be delegated to Welsh authority.

News from Moscow states that six hundred and seventy bodies have been buried, and that two thousand are in the hospitals. The St. Petersburg Committee of Women have decided on a two days strike to commence on the 22nd of January, the anniversary of Bloody Sunday, as a sign of national mourning. The daily casualties in the provinces are about two thousand.

Jan. 5.

London, 4th January. A renewed wave of apprehensiveness exists on the eve of the Moroccan Conference. The Spanish and Italian Press are most pessimistic, the latter is remarkable for its distinct note of hostility to Germany. The Times in commenting on the Freights Conference says that there has been no defence of the system of the shipping ring on the public grounds that it is idle for newspapers to pretend that rebates benefit commerce.

The political parties in England are now settling down for a steady fight. The Fiscal question is again asserting prominence. Mr. Balfour replying to a question in the course of his speech last night said that the country could not pay damages involved by breach of contract for the Chinese, but that those who desired would be repatriated. At any cost he hoped that the Transvaal when it got its responsible Government four or five months hence would stop the atrocity at present in its midst.

Reuter learns that the Portuguese oppose the prohibitory legislation against freights. Captain Machado when interviewed stated that he regretted that no settlement had been reached. The proposed legislation creates instead of removes difficulties which he cannot recommend his Government to adopt.

It is unofficially announced at Washington that the United States claims prior right at the Morocco Conference owing to America having abolished piracy in those ports and having concluded the first Treaty with Barbary.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at Manchester said that the Government could not arrange for a preferential union with the colonies involving the food tax. That soon as possible the direction of the Transvaal's policy would be transferred to a representative democratic assembly. That Government would not continue in office unless returned by a substantial majority. The question of the Colonial conference presented no difficulties to Government and would receive every succour.

agement. Lord Elgin would be free and open with reference to the South Africa Government's policy and broadly allow South Africa to manage her own affairs.

Jan. 6.

London, 5th January. Chamberlain when speaking at Derby was immediately shouted down. He repeatedly attempted to resume and kept his feet for nearly an hour fighting his way against his tormentors, but finally gave up after being allowed to speak for only a few minutes. About 4,500 people were present.

Asquith speaking at Sheffield said that the national expenditure had risen 43 millions in the last ten years, half of which was spent on the army and navy; that there was a wide field for remission in taxation including coal, tea, and sugar, and the income tax, but that a remission was impossible without a reduction in expenditure. He hoped to be able to economise without weakening the services.

The railways throughout Russia are resuming work.

Cannibals have eaten Doctor Stewart a Medical Officer of the Southern Nigeria Government.

A scientific expedition under the leadership of Viscount Montmorres leaves Liverpool tomorrow for West Africa to investigate the fibre producing prospects of the country, the improvement of West Coast products, and the extermination of insect pests.

Jan. 8.

London, 6th January. The heat of the political campaign is increasing and rowdiness is prevalent generally among Conservative meetings.

The American delegates to the Moroccan Conference have been instructed to protest against France's Germanisation and to maintain an open door policy.

The Standard states that Sir Edward Grey is formally informed that he will support his French claims at the Moroccan Conference.

It is understood that Mr. Haldane is revising the system of five years' service with the colours, and seven in the reserve.

Mr. J. H. Burns speaking at Battersea said that the militia would be called out very soon and recruited in those districts where work was scarce.

The reports for the United Kingdom for the year 1905 are: Imports 2,74,422, an increase of 14,422; Exports 3,10,272, an increase of 29,322.

London, 7th January. It is now believed that the German White back on Morocco will come to a judicious decision and is not serious. The Kaiser is unwilling to cause any international eye of the Conference. Nevertheless it is rumoured that Germany intends to insist that the powers cooperate in policing the frontier to which France claims an exclusive right.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

FATHER CHAUSSÉ.

Father Chausse, a first Roman Catholic Bishop, op in Lagos, was born in 1845 of parents and a family well known for their deep piety. His episcopacy he was called upon to fill was in 1892, and to his family that no-dignified bishop, was paid to him to the throne. Ordained priest at Lyons in 1870, he retired for West Africa the following year, and was stationed at Porto Novo, where his diligence and devotedness to the service of his Church and people recommended him to the post of Superior General of the Mission. Among the changes and good work done for the rise and welfare of the people in Western Africa, and which will ever stand as memorials of his love and zeal for Africa cannot be better expressed than in the very words of a reviewer of his life thus:—

"He multiplied schools, dispensaries and hospitals. He built Churches in Porto Novo, Lagos and other places, churches which should be the pride of Catholic communities in West Coast of Africa. He redeemed slaves established a school farm and several christian villages. He undertook long journeys and went as far as Bida, as also several other places on the banks of the Niger. He established a Mission at Abeokuta and another at Oyo &c. He was a born organiser which appeared in the different organisations for successful work; and rightly earned therefore the high office of the Bishopric to which he was called in July 1891 as Bishop of Cumana and Vicar Apostolic of Benin."

FELICITATIONS EXPRESSED BY THE BISHOP WHO CONSECRATED HIM.

"I wish you many years of peace in your dark continent and may you teach and convert and redeem a great number of the faithful."

His work as Bishop.

He was not less laborious in his work as Bishop than when he was High Priest, for he was one of those who believed that the office of a Bishop was

Ajayi Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) -- A General History of the Yoruba Country. Lagos Standard, Jun 14, 1905 Mar 7, 1906

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Confirmation
to Yoruba,
works for the
Lyons and
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THE BISHOP OF LYONS TO THE CHURCH IN YORUBALAND

When you hear of a Mission, you will give pastoral benediction to many priests. You will tell them that they are in the faith, avoiding the snares of the devil, and that they will spread the Kingdom of Christ through Africa, and that they be in Christ, and then according to the precepts of the Apostles and then he said to the Bishop: "Procedite in nomine Domini."

THE BISHOP'S ILLNESS AND DEATH.

The Bishop took ill at his return to Lyons, and growing weaker and sicker was visited by the Bishop of Lyons to whom he made his confession and then received the blessed viaticum from his hands. At his dying moments he was again visited by the Bishop of Lyons who gave him extreme unction, and holding a crucifix in his hands he gave his soul to God. He died at Lyons in February 1894 at the age of 49. His funeral was attended by the Archbishop of Lyons, four hundred clergy, students of all grades and a large concourse of people.

EXPRESSION OF GRIEF BY THE CHURCH AT LAGOS.
Let us pray for him that he may be admitted soon stronger to the elect, and he will not cease to help us in this vale of tears.

O venerable Father, O dear Pastor you will have more than an exterior demonstration, you will have the remembrance, the regrets and the prayers of your friends, priests and faithful people.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined
The brightest, the wisest, the meaneast of mankind."

POPS.

The Collegiate School was founded in Lagos in 1895 by the Venerable-Archdeacon Henry Johnson. He undertook the task with fair promises of help and support from his countrymen and began with thirty pupils; this number soon increased to between fifty and sixty. It had been planned that this School would in course of time be affiliated to one of the Universities of England, but unfortunately like other previous independent schemes, the closing of the School and the entire abandonment of the scheme added to the numerous examples of native enterprises that had proved a failure. This reflected most shamefully the lack of persistency in the African and the remarkable selfishness that existed at this time among all classes of educated natives of Lagos. But there is this consolation that some of these highly favoured pupils that received their eighteen months education in this short lived College, may in some other established Colleges on the West Coast, complete their course and make their mark among their own tribe and people.

MORTALITY IN LAGOS.

The rate of mortality rose very high from the close of last year 1894 and caused by the influenza epidemic. Within six months the number of deaths was nine hundred and twenty four. Europeans suffered as equally as the natives. The Lagos Government has been very active in the matter of sanitation but for which thousands would have in that same period been swept away. The marsh lands within the town together with the muddy places among the native population not yet attended to, are emitting effluvia which tainted the air and rendered it deadly mostly to Europeans.

THE REV C. B. MACAULAY.

The Rev C. B. Macaulay deserves a place in the history of the Yoruba Country as being one of the worthies that have influenced the nation for good. Born in 1829 at Sierra Leone, he received his education under the auspices of the C.M.S. at their Grammar School where he distinguished himself by carrying off almost the chief prizes of the School every year. He was after his school course employed as Catechist of the C.M.S. in a village at Sierra Leone, but circumstances compelled him to resign the post when he left Sierra Leone in 1857 for Yorubaland where his career had been one of a very chequered kind. Of a bold and undaunted spirit that could not be conquered by circumstances however adverse he embarked on mercantile enterprise in Lagos and Abeokuta, in which he was far from being successful. He however joined the Government as an official at Palms, Badagry and Lagos, but resigned his post although lucrative to join Governor Glover his friend and supporter in the Ashanti expedition of 1873-4. Losing his post in the Government at the close of the expedition, he found his way to the Lagos Methodist con-

gregation and the high moral character. He was first employed as Principal of the Wesleyan High School which school it may safely be affirmed was founded by him. He was afterwards ordained a Wesleyan Minister. In this capacity he laboured in Lagos and Ibadan. At this latter place he took ill and was forced down to Lagos but to enter into his eternal rest at the age of sixty seven. He stands an extraordinary instance of those who by dint of diligence and persistency could turn the very tide of fate making adverse circumstances a prosperous one. Although he has not left behind him any literary work as a monument of his learning yet the result of his life and work will for a long time shed in Yorubaland a lustre to his memory.

FATHER SEDANT.

Father Sedant of the Roman-Catholic Mission was one who cannot be easily forgotten in his connection. He laboured in Lagos from 1884 till his death in 1895 and was the distinguished organist of that church, at whose finger touch he drew several of other denominations to the Catholic Services. Several young men of that church received their musical training from him. His special work as a priest seemed to be to implant the principles of Roman Catholicism in the rising youths of that church by teaching them the Catechism of their religion. He had the honour of first introducing into Lagos the largest organ that was ever used in Church Services. He died of African fever several of his predecessors, and has his grave among us in Lagos. In a review of his life and work he is described as a Christian and philanthropist kind, affable, easily approached and especially beloved by children who stood in no awe of the good priest. Assiduous in visiting the sick and the poor whose necessities he relieved as much as he was able without distinction of religion.

The following poem was composed by a Roman Catholic youth in Memoriam:—

Peace to the priest, whom the rising sun—
No more shall meet at morning prayer—
Peace to the musician; whose master hands
The exquisite organ, shall no more touch,
Its melodious strains no more bring out.
Peace to the man; who had the spirit,
Of a child who deemed himself of easy life
Of matrimony of social joys.
Could any say thou spokst at to him a harsh word,
Or castst at him an angry look?
Alas! Thou art gone to the bourne—
Where there is no return—
Leaving us and they to mourn for thee!

M. J. ROCHA.

MRS. R. B. BLAIZE.

"By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed
By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned
By strangers honoured and by strangers mourned."

ANON.

Mrs. R. B. Blaize the wife of R. B. Blaize was born in Sierra Leone in 1852. She received her education partly at Sierra Leone and partly at Lagos, and finally in England and France. Her father was one of the old Sierra Leonean daddies that wished for the high education of their children and could spend their all to obtain their object. Married to R. B. Blaize, she kept the model of a home in Lagos where many wives could learn to bring happiness and peace to their own homes. She was very economical and aided her husband in his business, and both enjoyed the results of their prudence and economy in the large wealth they had accumulated for themselves and their children. Her children were well brought up, respectable, pious and godly. She was a strict Methodist, even her marrying a Churchman could not dissuade her from relinquishing the principles of Methodism she had imbibed from her youth. She notwithstanding advanced the cause of her husband's church in conjunction with her own by giving concerts and entertainments and by holding bazaars, the proceeds of which went towards the support of these churches. She was remarkably a friend of the poor especially those of her sex, old women, of both Methodist and Church who regularly lived upon the earnings of her private work at home, and who also enjoyed her regular visits to them at home to read the Word of God to them, pray with them, and exhort them to glorify God in their state. In such acts of charity and piety revealed only after her death in 1895 she excelled many of her educated native sisters, who seldom extended their acts of charity beyond their own home circles. And to crown all, certain amounts of money was bequeathed by her to these poor women, her pets, at her death. Some native educated christian women of the higher classes in their own way may be making the poor in their neighbourhood happy but it is only time that will reveal one such, who has combined personal piety deep spirituality and humility and exemplary plain living with the acts of charity. It is only one who has secured the happiness of her husband and children at home that can enhance that of her neighbours. Where can we find an equal? She died on a visit to England where she had gone for

among those of her civilisers.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC 1895.

Bishop Tugwell C. M. S. being convinced of the ruin the Liquor Traffic is bringing upon the country and that it is a powerful impediment in the way of the progress of the gospel summoned a meeting of some influential native Christians of all denominations to consult on the matter. It was proposed that a Mass Meeting be held in the Glover Memorial Hall to put the matter in its true light to the public and to form resolutions to be forwarded to England with a view to putting a stop to it. Several Mass Meetings were held at Abeokuta, Ibadan, and Oyo when resolutions towards putting a stop to the trade were adopted, and documents containing the following number of signatories were forwarded with the resolutions. Abeokuta 8207 Ibadan 2308 Lagos 1482.

THE OYO TRAGEDY.

It was rumoured in Lagos in 1895 but a mere fabrication, that Adeyemi, King of Oyo was killed by the British Resident of Ibadan the renowned Captain Bower. The news created a great stir in Lagos among all classes and a Mass Meeting was held when a deputation consisting of four men of different Yoruba tribes viz Messrs I. S. John, J. N. John, E. S. Kester, and J. T. Rife to ascertain the fact. It was afterwards on their report, found that the Kings of Iseyin and Oyo have given sufficient occasion to Captain Bower to bombard Oyo and reduced it to an English Protectorate, and the King himself attributed the disaster to his own imprudence when he first invited the English to his aid, and his chiefs did not permit him to fulfil the conditions the Captain offered him. The King was not killed but escaped in the action to his farm where he was brought to the city by his chaplain the Rev. S. Johnson, and welcomed by Captain Bower whom he afterwards found to be his real friend. The Captain though a young officer with full Caucasian blood, hot tempered but kind and judicious, was a man for the then circumstances and state of the Interior. He was both loved and feared by the native chiefs. His boldness and undaunted character, his readiness for any emergency made him the Ibadan terror. But for his prudent action harsh and mild when necessary, the peace of Ibadan, Ijesa and the interior countries would not have been so early secured and without bloodshed. Governor Carter's decided action in favour of Captain Bower's bombardment of Oyo during the excitement in Lagos deserves praise.

CHANGES AT OYO.

The king's houses were rebuilt, the king was installed to rule under the British Resident and act under his advice. Slaves were not allowed to leave their masters without just and sufficient grounds. Several cruel practices hitherto adopted by the long sea-ed, viz human sacrifice, mutilation, castration for adultery, exorbitant fines and general oppression. The people all felt the changes were for their good; agriculture was encouraged, trade developed and peace, liberty and general safety prevailed.

THE JUBILEE OF THE YORUBA MISSION.

The Jubilee of the C.M.S. Missions, was celebrated throughout the Yoruba Mission in 1895. Services were held, sermons were preached and lectures were delivered, all containing references to successes of the Mission these past fifty years. The young men not satisfied with the disbursement of the amount subscribed for the occasion, formed themselves into a Committee and raised over £60 to £80 which they squandered in three days in feasting processions and general distribution to the poor. At Abeokuta and Ibadan the Jubilee was celebrated according to the circumstances of the places, and all felt that the country was particularly indebted to the C.M.S. for the spiritual advancement, evangelisation and even the material progress of the country.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TRANSLATIONAL WORK.

New and revised translation has been undertaken by the Rev. Father Bastian, who completed a translation of three different books in the Yoruba language; two for Church use viz: the Mass Book and the New Testament, and one for School use.

BLAIZE'S GIFT.

Richard Beale Blaize a Sierra Leonean native but resident at Lagos, in commemoration of the jubilee of his birth in 1895 gave (a) to the Native Pastorate Church of Lagos £1,000. (b) to the C.M.S. Lagos Grammar School £1,000 (c) to the Lagos Circuit C.M.S. £100 (d) Poor Fund for the poor of the Wesleyan Church in memory of Mrs. Blaize £100. Mr. Blaize was an earnest and honest merchant who accumulated his wealth by diligence and thrift. His munificent gift shut the mouths of his detractors, for it proved him to be a kind generous and liberal native. He will ever stand an example to all gifts.

BISHOP PELLET.

A successor to Bishop Chubb was secured in Father Pellet who was consecrated Bishop of Retimo and Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic congregation among which he had laboured previously to his consecration. His first charge made in English and translated into Yoruba contained very much of value to the

Churches of his Diocese in the matter of marriage and morality in general. He was the first to hold an ordination service in the Roman Catholic Church on the West Coast of Africa when he admitted a student from France into the Orders of Sub-deacon, Deacon and Priest within a fortnight.

BISHOP TUGWELL'S LETTER ON MORTALITY.

The Chiefs of Lagos held a Mass Meeting in 1895 to account for the high rate of mortality in the town of Lagos, and to propose a remedy.

It was declared to be the deeds of native medicine men and the Shango worshippers who were using foul means in the town. But the evidence given by Aroladad, Bamgbose, Agbaosi, Ajanaku, Awise, Lamona, Alufa Aibu, and others went against the above charges. It was resolved to address a letter to the leading Clergy at Lagos requesting them to arrange for a week of prayer for that purpose. A letter was also addressed to Bishop Tugwell and others, signed by Chief Ekiti and Oaimole stating that their remedy was the "Omni Ero."

Bishop Tugwell in a lengthened reply showed that the high rate of mortality could not have been due to the causes assigned by them, but to (a) The crowded condition of the town. (b) the absence of any system of drainage (c) the presence in many of the back streets and nooks and corners of the town of decaying and rotten vegetation, dirt, filth, rubbish etc. (d) the need for an embankment or wall on the north side of the island. (e) the lack of any proper water supply for the town. (f) the inexperience of

Native doctors, their ignorance of the simplest rules of health and of the laws of nursing, the indifference on the part of the sick and their friends to the directions of skilled and qualified medical men, and the want of proper medical attention.

He also pointed out that the Government should wait on the matter of sanitation and (b) that all should regard their sons in not serving the town but as a source of revenue.

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Best Portland Cement sold at 11/- per barrel of 400 lbs gross.

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BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

ALSO

MINER AND UNDERTAKER.

A MASS OF SORES

Awful suffering of a child from an itching humor.

CURED BY

DR. WEAVER'S REMEDIES.

GENTLEMEN: "I have completely cured my little girl of that dreadful disease, Eczema, by the use of Weaver's Myrup and Weaver's Cerate (or ointment). At first I used the Cerate freely but latterly only on the arms and head. This remedy in conjunction with the Syrup has entirely cured the intense itching. The sores have healed and the rough hard scales fallen off, leaving her skin better than it has been since infancy. No one knows the suffering she has gone through.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. MINCHLER,
Berlin Heights, Ohio."

For sale by E. A. CAULCRICK, LAGOS.

Dangerous Coughs Heavy Colds

POSITIVELY CURED BY

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

It contains no opium as do so many cough remedies. Especially valuable for hoarseness and bronchial inflammation from any cause. This remedy has been sold in the United States for over 50 years and is to-day the standard household medicine for deep-seated colds and bronchial affections of all kinds. A dose taken before retiring at night ensures sleep free from a distressing cough. It stops tickling and irritation of the throat instantly. Gives speedy relief to smokers.

Gentlemen: Having suffered from Lung Trouble and a severe cough for years I am pleased to tell you that I have received great benefit from Allen's Lung Balsam. (Signed) F. VALENTINE, Oredock, Africa.

Small, Medium and Large Bottles.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Proprietors, New York.
For sale by E. A. CAULCRICK, Broad St., LAGOS.

... for agricultural purposes.

(c) Gift of coffee and other economic plants for cultivation.

(d) A gratuity of £5 at the end of five years continuous residence, to every kroo man who possesses a certificate of good character and covering two thirds of the period of his stay in the Colony.

(e) The Government undertakes to pay the actual cost of passages from the Kroo Coast to Lagos.

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BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

**ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY**

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

Ajayi Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) -- A General History of the Yoruba Country -- Lagos Standard, Jun 14, 1905-Mar 7, 1906

returning forty-two members have been declared. The Liberals have gained the following: East Manchester, where Balfour was defeated by a majority of 1,980; north-west Manchester, where Winston Churchill was returned by a majority of 1,241; north-east and south-west Manchester; three Salford divisions; two at Plymouth: one at Ipswich; one at York; also Ashton-under-Lyne, Boston, central Bradford, east Bradford Bournley, Kidderminster, Rochdale, and Wallworth; in all a total of twenty seats. Labour Candidates have captured the Conservative seats at west Bradford and Halifax. Wyndham has been returned for Dover by a majority of 1,564. The following have been returned unopposed, William O'Brien, John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson, and ex-speaker Lowth.

A violent explosion, believed to be dynamite, occurred at a Liberal meeting in Anglesey. A window frame was blown to atoms, but nobody was injured. No arrests have taken place.

Balfour speaking at the Conservative club at Manchester, admitted the gravity of his defeat, but added that oscillation was inevitable under party Government.

The scenes in the west end of London are unparalleled since Masfeking night.

A fanatical rising has occurred in Senegal in which native soldiers have been murdered. A flying column in dispersing the rebels lost an officer, and several men.

Jan 16

London, 15th January. America has assumed charge of French interests in Venezuela.

A new Liberal daily paper called the *Tribune* which has just been published, prints a letter from Count Lamsdorff announcing that the Tsar will shortly submit to the powers a draft programme for a second Peace Conference.

The new Irish Organisation recently formed, has uncompromisingly opposed the Redmond manifesto and thereby proclaims a boycott of British goods, the prohibition of enlistment in the army and navy, and the discouragement of the English language.

The Conservative papers are unanimous concerning the gravity of the results of Saturday's pollings, attributing it to various causes.

The Liberals claim that Saturday marks not merely the defeat of the Unionist party, but the end of an epoch and the greatest political upheaval since 1832.

Of seventy contests polled to-day, the results show an overwhelming triumph for the Liberals and Labour party. The following members have been returned: Gladstone, Burrell, Fowler, Walton and Bryce. Two ex-ministers have been unseated namely Gerald Balfour at central Leeds, and Long at south Bristol. An old Foster has however been returned for Croydon. At Greenwich the Liberal candidate was successful against Lord Hugh Cecil, and the Chamberlainite.

Other Liberal gains are as follows: Bedford, Warrington, Kingslynn, Brightside division of Sheffield, Peterborough, Rochester, north Lambeth Cambridge, Preston, four divisions of St. Pancras, Lincoln, Bath, two seats for Kennington, three divisions of Islington, Dudley, Oldham, and Brixton. Labour gains are as follows: east Leeds, Strike-on-Trent, Preston, Chatham, Leicester, Wolverhampton west, West Ham south Deptford, Norwich and Bolton. One Unionist gain namely Hastings. Hannerman returned unopposed, also Liberal candidate for Shipley division of Yorkshire where Unionist was returned before.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE LAGOS RAILWAY.

The projected railway has commenced in earnest in 1896. An Ordinance has been passed authorising the Government to raise a loan of £255,000 for constructing bridges and section of the railway to Ota. The loan will be raised through the Crown Agents in England by Inscribed Stock with an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent per annum. Skilled engineers have been employed with heavy salaries of £100 per month. The work has given employment to many citizens in this Colony and several hundred labourers. The Denton Bridge between Ota and Ebute Meta, the terminus of the railway on this side, has not been erected, though the materials have been secured from Europe.

THE CHURCH CONFERENCE AT LAGOS.

A Conference the first of its kind was held in Lagos in the early part of 1896 consisting of the three Bishops of Western Equatorial Africa, the Rev J. E. Wood, the organist, all the European and Native Clergy, the Catechists, the wives of the Clergy and Catechists. The principal features of the Conference were:

(1) The Papers read by selected Clergy (2) The free and unrestrained discussions. (3) The

order and sympathetic feelings that pervaded the sittings. (4) The two Papers read on Women's Work, one by a European lady, an educationalist and the other by Mrs A. Oldwale the wife of Bishop Oldwale, the first of the kind in the history of the Yoruba Mission. It was generally acknowledged that the C. M. S. work in Yorubaland has met with abundant successes since its establishment fifty years ago, through its self-devoing, energetic and ind-fatigable agents Europeans and Natives, and that no other method can be adopted in carrying on the work of evangelisation in the country than the old and tried one, since no better method has as yet been propounded.

DR. BLYDEN AND MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION IN LAGOS.

Dr Blyden was invited by Governor Carter to Lagos to act as Agent in Native Affairs. He proposed and set on foot a scheme for disseminating English education among the Mohammedans of Lagos who had hitherto confined themselves to the study of the Arabic Koran and thereby deprived themselves of the many advantage English education gives. Two Mohammedan Schools were built, and teachers were employed to instruct the pupils at a salary of £2. 10 a month.

THE LAGOS TRAINING COLLEGE AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring"

It was proposed to establish a College in Lagos with a view to give a higher and sounder education than that imparted in the Fourth Bay College. It was to be exclusively on native lines so as to develop the native character and genius; foreign education on foreign basis having already proved a failure since it has the tendency to denationalise the negro and is one sided. The scheme was strongly supported by Governor Carter. In the Literary Department there will be lectures given on Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Natural Science. In the Industrial Department, the various handicrafts will be taught, and also scientific and practical agriculture. Scholarships will be founded to help up poor and promising youths. Its aim in general was to lay a foundation for the future self Government of the Lagos Colony and Protectorate.

KING KUMOKUN.

Kumokun an Ijesa Christian immigrant from Sierra Leone was offered the throne of Ilesha to which he was entitled by birth. He was a patriotic defender of his tribe during the Ibadan wars at which time the city of Ilesha was more than once conquered and its tributary towns devastated. The Okitipara confederation consisting of all the various Ijesa tribes which successfully resisted the attacks of the Ibadans for several years was greatly indebted to King Kumokun for his advice and help in money and ammunition supplied during the wars, by means of which the confederation could hold out against the Ibadan invasion, till peace were made by the Lagos Government. Kumokun accepted the Ilesha throne with the view to both civilise and evangelise his tribe and raise it in wealth and prosperity to the level of the other tribes, who have had immediate contact with the English. When he was crowned, King he declared his religion to be Christianity though not with the strict rules of monogamy. This was the first instance of a native Christian immigrant assuming his right of ruling his tribe in Yorubaland. There is scarcely any native immigrant who is not one way or another of royal blood and therefore related to the King, but King Kumokun seemed to be the only one whose royalty has never been questioned.

THE IORIN WAR.

The Iorins laid claims to the British station at Odo Oti. They mustered an army consisting of 400 cavalry and 2000 infantry and surprised Captain Mugleston who had only 30 Hausas in the station. But they were soon repulsed with a heavy loss by the Captain who made use of the Maxim and Nordenfiet guns. The Iorins repeated their attack three times; but the aid of Captain Bower and a good number of Hausas had in the mean time been secured and the Iorins were driven three times.

To be continued.

J. T. GEORGE ESQ. AND HIS CLASS MEMBERS.

Lar

Our Dear Leader, Lagos, 7th January 1906. Members of your Class, -- We the undersigned Members of your Class in connection with Olowogbowo of another year as a Society desire on the threshold of your service to express our high appreciation during which period your labours have been disinterestedly devoted from a religious as well as a material point of view.

The marked improvement in the regular and punctual attendance at our Class Meetings. The steady attention to the numbers of the mem-

bers. The increasing interest and attention shown by the members generally at your lectures.

And the unity and friendliness characterising the relationship between all members of your Class are mainly attributable to the influence of your character and the good example you have at all times set before us, coupled with the praiseworthy efforts, which you have invariably put forth to bring your members into closer social relationship by frequent reunions which you have spared neither money nor pains to carry to a successful issue.

In token therefore of our affection and esteem and as a mark of appreciation of services faithfully rendered, we desire to offer for your kind acceptance this BIBLE inscribed with your name, coupled with our very best wishes for the opening year, for you and yours.

Fervently praying that God may spare you long to carry out yet more effectually the noble work you have in hand.

We remain,

Our Dear Leader,

Your affectionate Brothers-in-Christ,--
S. R. S. Macanlay, Alfred W. Davies, J. B. Blaize, John B. Macanlay, E. B. Smith, C. A. Thomas, David M. Cole, G. A. Gooding, J. T. Mark John Mills, J. W. Pearce Benjamin George, his x mark Emanuel A. Ojo, Herbert Williams, Morotobi, his x mark Victor O'Connor, Williams, Henry D. Davies, S. P. T. Shepherd, J. O. Turner, J. Athanasius Johnson, Alex. Smith, Samuel A. Savage, Charles I. Uranta, and others.

J. T. GEORGE ESQ.

Balogun Square, Lagos.

Oxford House,

3 Balogun Square,
Lagos, 7th January, 1906.

My dear Brethren, -- If anything has ever come to me by surprise, these your Presentations this morning have been more so to me.

I sincerely thank the Brother that mooted this, and for the kind thought that prompted his action and all those who have so promptly responded to his suggestion.

I do thank you all with all my heart for the kind words which you have just addressed to me, and find it no easy matter to express my thoughts and feelings in return, and more so for the invaluable gift--The gift of gifts--"The Holy Bible" accompanying it.

When I was appointed the Leader of this class about two years ago, I had my anxieties and forebodings; but believing that God called me, I have been strengthened to will and to do what I considered was for the Spiritual and Temporal welfare of us all; and if in my humble endeavours I have succeeded to give any satisfaction, to God be all the praise.

The work of a Leader is not an altogether easy one; although it is very honourable and lofty, yet it has many unpleasantnesses and discouragements inseparable; and to find what one has done, so kindly and graciously appreciated is indeed a reward in itself and a great encouragement to us.

I cannot sufficiently express my very sincere thanks for the great honour you have done me; but I pray that the New Year may bring one of Spiritual blessings to us all, a year that we see in us more Love, Truthfulness, and Sincerity, and less of Self, Hypocrisy, and Jealousy; so that grace of grace to another till grace shall crown what grace has begun.

With renewed

thanks.

Believe me to be

Yours in Christ

J. T. GEORGE.

Brother J. B. Blaize & others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Lagos "Standard"

Sir,--I feel cordially to thank "Yoruba Historian" for his undying zeal and energy in publishing from time to time Yoruba History i.e. the History of Lagos in particular in the columns of your journal which there is no doubt is meeting the approval of the community in general.

It reminds me most sincerely about the year 1878 or there about when the highly honored prelate the Right Rev. Bishop J. Johnson on the eve of his appointment by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society to Abokuta as first Native Superintendent of the Yoruba Mission introduced into the curriculum of studies in our St. Paul's Breadfruit Elementary School the study of the Yoruba Grammar, Yoruba Reading, and History of Lagos which was reduced to a printed hand book as he believed that innumerable good will come out of it for the future rising generation and the good of the Negro race in general. Little, if at all there was any, did the community of Lagos at that time truly appreciate and realised the importance of the predictions by the good Bishop. The good the Yoruba literature has done to our race, namely the Negro race is evident in the whole Bible now translated to Yoruba language.

Agayi Euter (Rev. Michael Thomas) A General History of the Yoruba Country. Lagos Standard, Jun 14, 1905-Mar 7, 1906

able late of the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in or out of Office, and with reference to the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lyttelton, the youths of Lagos would have more than a passing regard having recollection of the fact of the institution of the inter-colonial Cricket Matches between this Colony and the Gold Coast during his tenure of Office; a great cricketer himself the late Secretary Lyttelton did all he could to encourage and foster this manly game amongst the rising youths of both Colonies, who never failed to take advantage of the project but have since had contested matches between their respective teams. The late Secretary for the Colonies, has lost his seat also; the circumstance bearing a remarkable feature, as the defeat of Mr. Balfour ex-Prime Minister would present a situation, grave in the political atmosphere. Whatever Government however comes into power, the West African Colonies appear to be little undisturbed, affairs in general, swim serenely on; very little, if ever does the change affect the colonies of West Africa. Both Governments, or these two features of the British Constitution, the Liberal and Conservative, or anciently known as Whig and Tory, have during their lease of the government, advanced the interests of these Colonies as far as they have been able; some dissatisfaction may have existed, but where is there perfection? that possible sufficient attention has not been given to the dire wants and necessities of such and such a colony, or in some cases not paid to; therefore, a change of Government may be just what is required. We do not think, change, a mere change is a remedy or can be. Change under such circumstances and such conditions is futile. The recent long Unionist Government whose lease of life after covering a span of some ten years in duration, has now expired will be remembered, for some advancements made in the Colony, on the point of the introduction of certain civilized elements, permanent, progressive and profitable, and which we trust and believe will be furthered and strengthened by the New Liberal Parliament. The New Parliament, as all Liberal Parliaments are, is and always will be a progressive one; it could be nothing else, if it is not progressive; to be otherwise, would be to be retrograde, and tradition. The question of the Yoruba Hinterland and the condition of the variety of Chiefs and Chieftains may have its quota of consideration and adjustment at the hands of the new Government; the status of the Chiefs does demand a looking into. Possibly these Chiefs, where some actions of dictates of theirs are misconceived and misconstrued, have been the victims of the wiles and intrigues of minor chieftains or impudent upstarts, who either through jealousy or a wanton desire to play the "important" and assisted strangely in some cases, by lawless specimens of semi-educated failures, garbed in various appropriate Western attire, dabbling vaguely in some unknown dialect of the English tongue to be classified have created misunderstandings and unpleasantness tending to leave permanent evil and injury on the people and their country. There is no doubt, that the interior countries and their poor simple inhabitants have been unfortunate victims to be seduced by these inevitable irrepressible and non-entities, it would no doubt be a very difficult matter the cleaning of the stygian stables in the interior; notwithstanding however its apparent colossal difficulty, we may hope, in seeing this difficulty some day greatly removed. The right type of native educated youths that would doubtless be of profit to their kinsmen in the Hinterland, and are to be found largely in Lagos and on the Coast, would not care to take up a job that may not hold out any encouragement to them, and why should it not be made a cause of inducement and encouragement to these, affords a further matter of difficulty. Evidently, for sometime yet to come, our Hinterland would not be without its anxieties and cares; for the latest scheme of forming the Northern Nigeria, and Lagos and Southern Nigeria into one, cannot be said to be a solution, much as that scheme is to be commended; the solution depends on the nature of men sent out; if so, how much more difficult, comes the task. Who is there, or what mortal is to be found to vouch for his kind? Are there conditions? and are these potent?

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Jan. 17.
London, 16th January. Apprehension as to the fate of Birmingham is growing among the Unionists who anticipate that two divisions will fall, and at Chamberlain's majority will be substantially duced. They admit that the candidature of the ultraite free-trade apostle of the Colonies is not serious.

The value of the Australian wool clip is estimated at eighteen and a half millions, an increase of two millions.

All the delegates have arrived at Algiers for the Morocco Conference which begins to-day. A most remarkable polling result was the defeat

of Lyttelton. Two members of the new Ministry have been returned, John Burns, and Edmund Robertson; Burns by a majority of 1,600. At Durham, Elliot the Unionist Free-trader, defeated the Chamberlainite. The Liberals in addition have gained seats at West Bromwich, Birkenhead, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Abercromby, the Exchange divisions of Liverpool, Chelsea, Wednesbury, Cheltenham, South Edinburgh, Fulham, north-east and south-west division of Bethnal Green, Brighton, and Coventry. Labour candidates have gained seats at Saint Helens, Blackburn, Hamley, Barrow-in-Furness and Stockport. The Liberals gained two seats at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Jan. 18.

London, 17th January. The Conservative party were heartened yesterday by a slight Unionist rally. They expect it to continue.

The Standard says that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to act in concert at the Moroccan Conference.

Failures who received 449 votes has been elected President of the French Republic. Doumer received 371 votes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Mandalay.

Chamberlain speaking at Nuneaton sympathised with Balfour who he stated was now their leader more than ever. He said that it was no use minimising the magnitude of the party's defeat, but he was not discouraged.

The Labour candidate Steadman has been elected for central Finsbury.

Louvet, the late President of the French Republic stated that he was glad his term of office was concluded. He complained of the calumnies to which he was a helpless victim.

The impression at the first sitting of the Morocco Conference at Algiers is good. It appears that there is no difficulty regarding an agreement with the United States delegates, who have been instructed to support the International policy, to see that equality of rights is guaranteed (especially in Armar), and to urge better treatment of the Jews in Morocco.

Three members of the ministry have been elected; Robson, Solicitor General, Buxton, Postmaster, and Shaw, Lord Advocate of Scotland; also Rutherford Harris.

Chamberlain has been returned by a majority of 5,079. One Unionist gain is reported from Maidstone. The Liberals have gained Whitehaven, Mile End, Saint Georges, Tynemouth, Chester, Greenock, Salisbury, Limehouse, Rotherhithe, Bow, Exeter, Kensington, North Peckham, Ladbroke, North Hackney, South Bermondsey, Hackney Central, and South Nottingham, and South and East Portsmouth, two seats.

Jan. 19.
Bannerman speaking at Crieff said that he had received a telegram from a public meeting held at Wellington (New Zealand) congratulating the Liberal Government upon their accession to power, and expressing opposition to Preferential Trade, and Chinese Labour in South Africa. Bannerman said he did not know a more audacious or vulgar claim than the pretence of the Unionists to be the peculiar friends of colonies. He considered the Liberals, if any, had a right to claim affinity with the colonies, but he thought the colonies, should be dissociated from all party politics.

Baron Richtofen, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, died following his overwork in connection with the Moroccan controversy.

The distress caused by the drought in India is spreading. One hundred and forty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-one are now engaged in relief works.

Seven ex-ministers have been unseated. Brodric at Guildford; Gorst at Cambridge University; Fellowes at Huntingdonshire; Chaplin at Sleaford; Petyman at Woodbridge; Bonar Law at Glasgow; and Lord Stanley at West Houghton. So far the Unionists have gained three seats, whereas the Liberal and Labour gains increase daily. Morley has been returned for Montrose. At present 208 Liberals, 84 Unionists, 50 Nationalists, and 31 Labourites have been returned. The Liberals have gained 111 seat, the Labour 24, and Unionists three.

Jan 20
London, 19th January. Election returns in respect of thirty-eight constituencies have been announced since morning, involving the return of seventeen Liberals, eight Unionists, and two Labourites. The Liberals have gained Bromley-Davenport's seat at Macclesfield by 494 votes. The Unionists have captured Sir Michael Foster's seat at the London University. The Nationalists have gained Belfast West. The Labour Party have gains at Ince division of Lancashire and north Northamptonshire. The Liberals at Sudbury, Leominster Eddisbury, Macclesfield, Chertsey, Kirkcudbright, Tonbridge, Cirencester, Montgomery, Boroughs eye, Perthshire (west), Pembroke district, Maldon.

Bannerman at Inverness referring to the Chinese Labour question said that the Government intended to hasten the formation of a full Representa-

tive Government for the Transvaal. The question whether the Chinese in the meanwhile should be treated as outcasts and lepers remained. If their treatment was found to be inconsistent with real liberty, they must not be allowed to continue within the dominions of the Crown.

Telegrams from various Russian centres show a general improvement.

At the Morocco Conference the German delegate Radowicz has recognised the right of France and Spain to stop contraband on their respective frontiers.

The War Office have decided to re-arm the coast ports from the Thames to Plymouth with six point nine guns.

Jan. 22.
The latest election position is 264 Liberals, 110 Unionists, 32 Labour, and 80 Nationalists. Showing gains of 145, 10, 26, and 2 respectively.

Yesterday Mr. Lloyd George, President of Board of Trade, Lord Balfour, late Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Akers-Douglas, late Home Secretary were among those returned. Sir R. Finlay, late Attorney-General, was among the rejected. The Unionists won six seats, the Liberals seventeen. Five of the six Unionist captures were seats which had been captured at recent elections by the Liberals. The following are Unionist gains: Fernanagh north, Rye, Barking Ash, Ayr district, Saint Andrews, and Gower. The Liberals gained the following: Delford, Lutterworth, Bassetlaw, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Buckingham, Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire, Newbury, Dartford, Bugglesworth north, Somerset, Woodstock, Eskdale, Bridgewater, Hereford and Faversham. Speaking at Berwick on 19th, Sir Edward Grey said the advent of Labour meant a good deal of change, and he was glad of it. He predicted changes in the legislation which would be in the history of the country. Lloyd George, speaking at Bangor said the Labourites would not rest till they had secured a legislation sweeping away the wrongs of centuries.

Sir Edward Grey said that a responsible Government was the only safe way of attaching distant British communities to the Empire. He did not believe it would be dangerous to give the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, responsible Government.

Walter Long's candidature for Dublin was denounced by Redmond as an insolent challenge of an ignorant foreigner.

The impenetrable and silence reserve of the German delegates at the Morocco Conference is disgusting to the other delegates.

The New Zealanders who left for New York today received a congratulatory letter from the King. Asquith speaking at Ladbroke said it was the earnest desire and intention of the Government to allow new colonies to arrange their own affairs, as soon as possible.

The British China Squadron is going to Saigon, French Cochinchina for a four days' visit.

The French Army estimates for 1906 show an increase of 1,360,000 sterling. A report thereon points out that Germany's expenditure for 1905 was five times that of France, and urged the necessity of being ready for all emergencies.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

The Old Education Code had been in operation for full nine years, but was amended in 1899 owing to some rules being objected to by the Managers of Schools. Objection (1) Teachers were not allowed to classify their scholars according to their attainments, because the Code states "No pupil shall be examined in any standard of any subject in which such pupil shall have already passed at any examination of Schools held under the Board Rules or in any lower standard." This was simply to prevent the Government paying more than once for a child taught in a given standard, (2) That the grants in aid given by Government are made to depend upon individual passes at examinations which must result in cramming on the part of the children. The New Code promises much for both Teachers and Scholars and aims at raising the standard of education in the elementary Schools.

THE LAGOS FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Since the year 1884 there had only existed two Female Schools for girls who have completed their elementary course in the Day Schools viz:—The C. M. S. Female Seminary, and the Roman Catholic Convent School. These two Schools have already done much for the Colony and have sent out hundreds of girls who are in their different circles influencing their heathen neighbors with the light they have received. Each of the Schools had its merits. The C. M. S. Seminary was distinguished for its plain but sound English education whilst the Roman Catholic School that had

For us, of these illustrious trained and devoted Lady Teachers, exalted to the position of Female Education, for being still working according to the plan of the Government of the Colony sufficient means for the education of girls in English Schools, are never yet in other civilised countries, and for the putting to practice what they have learnt, and are well educated Female Teachers, as a pattern for sex to public schools, and in this direction. There is that we call literature in the education of our young ladies in the schools of the Colony where headmistresses and teachers form the majority, where we have a high standard condition and need redemption from oppression.

(b) **MORALITY.**—Encouraging monogamy encourages adulteries, and the per centage of adulteries in the country. The immoralities in this is of the dirtiest kind.

An Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in 1896 by which any member of the Police Force who shall have enlisted, prior to January 1, 1896 and who has completed the term of service for which he enlisted, shall be entitled if he so elect to his discharge, and to receive the gratuities to which he is entitled under the Ordinance of 1879, and can re-enlist under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1896.

And so, if the Sun of Righteousness shine not upon our souls all must be blackness and lurid darkness. But if, realising by the aid of the Holy Spirit that His suffering and death were borne by Him as the punishment due to us, we accept Him as our Lord and Mediator, all that darkness rolls away, and we rejoice in the knowledge that our names are in the Book of Life.

Ajayi-Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) - A General History of the Yoruba Country - Lagos Standard, Jan 14, 1905-Mar 7, 1906

The Liberal gains are: East Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Paisley, Stirling, Perth, north-west, Hibernia, Grimsby, East, Chester, and Dunbarton. The Unionist: Whitby and Gowan. The Nationalist: Tyrone South. Mr Higgins, the Nationalist who was elected for North Galway died this morning from heart failure.

In connection with the "Valencia" disaster, the forecast with the survivors collapsed to-day. In all 141 have been drowned and only 33 saved.

Balfour writing to Mr. Gibbs said he would be unmindful of his duty if he did not take the opportunity to resume the party battle in the Commons, and it was certainly desirable that he should be there soon.

Jan 29.

London, 27th January. The following is the present position of the parties in the House of Commons. Liberals 384. Unionists 150. Nationalist 85. Labour 41. Only ten more returns are needed to complete the house.

Walter Long has been elected for Dublin south, thus gaining a seat. Long, who was previously unelected at Bristol was Secretary for Ireland in the late Government. Haldane has been returned for Haddingtonshire, and Asquith for Fife-shire East. The Liberal gains are: Stirlingshire, Thornbury, Ripon, Tyne-side, Somerset East, Cockermouth, and Lark. The Labour gain is: Chester-le-Street.

The followers of the notorious Raisuli of Morocco have killed the chief and many others of the Anzira tribe. Raisuli is terrorising the country about Tanager and defying the Government.

Mutinous sailors at Vladivostok seized rifles and ammunition, marched on the 23rd January to the Commanders house and demanded the release of the prisoners. The mutineers were dispersed with quacking guns on the following day when the Commander was wounded by the mutineers whilst addressing them.

The Marquis of Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty speaking at Edinburgh said that some people insisted upon Colonial contributions to the Navy, but he was prepared to give the Colonies the protection of the Navy as a free gift, he only asked the Colonies to give attention and help when needed.

The Japanese expenditure during the late war for the army was ninety-nine millions sterling, and for the navy eighteen millions.

Jan. 30.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the evidences of reviving British prosperity, this year promises to break all records in Trade and in Politics.

The new Russian reform measures are nearly completed.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture speaking at Montreal said Canadian farmers did not desire any preference in English markets and no preference was needed to keep them attached to the Empire.

An untimely speech by Count von Ballenstern in Berlin, in which he declared that Germany must be prepared "to knock on the head" any one attempting to disturb peace, has created a strange impression.

Oslo, Jan. 30. King Christian 9th of Denmark. The late King who had the usual audience in the morning, feeling indisposed, retired to rest till midnight. The Dowager Empress of Russia visited him at three in the afternoon, and being alarmed, summoned the family. The King expired peacefully at 3.40.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Mysore.

The arrival at Windsor of the Marienbad Doctor Ott, has occasioned rumours that the King is ill. Kaiser's Agent has however been assured that the King is in good health.

The following have so far been elected. 378 Liberals, 50 Labourites, 83 Nationalists, and 155 Unionists including five Free-traders. Wales has returned Liberals only. The only elections remaining are for Wick, the Orkneys, and the Scotch Universities.

The City of London Conservative Association has addressed Balfour as the Conservative candidate. Balfour wrote expressing the utmost pride at representing such an historic constituency.

It is stated that 1,500 were wounded in the numerous disturbances in Vladivostok.

Speaking in Melbourne, Mr. Deakin said the Government were prepared to introduce an Immigration Bill, and to ask Parliament to subsidise schemes to bring immigrants from the Motherland at cheap rates.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

NOTICES OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN YORUBALAND. SLAVERY.

Slavery began with the wars that devastated Yorubaland, first among the Yorubas Proper, and

afterwards among the Egbas, and other tribes. It was encouraged by the Portuguese. The price of a slave then was from one shilling to about five shillings.

Slavery among the Yorubas with very few exceptional cases as was among the Ijebu, and now among the Iyos, was of a mild character. The slaves were employed chiefly in the farms, to raise crops, and in time of war, to serve in the army under their respective masters. Women-slaves were supplied the men to rear up children, who could at any time be sold by their masters, especially when pecuniarily pressed. A slave in some Yoruba tribes may himself own slaves, and if brave in war, could be created a chief in the town, but the disgrace connected with the idea of slavery he could never wipe off neither his offspring since he had not paid his ransom. He was strictly forbidden to pay his ransom, as in Ijebu, however wealthy he might be. The Egbas would never under any circumstance make a slave a chief. The life of a free born was regarded of a higher value than that of a slave. In the Iyo Country, should a slave kill a free born either with intent, or by accident, there was no other equivalent required as compensation, but the life of a free born from the master of the slave. Wealth was determined by the number of slaves a man possessed and the amount of bags of cowries accumulated.

THE TREATMENT OF SLAVES.

Slaves when newly bought were heavily fettered especially if they were insubordinate. But the cruelty with which they were treated could in no way be compared with that perpetrated in the Spanish and Portuguese sugar plantations during the days of the Western slave trade. A master might ill-treat his slave, but dared not kill him; on pain of being heavily fined. But a chief could kill his slave at leisure, or on a fit of anger, and no one could call him in question, though he will be spoken of as cruel. Through the Lagos Government policy, slaves can now obtain their freedom. No direct law has been made to put a stop to slavery. Cruel masters alone lose their slaves; those who have kind masters prefer slavery to freedom. In consequence of this policy, the price of a slave has been considerably raised, and now at Abeokuta, the price is from eighty to one hundred bags of cowries, equal to from £20 to £30 in English money.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Domestic slavery had its origin from the masters themselves making use of their women slaves caught or bought as wives. Their children though never called slaves yet were regarded of lower rank or castes in Society and in the family. Hence the two kinds of children in Yoruba families viz—the freeborn, and the home-born slaves. The latter are easily pawned by their fathers, or sold, in cases of necessity. Domestic slavery still exists in some degree in Yorubaland, and cannot be put down by law or else the whole social fabric of the country will be destroyed. It may die off gradually as the feudal serfdom in England, after centuries of direct contact with civilised influences.

PAWNING.

The system of pawning originated from the scarcity of citizen labourers. A man who had not enough money to purchase a slave to work his farm could own pawns. Pawning as it exists among the Yorubas is worse than slavery, and is very oppressive. A loan is given out in however small or large amount, and a security for it is given, in a boy or girl, a man or a woman who has to serve for the loan as interest, until the amount borrowed be paid. Should the person pawned die, another was to be substituted. Cases have occurred where for only five heads of cowries or 2 6 in English money the pawned has served from boyhood to manhood. The practice rather than diminishing debt in the country increased it and offered no scope for the lower classes to raise their condition.

Some Christians adopted a milder system by employing the person pawned as a labourer, with a fixed monthly wage and deducting regularly certain amount from the wage agreed to by both parties towards paying the debt; and when it has been paid the person pawned may leave to work for himself, or continue to work under the pawnbroker with full wages.

European Missionaries in Yoruba land have had occasion to adopt this system, and there have been instances where the persons pawned had from mere gratitude embraced the religion of their benefactors. An old native clergy, speaking of his conversion, traced it to a loan of a bag of cowries, 5 given to his brother, and for which he was pawned to a Missionary.

FOOD.

The Yorubas live on very simple diet, the most common is the Eko or corn-pudding, but in the Coast Districts, the Gari or Farina of cassava, which is to the people, as bread is to the English, or potato to the Irish. Foo-foo was introduced by Sierra Leone immigrants, and is becoming common. Gari was introduced by the Brazilian immigrants, and takes by far the lead of Foo-foo.

From the Yam, several kinds of meal are prepared and which may be eaten with or without "palmer-sauce." Beans, and corn, cooked or parched, the pumpkin, the potato, the banana, the plantain the pawpaw, the groundnut, are used by almost all classes in addition to the general meal. Soup is indispensable in every dinner, and is of different kinds, beef, mutton, goats flesh, horseflesh, and of the game, venison, antelopes &c are used largely. Pork is rare in the Interior, but is the common meat in the Coast Districts. Fish is also rare, except at the Coast towns. Rice is an introduction though it is common in Ilorin. Cow's milk and butter are not used in native food except by the Hausas and Gambian slaves. Palm-oil is largely used. Honey got from bees and sugar cane served for sugar, and was used with such food that required flavour. Sugar is now taking its place. Hands are used in eating by all classes. The food is served in either native plates or calabashes. There are rules to be observed in Yoruba tables, which determine a person, well or ill bred. Lessons of self denial are often taught by the father when eating with his children. Mothers are usually very indulgent.

People eat three times a day. The early Eko serves as tea which is taken at six or seven in the morning, and in farm villages at five to six in the morning. Dinner is taken at twelve to one at night, and supper at seven to nine in the evening. The time varies in the Coast towns, or some of which the early Eko is not known, gar, or yams form the staple food at different meals.

The Yorubas are very wise and prudent; for whilst they imitate the Europeans in other things, in the matter of food, they adhere to their own, and do not envy the curry, the portulage the pudding, and the stew of the Europeans. The tea is forcing its way in soon to supersede the Eko. It is noticed that Europeans who used native Yoruba food with the pepper soup, smart as it may be to the palate, were never subject to the deadly black water fever common amongst them in Africa. Pepper is as good an antidote to fever, to both Natives and Europeans in West Africa.

DRINK.

Drink does not necessarily accompany food. Water is generally used. The palm wine the corn-beer are freely used in entertaining strangers and at the different feasts. The chiefs and the wealthy have visitors from morning to night. Beer is brewed exclusively by women. The plantain beer is only a rarity, and is drunk by women and children. Women in Yorubaland are always sober, and do not indulge in drink. The men as a rule are also a sober people. Tobacco-smoking, snuff-taking, and the drinking of spirits all introductions from Europe are imperceptibly enervating the Yoruba people.

(To be continued.)

FREE FIGHT IN A FREE KIRK.

In a recent issue of the "Liverpool Weekly Mercury" we call the following which appears to be on "all fours" with local experience.

At the Latherton Free Kirk, on Sunday, a disgraceful disturbance occurred. The district is an outlying one in Cuthness, and the intelligence has taken some time to reach Edinburgh. It appears that the church is in the possession of the "Wee Frees," and that recently amongst the parties a dispute arose as to retaining the services of the minister, the Rev Mr Strathairn. The leaders of the church desired to dispose of the minister's services.

On Sunday the church was closed, and parties of the church officials guarded the doors. By a little bit of manoeuvring Mr Strathairn succeeded in getting into the church, and went towards the pulpit. He was, however, caught by two members of the congregation, who forcibly endeavoured to keep him back. The sympathisers of the rev. gentleman thereupon began to protest vigorously, and a regular melee ensued.

Lanterns were extinguished, and the Strathairn party were ultimately forcibly ejected. During the scuffle women fainted, and a number of those engaged were wounded. The riot lasted for some time, and the noise of the disturbance could be heard a considerable distance away.

After a period Mr Strathairn succeeded in reaching the pulpit. He read over a Psalm and began singing, whereupon the opposition left the church, locking the door and leaving the rev. gentleman inside. They proceeded to the hall to hold a service. The rev. gentleman afterwards escaped and went to the hall door, but admittance was refused, and an altercation ensued. Eventually the other party came out, and a general fight took place. Sticks, fists, and umbrellas were freely used, and hard blows were given and exchanged.

Ajayi, Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) -- A General History of the Yoruba Country, Lagos, and the Colony of Lagos, published by the Lagos Standard, Lagos, 1905. March 1906.

Lady Strathcona has given 10,000 guineas to the Queen's Unemployed Fund, stipulating that 9,000 shall be devoted to emigration to Canada.

The principal business of the Canadian Parliamentary Session, beginning on 8th March will be the revision of the Tariff.

London, 4th February. The Polish Congress at Warsaw, and the Jewish Congress at St. Petersburg are both prohibited.

An inspired article in the *Cologne Gazette* ridicules the idea of war resulting from the Moroccan Conference.

The *Observer* states that Balfour and Chamberlain parted in discord after Friday's dinner.

The Opposition is split into two or even three factions, the Chamberlainites will probably move an amendment favouring the Tariff Reforms in a debate on the King's speech.

Lady Grey died from injuries received in Friday's accident.

Disorder arising from the Government action regarding Church property continues in the French Provinces. No more disturbances have occurred in Paris.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

BUILDINGS.

The houses are of a simple kind, built to accommodate many wives. The roofs are either covered with grass or thatch. The rooms are low and narrow with mud ceiling to prevent loss by fire. There are no windows in the houses, and no ventilation whatever the grass roofs serve as windows. The houses are built in compounds of a circular form, the rooms cut all along the boundary line, leaving a large opening in the middle of the compounds which serves as stalls for horses, goats and sheep. Often we find compounds within a compound, "orbs in orb." There is little or no garden attached to the compounds. The open space in the compound serves also as a washing house. The floors are kept clean by rubbing them with horse or cow-dung, and well swept once or twice a day. The furniture consists of wooden stools, mats, and hides for seating strangers or visitors. Houses and lands were neither bought nor sold but hired in all Yorubaland, till of late introduced by the English. The women are generally clean some men are not. The influence of Mohammedanism has contributed much to make both men and women observe rules of cleanliness.

INDUSTRY.

The Yorubas are industrious in proportion to their needs. There is not that dire want and extreme poverty as are found in the civilised countries of Europe, which require the exertion of one's whole powers and genius ere he can earn a simple breakfast. The land yields her increase of its own accord, and with only the least labour. Nothing was known as the unemployed; and there are no city Arabs. Where there are beggars they are kindly fed full daily in markets and other places. Agriculture is pursued extensively in the Interior Countries. Fathers children and slaves exercise themselves in the handling of the hoe and the cutlass. Yoruba women never till. They have their own kind of work. The following trades and handicrafts are pursued:—The men are architects or builders, iron-smelters, leather dressers, fletchers, hunters, fishermen, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, skimmers, tailors, saddlers, barbers, tanners, hatters wood-mongers, weavers, warriors, priests, doctors, traders, poets, poleers, labourers, travellers, drummers, etc. etc. The women are plasterers, brewers, weavers, bakers, butchers, cooks, fullers, dyers, potters, priestesses, spinners, midwives, traders, poetesses, labourers, etc.

CATTLE.

The horse is one of the most important domestic animals, and is used for pleasure and for war. Carriages and carts were not known. Oxen were never used for field work so also were the asses and mules. There are hunting dogs and watch-dogs. The Egbas and Ijebus relish the flesh of dogs and cats. There are no camels in Yorubaland.

SCHOOLS.

There were no schools. The duty of training a child is devolved on the mother, until it is grown up. If a boy, the father undertakes the duty and support, until he is about fifteen or sixteen at which time he has to be trained in the trade, art or profession of the father. He continues to work under his father until he is married when he becomes independent, and attends to his own family. Hence we find each Yoruba family has its own trade or profession, traceable to the fathers and ancestors.

Girls are trained by their mothers in their own trade or profession and though there are no periodical examinations, yet many of the native girls from their success in life have reflected much credit on the home training and discipline they have received. They are trained to be independent of

few depend upon their husbands for their sustenance, and there are cases where the wives support their husband. The difference between Yoruba School girls and their sisters the native girls is this:—The Yoruba School girls receive in English Schools only theoretical education, where no provisions are made for them to put it to practice, and therefore can earn no livelihood any where in the country. The native girls on the other hand receive technical and practical education direct from their mothers at home and can thrive any where in the country if placed even upon a bare rock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Singing is taught at moonlight in the open streets by any songster or songstress. Several athletic sports are practiced in the evenings at moonlight from eight in the evening to four in the morning. Dancing is indulged in. It differs in the various tribes; some of the women dance gracefully. Children are allowed to play together in the streets, where they sometimes acquire bad habits. Although immoral songs are learnt and sung, yet their mode of life is such that both boys and girls live promiscuously together in the family without the least suspicion. Girls have fewer plays and sports than the boys. The hide and seek is common to both boys and girls.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage takes place earlier in the country as among the aristocratic families in Europe. The reason is simply because girls are sooner developed and are marriageable at thirteen or fourteen, and polygamy making women scarce. Some are engaged when babies by their husbands, who pay the usual dowry in money, kind, or personal labour, till the marriage is consummated. There are rules to be observed by both husband and the intended wife before marriage. The wife by veiling shows her love and reverence for her husband should she meet him or any of the husband's family in the streets. The consent of both the man and the woman does not always constitute marriage in Yoruba, but that of the parents. Many girls have been forced upon their husbands by their parents, and others have been given as presents as among the Mohammedans. There is more peace and love between the wives and their husbands than between the wives themselves, who from jealousy, quarrel almost daily. A woman who alone lives with a husband for many years together without a partner is regarded a libertine. There is vast difference between a wife and a concubine in a Yoruba family. Concubinage is considered sinful and disgraceful. There is no public house in any of the towns in Yoruba land as is common in civilised Europe.

NATIVE NAMES.

A child receives its name, if a girl, on the seventh day and if a boy, on the ninth day. It is usually accompanied with a feast to which friends and relations are invited. Among the Egbas and Ijebus circumcision of the boy takes place on this day but others defer the rite till the child is seven or eight years old especially if it is of a weak and sickly constitution. Girls are initiated into this rite at the age of seven or eight. But this is practised by only the interior tribes and not the coast tribes. It seemed the Mohammedans introduced this custom into the country. The pure Yorubas generally do not regard it necessary.

Every individual has his own name. That of the father or mother is never joined to that of the son or daughter. There is also the title called *Oki*, from which may be traced the family of the individual even as the European surnames. Sometimes the *Oki* is assumed to indicate the strength, virtue or qualifications of the person. The following names indicate the nature and manner of births:—Taiwo, Kehinde, Idowu, Alaba, Idogbe, Ige, Ajayi, Dada, Ojo, Oke, Alha, Tala. A woman is never named Ojo. There is no difference between the names of men and women. Women retain their names after marriage.

To be continued

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr Editor,—There is a feeling abroad, and that a very strong one, against our revered and Honourable townsman who was the cause of what was regarded as Sunday desecration by the Mohammedan section of our community. Different versions are given of the motives which induced him to such an action and some of them not creditable to us who are his friends. I think it will be a wise course for him to enlighten your readers the public as to the motives which dictated this course of action. It will relieve the minds of every one in a way and restore that confidence in him which is evidently shaken.

Yours truly,
EXPONENT.

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard

Sir,—It is due in the interest of Public Morality that the Wesleyan Synod which is sitting at present should call upon the Principal of the Wesleyan Boys High School to justify the report which he presented to them about that Seminary, when they were in session last year. I allude to the paragraphs in the annual report for 1904 which have reference to the present Government Inspector of schools for the Colony. In that report the Principal of the Wesleyan Boys High School is accredited with the following statements to the Synod:—

"With grateful hearts and thankful lips we close another year of toil. The opening of the year with 61 pupils including the enrolment of 9 new ones was not an indication of a bad year. We were not without some apprehension arising from the effect of a change in Government quarters to a European Inspector of Schools. We were, however, determined to do our best as in previous years; believing that no unfavourable report could compare with, or even surpass, records of previous years.

The new Inspector, Mr. Wimberley, appears to possess qualities which highly fitted him for his post. His enquiry into educational matters and willingness to advise and help suppliant pedagogues, his marvellous patience in eliciting the knowledge of the subjects in which the candidates have been taught; his valuable suggestions to the teachers are proofs, notwithstanding his strict examination, that he is the right man in the right place. We had two official visits from the Inspector and in both cases we had encouraging records.

The Annual Inspection took place on October 18th and was closed on the 20th. Although the official report is not yet published yet the results received are of a very satisfactory character. The number of pupils presented was 68. In the Secondary department there was no case of failure. In the Primary department there were two cases of failure giving 97 per cent. This is the best result on record for the last 15 years. The moral tone of the boys continues to improve and we have not the slightest doubt that in years to come the influence exerted by pupils of this school will command the respect and admiration of many in this community."

From all that is known of the Inspector of Schools since his appointment in the Colony this is the only variant note which acclaims him the right man in the right place and it is due to the cause of true Education in the Colony if the Principal of the Wesleyan Boys High School could substantiate by concrete examples the premises which led him to this conclusion.

In the Wesleyan Society here the Principal of the Wesleyan Boys High School is the highest authority on educational matters. The present holder of the office has been connected with the Educational Department work for more than a score of years. In consequence of the confidence reposed on him, he has been nominated and represents the Society in the Government Board of Education. Every statement therefore that emanates from such a source should be treated with the seriousness which it ought to deserve, accordingly the Principal's statements on a matter affecting a vital interest of the Society was accepted by the last Synod. The Synod in good faith forwarded this report to the Wesleyan Conference in England, who in turn ordered the report to be published and circulated for the benefit of Wesleyans all over the world.

Yet on the occasion in which the very first work of the Inspector has been publicly criticised, all (including the Principal of the Wesleyan Boys High School) agreed that not only is the Government Inspector not the right man in the right place but that he is a round man in a square hole.

One cannot help remarking that the paragraphs were written hastily. Two surprise visits to a school and one examination and inspection the results of which had not been made known, can surely be no criterion for passing conclusions on a man or for judging of his competency for his work. My impression is that this was so done in order to discredit the work of former Inspectors of Schools, Europeans and Natives, judging by the cause for thankfulness in the lips of the Principal when he believed that no unfavourable report could compare with or even be worse than the records of previous years. If the unfavourable reports in former years were untrue why did not the Principal who was always a member of the Board of Education, prove that they were so and get them expunged? Why was he for some years removed from the Principship of the School? Or why did he not during the years that he was a member of the Board ask for a Special Commission to make another report on any department of his work the report on which he was dissatisfied—say for instance on the sanitary condition—the cleanliness of

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most instantaneous after your skilful operation in two weeks and I can assure you I am very thankful indeed for what you have done for me.

Sir:—I have the pleasure in forwarding you a Testimonial for the efficient manner you have restored to me the sight of one of my eyes after one year's blindness through a Cataract. The recovery was most instantaneous after your skilful operation in two weeks and I can assure you I am very thankful indeed for what you have done for me.

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minister on Monday to demand suffrage.

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Speaking during the debate Bannerman announced that the Government decided that Coolies would not be detained against their will or by reason of want of means as in that case the Imperial Government would provide funds.

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A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

LEGISLATION.

There were no absolute rules in any of the Yoruba towns except in some degree in Ijebu, before the Lagos-Ijebu war. The Yorubas governed themselves in a very simple manner, even like the Greeks and Romans in the early days of their history. There was no distinction of the aristocrats and the plebs, the Lords and the Commons; but every young man who was capable of going to war had the right to meet in the market-place both to make and to repeal laws. The chiefs with all the men would meet to discuss sometimes very warmly, matters in the interests of the towns e.g. to make laws, to blockade or open the trade roads, to declare war, and other matters. It was so especially in Abeokuta which consists of several tribes forming a Republic. The Ijebu government was somewhat absolute, when the king with his adviser was the law. The dissent of the chiefs often caused insurrection in the town. Women in Yoruba suffer the same disadvantage as all women in the enlightened nations or not being admitted into the Assembly of the nation and not being allowed to vote.

As soon as a law was passed, it was made known to the public by means of a bell-man who went round the town announcing it to the people. In case the law was broken after the offender has been condemned by the Council of the people, if a capital offence he was beheaded by the public executioner; amongst the Yoruba sometimes by the Egungun in his grove, and among the Egbas, by the Oro, during its confinement. The head was then nailed to a tree in the public market as a lesson to others. Thieves, burglars, and murderers were so beheaded.

THE YORUBA GODS AND DEMIGODS.

The gods in Yoruba are called Orisa, the derivation of which is often a forced one. To find the roots of Yoruba words we have to go to the provinces where they exist in their original forms, and not to the cities where they have been mutilated and refined. In the provinces we find that Orisa is derived from "Orishah," which means, the creator, the Originator, the Elohim. This derivation at once destroys the modern doctrine that the Orisas are regarded by the Yorubas as mediators, but establishes the ancient doctrine believed among the Yoruba heathens, that the Orisas were the Creators, for according to Yoruba mythology, it was Orisa-ule that created man in different processes, and that the occupant was the nineteenth part of man that he created.

It is a common saying that there are four hundred and one gods worshipped in Yoruba-land, but it is not possible to name them. It is found however upon close examination of the objects that represent the gods, and the nature of their worship, that most of them are the same gods but are called by different names among the different tribes. Obatala of the Egbas is the same as Orisa-nla of the Yorubas. Esu of the Yorubas is the same as Elegbara of the Ijebus. Oduduwa of the Ifes is the same as the Olufun of the Yorubas. Ogun of the Yorubas is the same as the Ife Oromoyan. The water-gods Yemaja, Osun Olokun and Erinle are sometimes wrongly classified. Yemaja (Okeanus) is the god that presides over lakes and rivers, and is represented by the electric eel preserved in them, and is regarded sacred. Osun (Nereus) is a water god, with its sacred fish, (abori) Erinle consists of the small round stones picked from the river, and preserved in a small pot with some water in it. Olokun (Poseidon) is strictly a sea-god, and differs from the other water-gods in that it presides over salt waters whilst the others preside over fresh waters.

There are other gods like the Ori (Fortuna) the head or chance. Aje (Hermes or Mercury) the god of gain and of traders. Ibeji, the twin gods (Castors and Pollux) the Egungun and the Oro, personifications of the sword of Justice.

It is remarkable that while the Yorubas worship the Devil they offer no sacrifice to Iku (Death.)

Some gods are worshipped regularly on a fixed day. Shango is worshipped every fifth day which is called Jakuta, when the worshippers abstain from work the whole day. There are also yearly feasts when almost the whole town takes part, as when in Ibadan the Oke Ibadan feast is celebrated. No fire is to be kindled the whole day, and certain ceremonies are to be observed that day by all in the town. There are also the yearly feast of Orisa Oke, and the Egungun and the Oro feasts.

Yoruba idol temples are far from being splendid, they are as wretched and filthy as the gods themselves.

It is doubtful whether the ancient Yoruba heathen entertained a belief in the doctrine of a future life, if they did, it must be a very faint and hazy one. The negative is expressed in a funeral dirge often sung by them at funeral processions viz:—

"We do not sleep nor do we slumber

Yet we know not the house our dead entered
 Our dead disappeared in the back-yard"

This distinctly expresses a doubt as to where the spirit of their dead went to. Whatever positive views they now hold and which are embodied in some Yoruba expressions, must be traced to the influence of Mohammedanism, and must be received as modern views on this doctrine.

Modern views of a future state of rewards and punishment are contained in the words Orun (Hades) the hidden and unseen world, where the spirits of both the good and the bad repose after leaving the body. Orun apadi, better known as Orun ina (Gehenna) the Hades of fire, and place of final punishment of the wicked. Aljannat, the Hades of the righteous. "Dunia" is the Universe, including both the earth and the Heavens.

HEATHEN PRIEST AND PROPHETS.

Heathen Priests especially the Babalawos or Ifa Priests are strict moralists. By means of certain irregular marks made by them upon a wooden tablet slightly covered with sand, and the casting of lots, either with palm-nuts or kola-nuts, they pretend to predict future events which may or may not happen.

They pretend to know also whether an undertaking will be successful or not, and to have the power of changing the tide of events, should it be foreseen to be unpropitious. The Ifa priests live solely on the portion of sacrifices offered to Ifa. They sometimes starved themselves and would never do any secular work to earn a competence. Feasting often accompanied the sacrifice, after which the priests pronounce the benediction. Shango priest are spoken of as immoral. The Orisa nla priests are all teetotalers and are very abstemious.

THE OLOSANYIN.

Are professional physicians, magicians and ventriloquists. They cure diseases by natural means, and pretend to possess magical power like James and Jambres, to turn water into blood and a rod into

a serpent. They differ widely from the Babalawos in that they do not foretell future events by casting lots.

THE ALAJE.

Are diviners, prophets and seers who with only a sixpence fee, or a loaf of bread can tell by the divining cup, with or without water in it, where a lost ass could be found, or the person that stole his friend's purse. In case of denial, trial by ordeal is resorted to, and the delinquent is thereby discovered.

SUPERSTITION.

There are three kinds of superstitions among the Yoruba people. In consequence of the ignorance of the masses various tales and stories were coined and circulated, and in course of years were believed as facts without any investigation they have now so influenced the minds of the people that even intelligent native Christians with all the light they have, could not by any argument be made to disbelieve them, and they are three powerful sources of unhappiness and unrest in many Christian homes.

The three superstitions are, *The Abiku, The witch and the Ghost-superstitions.*

THE ABIKU SUPERSTITION.

Is belief in a form of transmigration of souls, held by the ancient Greeks but with this peculiarity, that, it is limited to the souls of infants and children, and not of grown up persons. The doctrine is this:—When an infant dies, and the mother hears another, it is believed that it is the spirit of the one that died that returns. If it dies again, and another is born, it is the same spirit of the child that is haunting the family. To prevent its return, some unnatural course is often resorted to, the dead child is mutilated, the fingers and lips cut, a deep gash is made in the face etc. After this has been done to body of the dead child, it is believed that its spirit will be driven away from the company of spirits, and forsaken by its mother spirit, and when it is born again, it will be born with some deformity resulting from what has once been done to its body, and will never die again in childhood. Several stories are often related, of children thus transmigrated, in such a manner as to convince one of the truth of this superstition. In the interior such children are denied the honour of burial, and are put in baskets, and thrown into the bush or by the river side, to be eaten of wolves and vultures.

Some expert school children who know the over eagerness of their mothers for children, often make much by this superstition, by threatening to die if their mothers should punish them for doing any wrong, or refuse to give them whatever they desired.

The next is *the witch Superstition* which is not the ancient witch of Scripture who was only a wise necromancer, but an unfortunate old woman in the neighbourhood who it is believed could transform herself into a bird and flying at dead of night to suck the blood of children and infants or any one who has what is called SWEET BLOOD. This is believed by all classes in Yoruba society, including some educated Christians who dread all old but innocent women in their neighbourhood.

Medicines are made to either propitiate the witch or render her spells null and void. The Ifa priests and others are very skilful in the art of destroying the power of the witch and they make much money by this delusion. Mohammedans share also in this belief, for their prophet was said to have once been bewitched by his enemy, a Jew, by the tying of several knots in a cord, and hiding it in a well, but God revealed a "Sura" to him which he recited, and was entirely freed from the charm.

It is only the study of the sciences among our educated Native Christians, and a firm and thorough belief in the doctrine of Christianity that will deliver them from such superstition.

People often defend themselves when charged as superstitious, that learned men as Dr. Samuel Johnson and pious men as Rev Wesley, believed in witches in their days, and that many were killed as victims of this absurd belief in England; forgetting the age in which they lived and the light they had and that this belief now exists in civilised Europe, among only the illiterate who could scarcely read and write. It is said that "witchcraft has given place now in England to the knowledge of drugs and plants so useful in medicine and the arts, whilst the falsehood of Astrology has been superseded by the truth of Astronomy."

GHOST SUPERSTITION

The last but not least is the Ghost superstition. People dread ghosts as they do death. It is the current belief that when a person dies, his spirit does not at once leave the house, but pays visits after burial, on the third, the seventh, the thirteenth and the seventeenth day. This belief has given rise to the making of feasts and the keeping of wakes after burial during these days to propitiate the spirit of the dead in order that it might not do any injury to the remaining living members of the family and to make it quit the house entirely on the seventeenth day. This practice had died away among Christians in Lagos, but it is now reviving in full force. Christians are now spending from £20 to £50 to drive away by this means the spirit of

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Yet we know not the house our dead entered
Our dead disappeared in the back-yard"

This distinctly expresses a doubt as to where the spirit of their dead went to. Whatever positive views they now hold and which are embodied in some Yoruba expressions, must be traced to the influence of Mohammedanism, and must be received as modern views on this doctrine.

Modern views of a future state of rewards and punishment are contained in the words Orun (Hades) the hidden and unseen world, where the spirits of both the good and the bad repose after leaving the body. Orun apadi, better known as Orun ina (Gehenna) the Hades of fire, and place of final punishment of the wicked. Aljannat, the Hades of the righteous. "Dunia" is the Universe, including both the earth and the Heavens.

HEATHEN PRIEST AND PROPHETS.

Heathen Priests especially the Babalawos or Ifa Priests are strict moralists. By means of certain irregular marks made by them upon a wooden tablet slightly covered with sand, and the casting of lots, either with palm-nuts or kola-nuts, they pretend to predict future events which may or may not happen.

They pretend to know also whether an undertaking will be successful or not, and to have the power of changing the tide of events, should it be foreseen to be unpropitious. The Ifa priests live solely on the portion of sacrifices offered to Ifa. They sometimes starved themselves and would never do any secular work to earn a competence. Feasting often accompany the sacrifice, after which the priests pronounce the benediction. Shango priest are spoken of as immoral. The Orisa nla priests are all teetotalers and are very abstemious.

THE OLOSANVIN.

Are professional physicians, magicians and ventriloquists. They cure diseases by natural means, and pretend to possess magical power like James and Janbres, to turn water into blood and a rod into

a serpent. They differ widely from the Babalawos in that they do not foretell future events by casting lost.

THE ALAJE.

Are diviners, prophets and seers who with only a sixpence fee, or a loaf of bread can tell by the divining cup, with or without water in it, where a lost ass could be found, or the person that stole his friend's purse. In case of denial, trial by ordeal is resorted to, and the delinquent is thereby discovered.

SUPERSTITION.

There are three kinds of superstitions among the Yoruba people. In consequence of the ignorance of the masses various tales and stories were coined and circulated, and in course of years were believed as facts without any investigation they have now so influenced the minds of the people that even intelligent native Christians with all the light they have, could not by any argument be made to disbelieve them, and they are three powerful sources of unhappiness and unrest in many Christian homes.

The three superstitions are, *The Abiku, The witch and the Ghost-superstition.*

THE ABIKU SUPERSTITION.

Is belief in a form of transmigration of souls, held by the ancient Greeks but with this peculiarity, that, it is limited to the souls of infants and children, and not of grown up persons. The doctrine is this:—When an infant dies, and the mother hears another, it is believed that it is the spirit of the one that died that returns. If it dies again, and another is born, it is the same spirit of the child that is haunting the family. To prevent its return, some unnatural course is often resorted to, the dead child is mutilated, the fingers and lips cut, a deep gash is made in the face etc. After this has been done to body of the dead child, it is believed that its spirit will be driven away from the company of spirits, and forsaken by its mother spirit, and when it is born again, it will be born with some deformity resulting from what has once been done to its body, and will never die again in childhood. Several stories are often related of children thus transmigrated, in such a manner as to convince one of the truth of this superstition. In the Interior such children are denied the honour of burial, and are put in baskets, and thrown into the bush or by the river side, to be eaten of wolves and vultures.

Some expert school children who know the over eagerness of their mothers for children, often make much by this superstition, by threatening to die if their mothers should punish them for doing any wrong, or refuse to give them whatever they desired.

The next is *the witch Superstition* which is not the ancient witch of Scripture who was only a wise necromancer, but an unfortunate old woman in the neighbourhood who it is believed could transform herself into a bird and flying at dead of night to suck the blood of children and infants or any one who has what is called SWEET BLOOD. This is believed by all classes in Yoruba society, including some educated Christians who dread all old but innocent women in their neighbourhood.

Medicines are made to either propitiate the witch or render her spells null and void. The Ifa priests and others are very skilful in the art of destroying the power of the witch and they make much money by this delusion. Mohammedans share also in this belief, for their prophet was said to have once been bewitched by his enemy, a Jew, by the tying of several knots in a cord, and hiding it in a well, but God revealed a "Sura" to him which he recited, and was entirely freed from the charm.

It is only the study of the sciences among our educated Native Christians, and a firm and thorough belief in the doctrine of Christianity that will deliver them from such superstition.

People often defend themselves when charged as superstitious, that learned men as Dr. Samuel Johnson and pious men as Rev Wesley, believed in witches in their days, and that many were killed as victims of this absurd belief in England; forgetting the age in which they lived and the light they had, and that this belief now exists in civilised Europe, among only the illiterate who could scarcely read and write. It is said that "witchcraft has given place now in England to the knowledge of drugs and plants so useful in medicine and the arts, whilst the falsehood of Astrology has been superseded by the truth of Astronomy."

GHOST SUPERSTITION

The last but not least is the Ghost superstition. People dread ghosts as they do death. It is the current belief that when a person dies, his spirit does not at once leave the house, but pays visits after burial, on the third, the seventh, the thirteenth and the seventeenth day. This belief has given rise to the making of feasts and the keeping of wakes after burial during these days to propitiate the spirit of the dead in order that it might not do any injury to the remaining living members of the family and to make it quit the house entirely on the seventeenth day. This practice had died away among Christians in Lagos, but it is now reviving in full force. Christians are now spending from £20 to £50 to drive away by this means the spirit of

THE LAGOS STANDARD

FEBRUARY 21, 1906.

their loved ones from their own homes!! They therefore excel the very heathens in "spending money for that which is not bread."

To be continued.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF
MR C H SAVAGE R.I.

which was practically exemplified at home was of a kind calculated to expand abroad. His visit to Lagos had been a most pleasant one, and he had availed the opportunity to visit the Hinterland for the purpose of learning more of his own and his people's life—knowledge which he regarded not only necessary but indispensable to

J. A. OKE F. S. I.
SURVEYOR.

Real estate and House
Agent

THE LAGOS STANDARD

FEBRUARY 28, 1906.

SAMUEL M. HARDEN Esq. Editor of the Lagos Echo. ANDREW M. THOMAS Esq. Editor of the Lagos Iwe Irohin.

Facilities for publishing useful works are now offered Native Authors by the Native Literature Publishing Society formed 1905 under the Presidency of G. A. Williams Esq.

To be continued.

ONE OF BRITAIN'S GREATEST

must be laid to their credit that collectively they are providing all the industrial training the native gets."

"What is to be the future of the 100,000 natives at the present time in schools in South Africa?" asks Mr Colquhoun. To answer this he examined the problem in America, and especially the attitude of the negro leader, Booker T. Washington. "Manual labour," Mr Colquhoun finds, "is an essential part of the course Booker Washington prescribes."

J. A. OKE F. S. I.
SURVEYOR.

Real estate and House Agent.

Business attended to with promptitude and despatch.

At the Morocco Conference it has been agreed that the British representatives' proposal to consider the police question in committee on Monday, shall be adopted, despite the strong objections of Germany which wished the bank question to be first settled. Austria and Morocco supported Germany.

A terrible tornado struck the Society Islands on the 7th February, doing immense damage. It is reported at San Francisco that ten thousand have perished.

March 6.

London, 5th March. King Edward dined with M. Fallières the French President, M. Rouvier the Premier, and their wives, and a few other people at the British Embassy at Paris to-day.

Unofficial details of a New Hebrides Convention which has just been signed in London, have, *ad referendum* evoked a storm of indignation from Australia.

Lloyd George speaking at Cardiff said that if Wales consented to the Education Bill, it would give Wales her own National Council of Education.

Bannerman was loudly cheered on his return to the House of Commons.

It is announced that as Balfour and Chamberlain are unable to attend the Fiscal debate this week, it is to be postponed till the 12th instant.

Churchill said that the treatment of British and Dutch languages under the constitution was being considered.

Elgin in the House of Lords, in reply to the Duke of Marlborough's request for the tabling of the legal opinion whereon the Imperial Government had determined to stop the re-creating of Chinese, said the stoppage was an act of policy, and that therefore no legal question arose in reference thereto. November licences have been granted for 16,000 Chinese, so it is said. It is expected that the new Transvaal Government will be constituted in time to decide the question. In reference to supposed hiatus between the time of cancellation of the existing Ordinance and the passing of a new one by the Transvaal Government, the Imperial Government intend to fix a date whereon the existing Ordinance will terminate on a date so fixed as to allow the new Transvaal Government to submit for the Imperial Government's acceptance an Ordinance whereon it is proposed to continue importing Chinese. Provided it is so decided, under this arrangement there will be no hiatus. Details of the Constitution will be settled as soon as possible.

In the House of Commons Morley announced that Lord Minto has telegraphed that he will immediately carry out the new procedure for the re-organisation of the Indian army.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YORUBA TRIBES.

The Yorubas are polite, civil but selfish. The Egbas are pliant, patriotic and credulous. The Ijebus are haughty, dirty but thrifty. The Ijesas are hardy, patriotic and industrious. The Oodas are dull and revengeful. The Lagobians are cunning, tactful and lazy. The Aworobas are unambitious, sceptical and reserved.

SUMMARY OF RECENT EVENTS 1896-1903

(1896.)

A marble stone was discovered in the life country and sent to England by Governor Carter. A petition was drawn praying the Government to extend the railway terminus from Ido Island to the town of Lagos. The death rate was very high. 1713 died in the year. Bishop Ingham resigned the See of Sierra Leone. Queen Victoria began the sixtieth year of her reign. The marriage of the Honourable J. J. Thomas and Miss Rhoda Hebrion (1897).

The expedition to capture of Benin. Dubona King of Benin disappeared. The expedition to and defeat of Ilorin (Feb 16) by the Royal Niger Company under Major Auld. The enemy numbered 3000 foot and 800 horse. The fight lasted three hours. The English force encamped at river Ovon. The Queen's Jubilee celebrated. Major McCallum succeeded Sir Gilbert Carter in the Lagos Government. The timber industry was encouraged by the Governor. The Boundary between the Lagos Colony and the Niger Coast Protectorate settled. Local Council of Native Chiefs appointed by the Lagos Government. The railway extended to Ota. The death of the Bashirun of Abeokuta. The organisation of the Yoruba and Niger Battalion caused by French aggression in the Colony. J. W. Cole president of the U.N.A. Church died. The Rev J. B. Wood Secretary Yoruba Mission C. M. S. died. (1898.)

The Criminal Code Bill.—Sir William MacGregor succeeded Major McCallum. Memorial for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. Colonel

Lugard made High Commissioner of Nigeria.

(1899.)

Compact made by the Lagos Government with the Egbas Government with regards the railway area. Subscription raised through Lady Denton for the West Indian sufferers from hurricane. The new Mohammedan School opened. The Legislative Council voted £500 for expenses to ascertain the Native Land Tenure. The railway extended to Abeokuta and the opening of the same from Lagos to Abeokuta. Bishop Tugwell and the Liquor Traffic in the "Times". Meko burnt by Captain Anderson. The Centenary of the C. M. S. celebrated. The Lagos Government expenditure exceeded the income this year by £30497. 2. 7. — Akintola the Bale of Ibadan died. Chief Justice Rayner Knighted. J. A. Odo by Payne Esq. retired on pension. The Glover Memorial Hall opened.

(1900.)

Lagos contributed £400 to the Boers widows and Orphans' Fund. A Bill known as Governor MacGregor's Crown Grants Ordinance presented in the Legislative Council was objected to by the Public. Governor Denton recited the Order of K. C. M. G. The Alake the Osoin, the Agura and Council visited Lagos for the first time. The Rev J. Johnson consecrated assistant Bishop in Western Equatorial Africa. The West African Bishopric Fund organised by Bishop Johnson. M. T. Euler Ajayi ordained Deacon on March 10 and Priest Dec 23 by Bishop Olawole. Mr H. Carr appointed Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs. The Board of Education voted £250 for the training of competent teachers for the schools. Lady Denton wife of Governor Denton died. Prince Oyekun died. Commissioner Ewart arrested and imprisoned four Ondo Chiefs. The opening of the Townsend-Wood Memorial Church at Abeokuta.

(1901.)

The population of Ebeuta Metta was this year 2460. The Public Debt of the Colony of Lagos was £1055700 with interest of £51731 per annum. The Lagos revenue was £231859. The Secession from the Broadfruit Church of over 60 members to form the Bethel African Church. The Peoples address to Bishop J. Johnson in honour of his elevation. The Rev. N. T. Hamlyn made Archdeacon of Lagos.

Bishop Pellet left the Lagos Diocese to fill the post of Vicar General of the Society of African Missions at Lyons. The United Native African Church formed at Porto Novo. The Memorial portrait of Lady Denton unveiled at the Governor Memorial Hall. The Lagos Institute formed. The Kokomaike Gardens opened to the Public. The Deaths of Chief Daniel Conrad Taiwo and Postmaster George J. Cole. The Payment of ground-rent opposed at Ibadan. The railway train opened from Aroto Ibadan gate. The Osoin removed from the Egbas Council.

(1902.)

The opening of the Lagos Institute Buildings and the Honourable A. Erhardt appointed President. The sum of £300 was given as donation to the Institute by Sir Alfred Jones, J. Holt and others. Fathers Speiser and Angiers R. C. Mission died. Daddy Garber and Mrs. Sarah Allen died.

(1903.)

The Secretary of State sanctioned the collection of tolls by the Interior Chiefs. The Bill requiring every printer and newspaper publishers to execute a bond of £250 as guarantee for the payment of any fine that might be inflicted as damages in any libel action brought against the paper, introduced in Council, but publicly objected to as an encroachment on the rights of the public but sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and has been in force since October this year. The Cotton industry is revived by Messrs Hoffman and Barnes. The first agricultural Show in Lagos was held at Ebeuta Metta. Inspector Wimberly succeeded Inspector Carr who was promoted Assistant Colonial Secretary. A canal was sent from Five Cowries Creek to Epe to the tram extended to Iddo. The Lagos Native Research Society formed with Rev. H. Atunla as Secretary. The bridge over the river Sokori and Abeokuta opened. Governor Egerton appointed to succeed Sir Ralph Moore retired from Southern Nigeria. The capture of Kano and Sokoto in Northern Nigeria.

(1904.)

Governor W. Egerton succeeded Governor MacGregor. The export of Cotton from Lagos valued £34,734. Twelve Native Assistant Inspectors of Produce were appointed to inspect goods and prevent adulteration. The foundation Stone of the New Court Timbu was laid by the Acting Governor Harley Mosley. International Cricket Match between Lagos and Gold Coast was played for six days when Lagos was beaten. The Centenary of the B. F. B. Society celebrated. Archdeacon N. T. Hamlyn was consecrated assistant Bishop of the Gold Coast. The Williams Memorial Church at Ebeuta Metta opened. The Alake's visit to England accompanied by his cousin Prince Ademola and the Honourable Adegboyega Edun Secretary of State. Mixed Courts established at Abeokuta in which

the Commissioner of Aro sits as Judge, assisted by two Natives as Associate Judges. The foundation Stone of Father Coquard's New Hospital at Abeokuta laid by Governor Egerton. Olo Odo and Loro, chiefs of Ilesha were arrested and imprisoned by the Travelling Commissioner Ambrose. The Registrar's return of deaths this year Dec. 31 was 1985.

(1905.)

Lagos and Southern Nigeria united into one Government under Governor Egerton. The Owa of Ilesha was taken to Southern Nigeria by Governor Egerton. The Oba Odo imprisoned at Ilesha died. The Owa of Ilesha sent Lagos to lodge complaints against Travelling Commissioner Ambrose. The expropriation of land at Ebeuta Metta by the Government and also at the Race Course. The Fishing Stakes removed from the lagoon and the eight Chiefs their owners are to receive £300 a year from the Government as Compensation. Colonial Secretary Harley Mosley retired after 25 years of service. The visit to England of the Honourable C. A. Sapia Williams. The Wesleyan Ministers of Faji and Ereko were summoned for ringing Bells for Morning Prayers during Advent Season. The Augmentation of Teachers salaries according to Certificates held was fixed by the Government. The New Female School opened by Miss Ladoo known as the Westbury Memorial School. The New Court House at Timbu Square opened. Cost £11,000. The New Bank House was begun and finished. I. A. Cole Esq. Carpenter's Institute erected and opened. Late colonial March between Lagos and Gold Coast played at Accra when Lagos won. Agricultural Union formed in Lagos. The Aborigines Society formed in Lagos. Thomas J. Beckley Esq. President of the U. N. A. Church at Abeokuta died. The railway is now being laid to Oshogbo. The promotion of Horatio A. Akinsola Caulrick Esq. to the Order of I.S.O. by His Majesty King Edward VII. The Registrar's return of deaths Dec. 31 this year was 2172.

CONCLUSION.

"Worth in her the man and want of it the flow
The rest is all but leather or prunella." Pope.
THE NATIVES ARE UNSATISFIED BY THE EVILS
OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

Whilst the Moors, Bushmen and Red Indians are fast dying out through European contact, the Native Yorubas, who some believed are the remnants of the lost tribes, despite the blighting influences of Christian civilisation, like their forefathers in Egypt are thriving and improving every way their circumstances. "The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew." The ram and the gin were introduced with the same object as the opium in China, but the native Yorubas are very prudent in their use, and are little or in no way affected by them as the Chinese by opium. The majority object now to only the quality often impeded by some European trading firms, and do not grudge the taking of the duty as it is at present; for by the revenue is considerably increased to the advantage of the Government, but with regards to the common people the dearer they are sold the sweeter and more palatable they become. The cry against importation should rightly be raised by the natives themselves, unless Europeans of tender consciences would undertake alone for the evils that for centuries had done. The Mohammedans have held in check the spread of the evils of Western civilisation among the Native Yorubas, who would rather adopt Mohammedan habits and customs than the European.

THE IMPRUDENCE OF EDUCATED NATIVES AND RESULT.

Educated Natives are not wise in selecting the useful and beneficial, and rejecting the injurious but they immoderately ape and imitate blindly and to excess the habits and customs of the high class Europeans. European costumes made of winter stuffs are worn all the day even in dry season by all classes, forgetting that the Europeans put on dress in their country according to the seasons. While the body is smarting under the heat, such drinks as brandy, whiskey, Old-Top are taken sometimes to excess, and thus they as it were cook themselves, but they defend themselves by saying "He it expels heat." Boys with tight dress would sit at home and school all the day studying with scarcely time for recreation, they very soon begin to grow lean and thin and with weak constitution, which renders them unfit for the harder duties of life. Girls are taught very early in life as fashionable to pre-stitch their dresses with stays and their feet with tight-boots thereby sowing in them seeds of consumption, a disease unknown to their parents and which sends them to an early grave but if they survive it, must be transmitted to their offspring. It has of late been observed by a journalist that the average age of the educated natives is thirty, they begin to grow grey at twenty five, and soon become a prey to what is called civilised life. The veteran Missionary the Rev Henry Townsend had long ago deprecated the exchange of native habits and customs for the European among his converts at Abeokuta, not because it will affect their health and constitution but the growth and

extension of the future native churches which will not be able to provide means to support so high a home. Bishop Johnson who though himself has not enforced his work of reforms by personal example which would have spoken more than his precepts yet he was in a measure successful at Abeokuta in persuading many to live according to native habits. The good effects of this change in a few years have been manifest in the physique of both parents and children. Some reformers arose to stem the tide of these evils in Lagos but to no avail, they were regarded as empirics "who come to make the nation wise," and because they belonged to a class that people did not regard, no change whatever has been effected.

FALSE VIEWS OF THINGS CORRECTED.

At one period of our history the educated natives thought the best way to display wealth and win respect from their neighbours was by erecting huge mansions and castles, but it was afterwards found to be unwise, as their off-ings and heirs often failed to maintain the upkeep of these mansions, and they soon pass to other hands. At another period, it was deemed a mark of wealth to accumulate wearing apparel and stalk about the streets with suits of the latest style, and exchange them six times a day, but this false view has still to be corrected. Wiser heads that penetrate farther have found that only the average educated Yorubas are the wealthiest men, who have gained their experience after a school life, not behind the counter, nor in the government offices but at the carpenter's bench, the cooper's shop, the printing office, and who by economy and thrift have amassed wealth which has lifted them up high above hypocrisy, overreaching and cringe, and which one who considers himself very highly educated must practice in order to secure for himself position in Church and State, a position under some European lad of average education but of wide Caucasian common sense and dignity, a position he has to maintain as long as he can be employed as a bat to entice into the net some of his unfortunate brethren whose ruin and downfall is his own rise and honour. A man is not yet a spectator for his virtue, work, and worth, but for his wealth in whatever way it is earned. This is a mistake.

VICTORIES OF PEACE.

Peace has been restored by the Lagos Government throughout the country, and we have as victories of peace the railway, running from Lagos to Ibadan, and farther on, the telegraph, the telephone, improved streets and roads, the electric light in Lagos, with the expected water supply, and the opening of the country for trade. The railway has given work to thousands of the unemployed, many of whom have improved their social conditions. In the town of Lagos, out of a population of 32,508 in 1891, 12,071 were engaged in commerce and only 1432 were farmers but the opening of the railway has meant, conversely, a vast area away from the arena of trade many who from want of sufficient capita to meet the present high trade competition to bare themselves to the farming community to supply the European firms with their farm products which yield almost spontaneously and of their own accord.

Justice is now meted out throughout the land, our native educated lawyers have the scope to defend the rights of their country people.

It is observed by only very few persons that the immigrant element are slowly but surely dying away from the country, the aborigines are everywhere filling their places in almost every Department.

THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Our churches are still hindered. Native Bishops require £40,000 each to be independent. Native ministers though supported by their own congregations must be led by some white theologian. This is a defect in the training given the native ministers, who require at such a large foreign supervision, when their native country men the Mohammedans propagate successfully their religion without any assistance from Moslems or Christians. But our independent Churches have arisen which do not look upon the State or any foreign Society as the support of the permanent (this) and I would believe that the English Episcopate, but the Apostolic Church will flourish and be successful in the native independent Churches of Africa, and that when the first church ceases in the Church of the land only, then

can Christianity flourish in Yoruba land.

Not only in the Church but also in the State this defective education given the natives requires still and at this age European supervision in almost every Department. Certainly this defect is not in the recipients whose qualification for improvement have been acknowledged but in their educators whoever they may be. It is hoped that in course of time after having served as WILLING AND OBEDIENT APPRENTICES beyond their time, educated natives will be accorded their freedom and independence in Church and State, and the foundation be laid for the independence of the nation.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Education is progressing in the country. Schools are opened in important towns for heathen and Mohammedan population. Our best masters and teachers have been forced out of the Schools by the Government Competitive Examination to earn higher and better wages elsewhere and are now succeeded by our young and inexperienced certificate teachers in the Primary Schools and our Graduates of the University in the Secondary Schools. Forgetting that to know is one thing and to know how to impart is another, and that it is rare to find both qualities possessed by one teacher. But they are the men for the hurry up system and the cramming system, a system that will soon fill the country with quasi-mathematicians, who will be able to read or write a simple letter either in English or in Yoruba.

STATE OF RELIGION

Christian religion is at its ebb in Protestant Churches. The Bible has not its usual place in the Schools. There is no time now for the Catechism among the infants, and ignorance of Bible History is most alarming. The Churches are getting thinner and thinner in attendances although the pupils are everywhere filled with able preachers. The Churches are now only fully attended when some new dress is to be displayed as when a newly married couple or a bereaved family has occasion to the service in procession. The rising generation subscribe more towards clubs and societies than the support of their ministers. It may not be to the same extent in the interior towns but as civilisation advances will Christian religion be dying.

PROSPECTS

It is hoped that the time will soon come when the scheme proposed by the most distinguished African Dr. Boyen will be realised, of establishing in some corner of Yorubaland a High Class college where the curriculum will not consist of only the Classics, but the Sciences and practical industry which will make the Yoruba Student a complete man in his own soil and be able to compete with the European in any art or industry and without the hypocrisy that abounds everywhere a determination to develop the resources of his country and lift up both his country and countrymen, and thus a new race of men will rise that will succeed this regrettable and good for nothing race in whom he has character and nature of the Yoruba will appear and who will lay the foundation for an independent Church and State in Yorubaland.

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FIRST INNINGS Y. C. & R. C.

Names	Scores	How out	Bowler
1. J. V. Lawrence	2	L. B. W.	Evelyn Wms
2. C. B. Olumuyiwa	3	Caught H. King	B. D. Oseni
3. J. B. Paris	3	" C. Roberts	do
4. J. Warburton	0	Run out	
5. J. B. Olumuyiwa	0	" H. King	Evelyn Wms
6. T. H. Jackson	1	Run out	
7. R. A. Benjamin	1	Bowled	Evelyn Wms
8. E. S. Gilpin	0	Run out	
9. A. W. Shitta	0		
10. S. M. Refell	2	Bowled	Evelyn Wms
11. P. Hoare	1	Not out	
Byes	2	Bowled	B. D. Oseni

SECOND INNINGS Y. C. & R. C.

1. J. B. Paris	2	Bowled	Evelyn Wms
2. E. S. Gilpin	1	Run out	
3. R. A. Benjamin	3	Bowled	B. D. Oseni
4. C. B. Olumuyiwa	8	ct E. Taylor	Evelyn Wms
5. J. Warburton	0	Bowled	B. D. Oseni
6. T. H. Jackson	1	ct Evelyn Williams	do
7. J. V. Lawrence	1	Bowled	Evelyn Wms
8. S. M. Refell	6	do	B. D. Oseni
9. P. Hoare	6	Not out	
10. J. A. Oshodi	2	Bowled	B. D. Oseni
11. J. A. Johnson	0	ct H. Cole	do
Byes	3		
No Balls	2		

FIRST INNINGS L. C. & R. C.

1. B. D. Oseni	2	Run out	
2. J. W. Jones	4	Bowled	J. B. Paris
3. W. H. Cole	0	do	S. M. Refell
4. J. A. Cole	0	L. B. W.	J. B. Paris
5. I. O. Lewis	4	Bowled	do
6. Evelyn Williams	0	do	S. M. Refell
7. H. H. King	7	ct C. Olumuyiwa	J. B. Paris
8. H. S. A. Thomas	5	Bowled	S. M. Refell
9. E. J. A. Taylor	10	Not out	
10. H. H. Willoughby	8	Bowled	S. M. Refell
11. D. T. Coker	1	do	J. B. Paris
Byes	10		
Wide Balls	1		
No Balls	1		

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A. A. H. ORAFEMI
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THAT THIS

VOLUME

HAS VERY

BAD PRINT.

Ajayi Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) -- A General History of the Yoruba Country -- Lagos Standard, Jun 14, 1905-Mar 7, 1906

THE LAGOS STANDARD,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Annual Subscriptions to any part of the World 35s

All Communications on business or otherwise, and all remittances to be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

G. A. WILLIAMS,

All foreign Advertisements payable in advance
Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.

LAGOS PRODUCE MARKET REPORT

TODAY'S PRICES. £ S D

PALE KINNELS, per ton in cash	10	10	0
PALE OIL, measure in cash	11	0	0
PEPPER, lb in cash	1	11	0
COFFEE			
COCOA			
Cotton unginned	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET REPORT.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES. £ S D

PALE KINNELS, per ton	13	12	6
PALE OIL, measure	23	5	0
PEPPER, lb	0	2	1
COFFEE	1	16	0
COCOA	2	4	0
Cotton ginned	40	to 51d	

LAGOSIAN ON DITS.

THE recent celebration of VICTORIA DAY recalls to my mind the subject of the permanent Diamond Jubilee Memorial to the late Queen, which at one time was very warmly discussed.

It was finally decided that the money subscribed for the purpose should be devoted to the completion of the Glover Memorial Hall, which had taken an unreasonably long time in building, and that the open space at the rear of the Hall should be ornamentally laid out and named "Victoria Gardens"—a most desirable arrangement, in view of the fact that the town does not boast of a single public park or garden for the recreation of its forty odd thousand inhabitants.

THERE was some talk, also, of getting out a statue of the Queen to be erected in some conspicuous spot in the town. Of the various schemes, only the first has been carried out. The Glover Memorial Hall has indeed been completed, but the yard at the back of the premises remains the same bare and unsightly plot it always has been, and which cannot by the wildest stretch of the imagination be taken for anything like a garden.

On the statue scheme nothing further has been heard, and it looks very much as if that project had gone the way of other equally laudable schemes which have been mooted, but which remain to this day schemes in nubibus.

It is earnestly to be hoped, that the proposals, both as regards the "Victoria Gardens" and the statue, will yet be given practical effect. A statue of the Queen in the triangular plot in front of the newly erected Court Offices would add much to the architectural beauty of the town.

It has happened on two or three occasions now that passengers, who have gone outside the bar to take the mail steamer for Calabar and other ports on the Leeward Coast, have been refused a passage on the ground, I have been told, of fear of infection, and have been compelled to return to shore.

Any one who knows the amount of trouble and inconvenience that is entailed in getting away from Lagos to join a steamer in the roads, will sympathize with these passengers in what they have to undergo.

It should be a comparatively easy matter, I opine, for the outward bound steamers to telegraph to Lagos from Accra to say whether or not passengers would be received. This would save intending passengers the annoyance of a bootless trip over the bar with all the inconveniences of sea-sickness and other worries.

Apropos of this same report of the appearance of Yellow Fever at Agoueh and other ports in the adjacent French Colony, I have it on reliable authority that it is very doubtful whether there are any good grounds for the report.

Two or three deaths of Europeans have

occurred at Whydah, but it is a question whether these might not have resulted from Black Water Fever, the symptoms of which are not very unlike those of Yellow Fever.

ANOTHER reason for doubting the Yellow Fever suggestion is that whenever this epidemic attacks Europeans, a disease not unlike the Bubonic Plague makes its appearance simultaneously amongst the Natives.

It is remarked that in the present instance no such malady has attacked the Natives, all of which goes to weaken the validity of the opinion that the Yellow Fever has appeared in places as near Lagos as Whydah.

THE good citizens of the sister Colony of Sierra Leone know how to appreciate worth in an individual, and how to testify that appreciation in a suitable and appropriate manner.

THE latest recipient of such a token of appreciation is Mr. J. S. T. DAVIES, Assistant Post Master, and a musician of recognized ability, who was recently presented by the community with a grand piano, one of the best in the Colony, in token of his numerous services in organizing Concerts and other entertainments for charitable purposes.

THE presentation was timed to synchronize with Mr. DAVIES' fiftieth birthday, and must have been an agreeable and touching souvenir to the recipient. Some of the readers of this paper will remember Mr. DAVIES as an official in the Civil Service in Lagos in the Seventies, and his genial, affable and hearty manner, which made him the friend not only of all lovers of good music, but of every one who came in contact with him.

JANES.

THE LAGOS STANDARD.

FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE

Lagos, Wednesday, 7th June, 1905.

THE PEOPLE'S PETITION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

At no time does the proverbial loyalty of the people of Lagos show to better advantage than when there is any great grievance which touches very nearly the interests of the entire community. On such occasions, so far from there being any demonstration of hostility towards the Government, not violence, or a resort to other extreme measures by means of which communities boasting a higher degree of civilization and enlightenment are wont to attempt to redress their real or fancied wrongs, and which in nearly every instance, from its very character, defeats its own end, it has always been to the credit of the Colony that the citizens employ no other than constitutional measures for the redress of their grievances, however serious. A public meeting in which the matter is calmly and dispassionately discussed, resolutions passed, and a Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth the nature of their grievances and respectfully preferring their requests, has always been, and will, we trust, continue to be the *modus operandi* in these matters. It has happened before now that a new Governor, unused to the ways of the people, was apt to view with suspicion any large gathering of the people for any political purpose, and even to go so far as to apprehend some overt act of hostility against the Government; as was the case when a certain Governor on one occasion resorted to the various European firms in town advising them to arm their staff and their Kru boys, as he feared there would be a rising of the people that evening. But the absurdity of such a supposition was shown by the humorous reply of one of the oldest European residents, who sent back word to the Governor that he entertained no fears on that score, and that all the "rising" that was likely to take place in Lagos could be easily quelled by the boys of his firm, armed with nothing more deadly than pocket-knives. It is only to such ignorance of the temper and spirit of the people that can be attributed the report of infection of His Excellency to send and disperse by force the public meeting convened at the Glover Memorial Hall on Saturday the 27th ultimo, a meeting convened in a peaceful spirit, for a legitimate object and of which the whole character of the proceedings, as well as the peaceful outcome of the deliberations, sufficiently refute any imputation of a disloyal intention. The meeting itself was thoroughly representative, comprising as it did every class and condition in the community. Only once before, several years ago now, have the people responded in such large numbers to a call of this kind, or manifested such a deep interest in the

proceedings. Three questions of vital interest, and all of equal importance to the well being of the Colony were discussed, and the unanimity of the gathering in voting the resolutions moved, and which was further emphasized by the large number of people who attended at the Hall last Saturday to hear the Petition read and affix signatures to it, show the important place these questions occupy in the public mind. Three Petitions were drawn up in respect to the three questions mentioned. The first had reference to the present policy of the Government in relation to the native rulers in the Hinterland, which has long been a cause of dissatisfaction, and a source of anxiety for the future of the Colony, for upon the peace and tranquillity of the Hinterland depends the welfare of the Colony. Lagos being entirely dependent upon the Hinterland for supplies, any system which tends to disturb the economic conditions of the country must revert with triple force upon the Colony itself. It cannot be denied that the present policy of the Government, which appears to aim at effacing the native Kings, Chiefs and rulers of the interior, has such a tendency. It is a system too which cannot be justified on any grounds of right or justice. The countries whence come the lowest complaints of this suppression of native authority, have not been acquired by any right of cession or conquest by the British Government, which only entered into treaty engagements with them which guaranteed to the native rulers the right to govern in their own way, and according to their laws and customs, so long as these did not contain anything repugnant to humanity. These engagements the Government now seem to overlook, and would wrest from the native rulers whatever vestige of authority they ever possessed, and subject them to the most mortifying degradations. Such a policy cannot but be inimical to the true interests of the Colony, and militate against that solidarity of the Empire which can only be founded upon the peaceful and contented condition of the people. It is to protest against a continuance of this policy, and to avoid, before it is too late, the catastrophe which would inevitably follow, that is the object of the first Petition. The second has reference to a subject of scarcely less importance in its relation to the prosperity of the Colony, and that is the exorbitant tolls collected by the Government of Northern Nigeria on caravans and goods passing to Lagos, and which has nearly put a stop to the trade between that province and Lagos. To us it has always been inexplicable that Lagos, while contributing largely to the support of Northern Nigeria by an annual grant of money, should yet have every obstacle placed in her way towards any return of a reciprocal benefit, however slight. The subject of the third Petition is the chronic grievance of the expropriation of land at Ebute Metta, and which has recently taken an accentuated form from the fact that the lands now being expropriated are lands granted to the holders in lieu of property they lost by a former expropriation. Enough has been said in these columns on this subject to make any further dilution unnecessary. We can only cherish the hope that the matter of the various petitions will engage the serious consideration of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the result of such consideration will be that the prayers of the Petitioners will meet with a favourable response, especially as it is not often that the authorities in Downing Street are troubled with complaints from the public of Lagos, and then only when their grievances have reached a pitch that calls for the intervention of the higher powers.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

I desire to contribute to this valuable Paper a series of articles on the general History of the Yoruba Country from the earliest date possible down to the present time.

In a nation like ours that is destitute of its own literature, one cannot but have to depend upon and receive as authentic whatever intelligent and experienced old men could furnish from memory for the earliest accounts; but from the date of contact with the civilized world, sources of information must be from the different works published at different times either by Natives or Europeans.

I have in my compilation made use of every material that has come within my reach, and they are so many that it is not possible for me to trace now where I have got them from, so as to make a public acknowledgement of the same, but if any living author or historian do trace any information in these series from his productions, he should accept the intimation I have given as an acknowledgment.

The plan is not confined to wars and rumours of wars as in some histories, but prominence is given to religion, law, trade, social conditions,

Ajayi, Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas). A General History of the Yoruba Country - Lagos Standard, June 14, 1905, Mar. 7, 1906

which general history includes. My plan is therefore original, so that I can by this compilation claim as equally as any of my predecessors the title of a Yoruba Historian.

THE TERM YORUBA.

"For Apollo has clearly promised
That in a new land shall rise a Ealamis
Of doubtful name."—HORACE.

The Term Yoruba includes all the several tribes that speak the Yoruba language with its different dialects viz:—the Oyo, the Egba, the Ijebu, the Ijesa, the Ondo, the Ketu, the Egbadoi &c.

The origin of the Yorubas as in all nations is obscured by imaginary tales and traditions. Even the Yorubas claim origin from the gods, which shows that they are an ambitious and a religious race.

The word Yoruba is most probably derived from that branch of the river Niger called the Joliba, the vicinity of which the aboriginal Yorubas first settled, till either by migration, or by wars they were forced to settle further eastward from their homes.

The whole history of the country was influenced from the beginning by the Yorubas, the most dominant, and the most warlike of all the tribes, till a few years ago when they were included under the British Protectorate. They ruled and exercised so great authority over the rest of the tribes that the other kings were only nominal, and military, whilst that at Oyo was the independent king and overlord.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Yorubas generally were the most civilised of all the nations along the coast, the most respectable, the most numerous, the most polite, the most hospitable, though not the most hardy.

THE AGE OF THE NATION.

Many have tried to trace the history of Yorubaland as far back as a thousand years, but judging from the nature of the language and the smallness of the population it could not have existed beyond five hundred years ago about A.D. 1400 when Alfonso V. was king of Aragon, when Umar was carrying all before him in the East, and his son Mohammed II. the Conqueror was converting the great church of St. Sophia in Turkey into a Mohammedan mosque, and Henry V of England was setting out against France at Agincourt.

THE EARLIEST GODS.

The Yorubas were originally heathens worshipping gods of wood and stone, which increased as the tribes were becoming separate, each having its own tutelary deity. Oya (Neptunus) seemed to have been the oldest deity worshipped, for as they settled on its banks they would naturally select it as their object of worship. Then came Shango (Jupiter Pluvius) the god of Thunder, at whose roar the Oya overthrew its banks, destroying crops and villages until propitiated. The account that Shango was a deified King is untenable and mythical, and is to be classed with the fabulous story of the deification of the Egba Asasi alife into the shades below.

Ila (Minerva) was the god of intelligence and wisdom, with his divining priests, imposing upon even Kings and chiefs and deriving their support from them.

Ogun (Mars or Mavor) the god of war, was peculiar to the Ijesas, but worshipped by all the tribes. Crisa Oko (Ceres or D-a Dia) the god of fertility, worshipped by the Yorubas, whilst Obatala was peculiar to the Egbas.

THE TRADITION OF IFE.

He was famous as being the home of the gods. All the multiplied idols of the country were said to have originated from Ife. From thence flowed as from a fountain all the waters on the face of the globe. The sun, the moon and the stars rose and performed their diurnal rotation around Ife, and all the races of mankind have sprung from that town. This belief however has long been discredited. There was in all the tribes of Yorubaland a total absence of the knowledge of the One True God. This knowledge was first made known to them by their Mohammedan conquerors, "for man by wisdom knew not God." I do not at all endorse the opinion held by some Christians that the Yorubas originally knew the One True God but worshipped him through their four hundred and one gods as mediators and propitiators. How could this be when the Mohammedans their first missionaries denounced the worship of God by mediators? Who then taught them to worship God by mediators? Could they know this by intuition and without revelation?

GOVERNMENT.

Originally as in all nations there must be one superior chief over the nation but as the tribes increased and migrated eastward, each tribe began to have its own chief more or less subordinate to the superior chief. The first to migrate were the Ijebu, who settled between the sea on the one hand and the Egba Oke Ona on the other, viz: Ijebu, Ijebu, Ijebu, Ijebu; next came the Egba who settled at the present site of Ibadan

towns. Then came the Ijesas and Ijesas who extended along the eastern bank of the Niger forming landmarks with the Ijebu. The Oyo were living in their original homes at the eastern bank of the Joliba and formed the majority of the nation.

The tribes may be classified under two heads: The Forest dwellers and The Plain dwellers. The Forest dwellers were the Ijebu, the Egba and the Ijesas. The Plain dwellers were the Oyo who must have been leading a predatory and pastoral life, being necessitated to this by the nature and soil of their country.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

"I have
The tumult of each sacked and burning village
The sound that every prayer for mercy drowns
The soldiers' revuls in the midst of pillage
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns"

The great change that involved the whole nation in war at one time or another was caused by the northern pressure of some Foulani tribes who like the Turanian Huns fell like a storm upon the tribes living on the western bank of the Joliba which comprised the warlike and superior pastoral tribes of the Fulanis to force the Oyo from their original homes, and who in turn drove the Egbas down towards the sea coast. This has brought a great change on these conquered tribes in their mode of life religion and government. All became warlike, idolatry was checked by Islamism and their government was more monarchical than an independent republic.

GEOGRAPHY: ANCIENT SETTLEMENT.

The whole Yorubaland extended from the Niger on the North, the sea on the South, Dabon on the West, and Benin on the East, with an area of about 21,000 square miles. The Oyo on the North, the Ijesas, North east, the Egba in the Centre, the Ijebu on the south having Benin on the South east and Lagos on the South.

MIGRATION TO LAGOS.

The people of Lagos had migrated from Benin and settled on the island of Lagos. The cause was not unlike that of the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa who were asked assistance against an enemy and who after having conquered settled with their allies and in course of time became masters.

The first King of which we have any authentic account was Addo, who ruled Lagos from the middle of the seventeenth century when Cromwell was Protector of England. He was succeeded by Gabaro whose brother Akimoyi invited the Portuguese slave traders to the Coast to Lagos; and after wards became King. Olofin his successor was contemporary with the peaceful King Abiodun of Oyo whose reign was characterised as one of advancement in the art of agriculture, trade, and social happiness. Abiodun was contemporary with the Ijebu King Ghelegbun who reigned about this time over the forest tribe of Ijebu pursuing agriculture though with very rude and simple implements, and were content with the natural forest products of the oil and the palm wine, and chasing the elephants, buffaloes and other wild animals that rejoiced in breaking through their corn and yams fields.

But the friendship with the civilised Portuguese was shared by the Ijebu when there was an exchange of commodities between them and Lagos supplying Lagos with corn, beans and oil, and receiving tobacco, spirits and other foreign articles that could weaken and enervate any civilised race much more the half civilised, and render them incapable of rule and government; and deteriorate their physical constitution. The Ijebu unlike the ancient Gauls did not prevent the introduction of rum and gin, but even shared their neighbour the Egba on this side the Oke with them. King Olofin of Lagos fought against the independent aborigines of Ido Island when they came from Benin to assist in war, and made them tributary to Lagos. His son Adede the younger having superior and more powerful supporters claimed the throne and deprived Olofin his elder brother of his right. The latter supported by the King of Benin plotted against him but the plot being revealed was foiled to Benin. Meanwhile Adede—proving irreligious and profane was deposed and the exiled Olofin was recalled and placed upon the throne. Adede now repaired to Badagry and was for some noble qualities displayed by him made their King. Now mustering a large army as was possible he waged war against Lagos with the object of gaining the throne but was completely routed by his brother. Some of his chiefs that were caught were subjected to the most cruel tortures such as mutilation and being buried alive.

It was during this reign that the great Oyo war broke out in the Egba country, which not only weakened the tribes but rendered them suspicious and distrustful until they had by selfish greed for plunder dispersed themselves and were left a prey to the Oyo and Ijebu.

To be continued.

NEWS TELEGRAMS THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY

May 31, 05.

According to the Japanese Government's official report, the merchantman which the Russians sank on Friday, south of Portofino, was the British ship "Shanghai." The telegrams state that the Russian transports at Wusung yesterday hauled down their flags, after the Chinese Admiral had threatened to fire on them if they attempted to leave.

A Russian warship which has arrived off Iwami has hoisted the white flag. Her crew of 300 officers and men are mostly wounded, and are being assisted by the Japanese Red Cross Society. The captured vessels "Imperator Nikola I," "General Admiral Apraxin" and "Admiral Senyavin" have been safely brought to the Japanese naval port of Sasebo. The captured battleship "Orel" has been brought to the naval port of Maizuru, on the north west coast of Japan.

Reuter's Correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the cruiser "Jewchar," the hospital ship "Orel," and a torpedo boat, have arrived at Vladivostok. Later, Admiral Rozhdestvenski has arrived at Vladivostok aboard the torpedo boat "Boyuy." He is wounded in the head.

The situation between Norway and Sweden has become serious. The Norwegians threaten to elect an independent King or President unless the King consents to a separate Norwegian consular service.

Six Russian transports at Wusung have been handed over to the Chinese authorities to be interned. A small Russian cruiser entered Shanghai today.

The cruiser "Almaz" brought the first news of the Russian disaster to Vladivostok, reporting that Admiral Rozhdestvenski's flagship, the "Knyaz Suvoroff," had been sunk.

The Japanese Minister at Washington has had several interviews with President Roosevelt, which are believed to be preparatory to President Roosevelt's tendering his offices as a mediator for peace.

The Right Hon. W. C. Gully, speaker of the House of Commons, has resigned.

The first Test Match began yesterday at Nottingham: England, 196, second innings, 318 for five wickets: Australians, 221.

London, 31st May. A Tokio newspaper has sent £1,000 to Lord Curzon's earthquake fund, in token of Japan's sympathy with her ally.

A Tokio telegram states that the Russian cruiser "Gromovoi," while leaving Vladivostok, apparently hoping to join Admiral Rozhdestvenski's late fleet, struck a Japanese mine and foundered with all hands.

The situation at Ledz is so serious that several manufacturers have fled to Warsaw.

The Russian Admiralty is informed that Admiral Foelkersahn is dead.

The Russian Council of Ministers has decided to reveal the whole truth concerning the recent naval battle, and then to announce the convocation of a National Assembly.

When the "Knyaz Suvoroff" sank, Admiral Rozhdestvenski transferred his flag to another vessel, but was captured, severely wounded. Apparently the remnants of the Russian fleet were destroyed during a second battle near the island of Iliung, one of the Kurile Islands—which stretch from the north-east of Japan towards Kamchatka.

The first test match, at Nottingham resulted in a victory for England by 213 runs. England, second innings, 426 runs for five wickets, declared Australians, second innings, 183.

Admiral Togo confirms the news of the capture of a destroyer, with Admiral Rozhdestvenski and another Admiral on board, both of them severely wounded, and also a large number of the staff officers from the sunk flagship, the "Knyaz Suvoroff." Admiral Togo also reports the sinking of the battleships "Sisoi Veliki," "Oslyabya," and "Navarin." Therefore all the battleships of the Russian fleet have been sunk or captured. The Japanese casualties are slight, only 400 having been reported up to the present.

Admiral Togo reports that the Japanese main fleet stopped the pursuit on May 28, but subsequently sank the cruiser "Admiral Ushakov," rescuing three hundred of her crew. His new destroyers attacked the cruiser "Dimitri Donskoi" throughout the night, and the "Dimitri Donskoi" grounded the following morning. The Japanese are searching out the other Russian destroyers, and are sinking or capturing them.

It is officially stated at Tokio that only three Japanese torpedo vessels were lost throughout the engagement.

Admiral Rozhdestvenski has arrived at the Japanese naval port of Sasebo, and has been taken to hospital.

A Russian destroyer has arrived at Vladivostok with two hundred survivors of the "Oslyabya."

The Russian Admiralty denies the sinking of the "Gromovoi."

Result of the Derby: Lord Rosebery's "Cicero" first, "Jard" second, "Signorino" third.

London May 1. It is reported at St. Petersburg that the cruiser "Oleg" has arrived at Vladivostok, with Admiral Enquist aboard, wounded.

Admiral Billek, who started recently to assume the command of Vladivostok and the Russian fleet in the Far East, is returning to St. Petersburg.

The Mikado has issued a rescript praising Admiral Togo for accomplishing an unprecedented feat.

THE TERM YORUBA.
 "For Apollo has clearly promised
 That in a new land shall rise a Salamis
 Of doubtful name."—HORACE.

The origin of the Yorubas as in all nations is obscured by imaginary tales and traditions. Even the Yorubas claim origin from the gods, which shows that they are an ambitious and a religious race.

The whole history of the country was influenced from the beginning by the Yorubas, the most dominant, and the most warlike of all the tribes, till a few years ago when they were included under the British Protectorate. They ruled and exercised so great authority over the rest of the tribes that the other kings were only nominal, and tributary, whilst that at Oyo was the independent king and overlord.

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THE TRADITION OF JEW

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But the friendship with the civilised Portuguese was stored by the Japas when there was an exchange of commodities between them and Laos, stippling Laos with cash, betan and oil, and receiving tobacco, spirits and other foreign articles that could weaken and enervate any civilised race much more the half-civilised, and render them the incapable of rule and government ; and, to render the physical comfort of the Japas, and to deteriorate the ancient Gants did not prevent the introduction of rum and gin, but even shared their share, the Japas, the Gants, and the Chinese with them.

neighbor of the Lagers on this side of the river with King Odo's army. He was fighting against the independent Lagers and of help to him when they came from Ligon to make a war, and made them tributary to Lagon. His soldiers the younger having superior and more powerful supporters deposed the throne and deprived the king of his throne, and then he was deposed by the king and his army against him but the plot being revealed, was seized to death. Meanwhile Adala—proving treacherous and profane was deposed and the exiled Lagon was recalled and placed upon the throne. Adala now returned to his country and was killed by him. King Odo now mustered a large army and was possible he waged war against Lagon with the object of giving the throne but was completely routed by his brother. Some of his chiefs that were caught were put to death. Several cruel tactics such as massacres and being buried

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The Russian Council of Ministers has decided to reveal the whole truth concerning the recent naval battle, and then to announce the convocation of a National Assembly.

When the "Koyaz Suvaroff" sank, Admiral Rozhdestvenski transferred his flag to another vessel, but was captured, severely wounded. Apparently the remnants of the Russian fleet were destroyed during a second battle near the island of Luring, one of the Kurile Island—(which stretch from the north-east of Japan towards Kamchatka).

The first test match, at Nottingham, resulted in a victory for England by 213 runs. England, second innings, 425 runs for five wicket, declared Australians, second innings, 188.

Admiral Togo confirms the news of the capture of a destroyer, with Admiral Rozhdestvenski and another Admiral on board, both of them severely wounded, and also a large number of the staff officers from the sunk flagship, the "Knyaz Suvoroff." Admiral Togo also reports the sinking of the battleships "Sisri Veloz," "Odyssa," and "Narvik." Therefore all the battleships of the Russian fleet have been sunk or captured. The Japanese casualties are slight, only two having been reported up to the present.

Admiral Togo reports that the Japanese main fleet stopped the pursuit on May 28, but subsequently sank the cruiser "Admiral Ushakov," taking three hundred of her crew. His own destroyers attacked the cruiser "Dmitri Donskoi" throughout the night, and the "Dmitri Donskoi" grounded the following morning. The Japanese are searching out the other Russian destroyers and are sinking or capturing them.

It is officially stated at Tokio that only three Japanese torpedo vessels were lost throughout the campaign.

Admiral Rozhdievskii has arrived at the Japanese naval port of Sasebo, and has been taken to hospital.

A Russian destroyer has arrived at Vladivostok with two hundred survivors of the "Oslyabya." The Russian Admiralty denies the sinking of the "Gromov."

Result of the Derby: Lord Rosebery's "Cicero" first; Lord's "Leopard" second; "Signorino" third.

London May 1. It is reported at St Petersburg that the cruiser "Oleg" has arrived at Vladivostok with Admiral Rozhanski aboard, wounded.

Admiral Britten, who started recently to assume the command of Vladivostok and the Russian fleet in the Far East, is returning to St. Petersburg.

The Mikado has issued a rescript praising Admiral Togo for accomplishing an "unprecedented feat."

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE OWU WAR 1783.

"The thin remains of Troy's afflicted host In distant realms may seats unenvied find And flourish on a foreign coast."—ADISON.

THE CAUSE.

The Owu war was caused by a quarrel that took place in a market between a buyer and seller at Apomu, twenty five miles from Ibadan, which ended in an affray in which some of the Ijebu traders were killed by the Owu men.

To revenge this Fagengbawa the then King of Ijebu raised war and besieged Owu for seven years, till it was reduced by starvation and want, the town captured and razed to the ground. Men, women and children were put to the sword, whilst others escaped and encamped under a notable tree, pillaging and plundering other petty tribes of the Egbas who from selfish indifference took no part in the war.

MOHAMMEDANISM IN YORUBALAND.

Mohammedanism was introduced into Yoruba land in the year 1791. Alonja a native of Ilorin was the generalissimo of the Oyo king and the successor of Oyabi the captain general under Abiodun. Finding successfully this post during the short reigns of the kings that succeeded Abiodun viz: Awole, Maku, and Adebo, he was aiming at the throne of Oyo. He plotted against King Adebo and employed Salihu Alumi a mohammedan priest to aid him by his incantations and charms, which accidentally proved successful and Alonja became King of Ilorin. He then invited the Moslems to propagate their religion there and rewarded Alumi by giving him and his family, quarters in Ilorin. But being a neophyte (keleri) was regarded an enemy. A large number of Hausas from Sokoto flocked the town, to check which a decree was passed to stop them, but which resulted in a battle in which Alonja was killed and burnt, and a new dynasty was founded by the Filanis under Salunsi, Shitab, Suberu, Alhu and Mohammeda respectively.

It was about this time that the Yoruba tribes began to suffer from war and bloodshed, and not being originally warlike were soon reduced to a tributary state. Oyo or Katsonga the ancient capital was taken, the King driven and the whole kingdom was thrown into a state of unrest.

Down the Coast the slave trade has begun under the auspices of Osolokun the friend of the Portuguese slave dealer of Whydih and Cape Coast, so that whilst the Arab depredators were directly supplying the Portuguese with slaves at the port of Cape Coast, the slaves mainly consisting of Yorubas and the tribes of the Niger, another port was opened at Lagos for supplies via Ijebu who were at this time warlike and powerful.

The invasion against the Yorubas by the Arab tribes, kindled a warlike spirit into the Yorubas who were seeking to regain their lost territories, and to establish themselves beyond the reach of these depredators.

THE IJEBU AND OYO INVASION 1805.

The Ijebu under Fagengbawa the King to supply the Lagos market with slaves began to destroy the Egbas towns one after another, beginning with Ikija the only ally of Owu, and took several towns such as Ijemo, Iporo, Kemta, and Ijuu. The people of Owu on the other hand were plundering the Egbas towns from their camps at Odangbafa between Atadi and Iugun, and took Kosi.

In 1810 the Ijebus came again and posted on this side the Ona and began to destroy the towns near them that had thought themselves secure and at home, viz: Igbein, Igboro, Ikereku and Otu, selling many as slaves to Lagos and retaining many at home to plough their fields.

THE KANLA WAR 1812.

The Yoruba under King Adegun desiring to expel the Arab warriors from Ilorin, collected a large army and encamped against it, but failed to take it on account of jealousy and want of unity in the army. Some of the Yoruba chiefs had an animosity against King Adegun and therefore invited him to take part in the battle in person wishing thereby to kill him. Several desperate battles were fought but none was favourable to the Yorubas till at last the Ilorins both defeated and drove them from their camps killing almost all the flower of the Yoruba nation, together with King Adegun.

CONFUSION AT HOME.

The scattered army on returning home were not unanimous as to who should be the successor of Adegun; and through the powerful influence of Kurumi the captain general, of the Yorubas, the rightful heir was set aside and one Ojo was installed King.

CIVIL WAR.

Sisyobols, Adegun's son in order to strengthen his party secured the aid of the King of Ilorin

who sent his general and troops to assist him in gaining the crown on condition that he would do homage to him as his lord, whilst the civil war was going on, the Ilorin general came and expelled Kurumi and his party from the city and fought for full two years when Kurumi and his party were driven to Iaa.

The Egbas who were the aborigines of Ijaye refused after all entreaties to supply Kurumi and his party with food, Kurumi then attacked Ijaye took it, drove the Egbas away and encamped there with his Yoruba army.

THE YORUBA AND EGBA WAR 1814.

The Egbas now began to fight regular battles with the Yorubas who had dispossessed them of their towns. The Egbas Agura of Ibadan who now took part in the war were driven out and the Yoruba settled in their towns in 1816. The war gradually extended to the other Egbas towns, aiming chiefly at the largest and most populous. Kurumi forming war alliance with Mayo of Ife besieged the Egbas town Eruwon and took it, thereby increasing his influence at home and abroad.

CONFEDERACY AGAINST THE EGBAS 1817.

The Ijebus, Iles and the Oyos combined together to exterminate the Egbas. They invited the Egbas chiefs to a general council with the pretext to put an end to the war. The Egbas chiefs met and decided that their captain-general Lamodi of Igbein should represent the Egbas in the general council. He accordingly went out was treacherously killed at the instigation of Mayo of Ife who appeared at this time the most distinguished of the three allies against the Egbas. Sodeke, now captain general of all the Egbas, went out in defence of the Egbas Oke Oaa against Mayo's forces and drove them.

LAGOS.

In about 1819 Idowu of Lagos succeeded his father Osolokun and was contemporary with Setijoye King of Ijebu. It was during their reigns that the Egbas settled at Abeokuta in the year 1823.

THE OJA WAR.

The first battle fought by the Egbas after their settlement at Abeokuta was that against Oja in 1829. The Egbas becoming restless and suspicious, sought either to destroy Oja or make it their tributary town. But the people of Oja who were originally partly Yoruba and partly Benins were strongly supported and defended by the Oyos of Ibadan and the Ijebus who were personal foes of the Egbas, whilst the balance of power was preserved in Adele now King of Badagry, who offered help to the Egbas remnants because the people of Oja did not support his cause. But the Ojas completely routed the Egbas and their allied ally with a very great loss. Adele lived for some time at Abeokuta but afterwards left for Benin.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Whilst the Portuguese were encouraging wars and bloodshed among the Yoruba tribes of the interior by the slave trade at the Coast, the English who had bitterly experienced the evils of the slave trade upon their nation from 1562—when John Hawkins made a second expedition in the vessel "Jesus" to the West Coast of Africa, captured several hundred natives at Sierra Leone, took them to Hayti, and sold them for spice, sugar and tobacco—and whose commerce had in consequence almost completely ruined, had commenced making reparations at home by enacting laws to abolish the abominable traffic as ruinous to their nation, and were also now taking steps to suppress the trade in other countries with whom they had formed slave commercial alliances.

CLAPPERTON AND LANDER.

These two travellers were sent out in 1825—27 to inspect both the Niger and the Yoruba Countries and report on their political, social and commercial state. They traversed the countries when they were in a state of unrest and were the first Europeans that visited Yorubaland. At Oyo the common people not knowing where they came from circulated the story that "they emerged from one of the walls of Oyo." Clapperton making a second journey died at Sokoto in 1827.

The Landers were two brothers who came out and went to the Niger in 1830, they reached Oyo the same year. Richard died at Badagry in 1834 after exploring the river Niger.

CLAPPERTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY IN 1825.

A country well cultivated and beautiful rising with hills and dales, the roads leading through plantations of millet, yams, avocados and Indian corn. The market though nearly sunset was well supplied with raw cotton, country cloths, provisions and fruits, such as oranges, limes, plantains, bananas and vegetables such as onions, chalcotes, pepper, and gums for soup, also boiled yams and acousons. The dye houses all were in full work. Among the Yarribanees, the poor dog was treated with respect, and made the company of man. People's honesty was no less remarkable. Travelling 60 miles in 8 days with numerous heavy baggage and about 10 different relays of carriers, without losing so much as the value of a shilling.

This latter part expresses the moral state of our nation before the introduction of christianity. It

is not as black and dark as some would colour it. Though they were rank heathens, their morality was remarkably high. It is a question whether the morals of the nation are advanced or deteriorated now under christian civilisation. What do foreigners say today of the honesty of the children of Clapperton's Yarribanees?

To be continued.

NEWS TELEGRAMS

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY

June 5.

It is stated that a number of Members of the House of Commons who are advocates of a Free Food policy have resolved that, by his agreement with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour has practically declared for Protection, and that therefore it is their duty to vote against him on every possible occasion.

Mr Gully has formally resigned the speakership of the House of Commons.

The Right Hon Sir Henry Durand, G.C.M.G., the British Ambassador at Washington, has returned to Washington from his holiday in order to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the Far East. Repeated conferences have also been held between President Roosevelt and the German and Russian Ambassadors, and the Japanese Minister: but no progress has been made in the direction of peace.

M. Delcasse has resigned the position of French Minister for Foreign Affairs in consequence of a disagreement in the Cabinet regarding Morocco.

The Kaiser has created Count Von Bulow a Prince.

The Crown Prince of Germany has married the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

June 8.

At a State banquet held at Buckingham Palace the two Kings of England and Spain exchanged the most cordial toasts.

The Zemstvo Congress sat the whole day yesterday at Moscow. The speakers were unanimous in asserting that the nation itself must decide the question of peace and reconstruct the state.

The French Premier will himself conduct French foreign affairs till the pending questions are settled.

The change resulting from M. Delcasse's resignation will not affect the *entente* between France and Great Britain, as President Rouvier is fully appreciative of its advantages. M. Rouvier will also uphold the Russian alliance: but he will probably insist upon Russia's showing herself more amenable to her ally's advice.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Lord Advocate of Scotland introduced the bill to deal with Scottish Churches dispute. The first reading of the bill was carried. The second reading will come on after Whitsuntide.

At the Guildhall Banquet to-day, the King of Spain declared that he intended to found a perfect and everlasting pacific *entente* between Spain and Great Britain on the sympathies existing between the two nations.

The Norwegian Parliament has passed a unanimous resolution severing the connection between Norway and Sweden, declaring that King Oscar has ceased to be King of Norway, and conferring upon the present Norwegian Ministry all the powers heretofore appertaining to the King. King Oscar, replying to the resolution, registers his most emphatic protest against Norway's action.

Kauter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, as a result of the Council of Ministers held at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday, instructions were telegraphed this afternoon to the Russian Ambassadors at Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia desires to learn the conditions on which Japan will make peace.

June 9.

The total number of the Russian prisoners in the naval battle was 6,142.

President Roosevelt has discussed the terms of peace with every European Ambassador in Washington. The Powers are apparently acting in concert. President Roosevelt is now endeavouring to ascertain definitely the Japanese peace terms.

Admiral Enquist has received a telegram from the Tsar instructing him to remain at Manila at the disposition of the American Government.

The Sultan of Morocco received Mr Lowther, the British Envoy, on June 6.

The British Submarine A8 has been lost outside Plymouth Breakwater. Fifteen men were drowned and four saved. It is supposed that the accident was due to an explosion.

The provisional Norwegian Government has formally proclaimed the independence of Norway. King Oscar has telegraphed to the new Government refusing to recognise the step taken by the Norwegian Parliament. The Norwegian Army and Navy have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Norwegian Government.

The Deputy Speaker, the Right Honourable J.

proceeding between St. Petersburg and Tokio regarding the place and time of the first meeting to discuss the question of peace.

Replying to the Kaiser's suggestion for an International Conference on Moroccan Affairs, President Roosevelt says that America will not participate unless England does. England, however, has declined, considering such a conference undesirable from every standpoint.

Sweden has ordered the Scandinavian diplomatic body to continue to represent Norway as well as Sweden. The proclamation dissolving the Union has been read in the Norwegian churches.

Sir George White has relinquished the command of Gibraltar. He left there on Tuesday.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet cruiser "Dnieper" has sunk the British steamer "St. Kilda" in the China Sea, alleging that there was contraband of war aboard. The "Dnieper" first took off the crew and the mails, and subsequently transferred the mails and forty of the Chinese crew to the Dutch steamer "Flores," which has since arrived at Singapore. The "Dnieper" retained the European officers of the "St. Kilda" as prisoners.

M. Delyanhis, the Premier of Greece, has been assassinated outside the Chamber of Deputies.

The assassin of M. Delyanhis, the Greek Premier, declares that his object was revenge for certain recent rigorous measures closing the gambling establishments. Profound demonstrations of grief are reported from Athens.

Count Lamsdorf, replying to President Roosevelt's proposal, said that the Tsar rejected to see that President Roosevelt was to be completely in accord with his own views as to the question of Peace generally. He regarded Peace as essential to the welfare and progress of the world at large. As to an eventual meeting of the plenipotentiaries to consider how far it might be possible for the two powers to elaborate particular conditions of peace in this instance, Russia had no objection to such an attempt, if Japan desired it. Russia announces the appointment of M. Nelidoff, the Ambassador at Paris, as plenipotentiary. But Japan objects to Paris as the venue of the negotiations.

The Sultan of Morocco is reported to have sent a peremptory note to France, asserting that France is supplying his insurgent subjects with arms. The Sultan has granted to a German firm a concession to construct a port at Tangier.

At Leicester, Leicestershire made 286 runs and 218 for 6 wickets; and declared. The Australians made 258, and 168 for 2 wickets.

The Report of General Butler's Commission concerning the wastage of military stores in South Africa contains some startling revelations, amounting to the disclosure of a cleverly arranged conspiracy, with the office of Director of Supplies at Pretoria as its centre. Vast quantities of stores were sold to a contractor, who re-sold them to the Government at greatly enhanced prices, without removing the stuff from the Government store. The Commission censures in the severest terms certain responsible officers.

Mr. Lowther the British Minister to Morocco, presented to the Sultan of Morocco, on the eighth instant, the categorical refusal of Great Britain to participate in an International Conference on Morocco. Count Tattenbach, the German envoy, on the following day, conveyed Germany's acceptance of the invitation.

The death of the Greek Premier is regarded in Greece as a national calamity, and is causing serious political confusion.

In the second Test Match, at Lord's Ground, England made 295, for eight wickets: Fry, 73, MacLaren 56.

Colonel Morgan, whose name figures prominently in the Stores' Commission's report, describes the report, so far as he is concerned, as a gross libel, and demands a full and fair inquiry.

Prince Gustavus, the eldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, married Princess Margaret of Connaught in St. George's Chapel at Windsor today. The weather was magnificent, and enthusiastic crowds cheered the State procession from the Castle to the Chapel, where a brilliant gathering was assembled, including His Majesty the King, Queen Alexandra, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, besides many other Royalties and notabilities. Great rejoicings have taken place in Sweden; and the Norwegian nation has also telegraphed to Windsor its warmest felicitations. Italy, Austria, and the United States have agreed to enter into a Conference regarding Morocco only if all the other Powers consent.

It is officially announced at Washington that the Peace Conference will be held at Washington.

A growing unrest is noticeable in Russia. The strikes and other evidences of disorder throughout the country are worse than they have ever yet been, and are assuming an increasingly political complexion. Meanwhile, the military and police machine grows daily more rigorous.

Admiral Arellan has resigned his position as

Joint Naval Minister in Russia.

The Test Match: England, 282, Australians 182. Second innings, England, 131 for five wickets. MacLaren 79.

German influence in Morocco is still growing. Count Tattenbach has had another audience with the Sultan.

It is understood that in the event of the projected Conference of the Powers collapsing, Germany will attempt to undertake the reform schemes now included in the French programme.

The Paris papers assert that the Morocco question is only a pretext for the opening up of more general Franco-German negotiations, Germany's object being to obtain guarantees that France will not try to isolate her.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has definitely assumed the Foreign Office portfolio relinquished by M. Delcasse, and is holding important discussions with the German Ambassador.

A conference of Engineers at Moscow has decided to institute a general political strike at the first signal for the purpose of entirely stopping the economic life of the country. The Tsar having notified that he would receive some, but not the whole of the delegates from the Moscow Zemstvo Congress, the delegates have decided to decline an audience.

It is authoritatively stated at Washington that Count Nelidoff will be the Russian and Marquess Ito the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference.

The Russian Council of Ministers has approved the final text of the first twenty-five paragraphs of a constitution for the proposed Representative Assembly, which is officially styled a legislative consultative institution.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has made strong representations to the Russian authorities regarding the sinking of the steamer "St. Kilda."

The German Confidential Envoy at Paris has declared that French endeavours are directed towards the breaking up of the Triple Alliance and the isolation of Germany, and that if France persists therein war will be inevitable.

It is stated on good authority at Paris that the British Government has informed France that we shall scrupulously adhere to the Anglo-French Agreement regarding Morocco.

Cricket: The Test Match has been abandoned owing to rain.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Ekaterinoflav, in Russia, in which it is reported that three hundred men have perished.

The Japanese centre column on Friday attacked the Russian cavalry, and occupied a position at Liaoyang woping. The cavalry, retreating northwards, was shelled with heavy losses, the Russians being finally thrown into great confusion. The Japanese lost thirty killed and 135 wounded. The Russian losses are uncertain, but their total seems to have been great.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST,

THE ELEDUWE WAR.

A posterity
Thinned through the fault of its ancestors
Shall hear that fellow citizens
Have sharpened against each other the sword
By which the dread Parthians should have
fallen

They shall hear of our battles.—HORACE.

THE CAUSE OF WAR.

The Eleduwe war took place in the year 1831. The cause was that Oluwale the last King of Katsina, the ancient Oyo, would now make his final attempt to recover Ilorin from the Filanis.

THE ALLIES AND BATTLE.

King Oluwale collected a large army from all his tributary towns, and sought also the aid of Eleduwe the powerful Bariba chieftain who readily and willingly joined him with his skillful archers. When they laid siege to Ilorin, the Baribas proved not only formidable but so rapacious and unpolite that the Oyos were both afraid and disgusted at them. The Baribas without permission would kill any sheep or goat belonging to the Oyos for food, and would use the posts of their tents for fuel. They would go to Bamgbaye the cupulent King of Ede, an ally, and press his belly with their hands saying jokingly "Bamgbaye how fat you are!" "Tini you are fat indeed!" It was such a coarse joke that Louis I made which enraged William I to invade France. The Oyos resolved to punish the Baribas for their rapacity and insult after the war. In the meantime they formed a treacherous plot against them which unfortunately recoiled upon themselves, for in one of the hottest engagements they had with the Ilorins, the Baribas

were made to lead the van, and in the heat of battle deserted them. Eleduwe was, in consequence killed by the Ilorins and his army dispersed. The Oyos unable to hold out against the furious attack of the Ilorin cavalry and their deadly muskets turned their backs to the enemy and were hotly pursued by them. The Ilorins overtook and slew many of them including Oluwale the King who was found lying among the slain.

"Stretch'd in the dust the unhappy warrior lies—
And sleep eternal seals his swimming eyes."—
THE ILIAD.

ADELE KING OF LAGOS.

In 1832 King Adele was recalled from exile and was placed upon the throne of Lagos, but his reign at this time was one of dissension and civil wars, the principal of which were those of 1833 and 1834.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1833.

The chief cause of the civil war of this year was that Eleduwe the Prime Minister of King Adele charged Opolo, Kosoko's sister with dealing in "the black arts" for which she was lawlessly executed by being drowned in the lagoon. Kosoko in revenge this barbarous and inhuman act does to his sister summoned his party against the Premier, and which involved the whole of Lagos in serious fighting, when on both sides several were killed and wounded.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1834.

Kosoko, harbouring malice still against Eleduwe the cruel murderer of his sister, and who was allowed to go scot free and with impunity, hunted and pestered his life, and when King Adele interposed and Kosoko found that he was supporting the cause of Eleduwe his Prime minister, he started again another civil war directly against the King himself. But after several close and fierce fightings, Kosoko's party was worsted and dispersed, but he himself fled to Whydah.

THE OWIWI WAR.

The cause was that the Egbas constantly plundering the Ijebu farms in revenge for their allying with the Oyos in dispossessing them of their homes, excited the Ijebus now under King Anikelaia to invade their territories. They encamped at the Owiji river twelve miles from Abeokuta in 1834 whilst the Egbas aided by Adele King of Lagos marched out to meet them in the open fields. Several battles were fought. At one time the Ijebus were put to flight, at another time they felled the Egbas, but at last the tide of fortune turned entirely against the Ijebus when they were completely routed and defeated.

THE ARAKONGA WAR.

The Ibadans forming war alliance with the Ijebus against the Egbas, declared war against Abeokuta in 1835. Oluyole who was then the Basorun of Ibadan, under King Atiba of Oyo raised a large army from all the Oyo tribes in cavalry and infantry marched out and encamped on the right bank of the river Arakonga only few miles to Abeokuta. For full three months the Ibadan army harassed the Egbas ravage their farms and actually besieged the town. The Egbas however, gathered their already weakened forces but would not venture out in open battles with them. There were only skirmish engagements. Whilst the Ibadan army were unarmed and off their guard, the Egbas crossed the Arakonga and with wild fury and desperation rushed into the Ibadan unfortified camp and set fire into it. The Ibadans, panic stricken and in wild confusion had no alternative than to betake themselves to an inglorious flight. So great was the alarm in the Ibadan camp that some of their chiefs were said to have mounted their horses in their stables unloosed without saddles, and without bits and bridles. They were hotly pursued and many were killed and taken prisoners. No victory was ever more complete. Neither the Ibadans nor the Ijebus after this battle ever made any attempt at invading Abeokuta till the Ibadan Osole war of 1877. Thus the thin remains of Egba tribes learning now the advantages of unity secured their new homes against the frequent invasions of their surrounding enemy.

ADELE'S SUCCESSORS.

King Adele died in the year 1834 and was succeeded by Oluwale. No event of any importance happened during his reign. He unfortunately met his death by being struck with a lightning, at the seventh year of his reign, and Akotoye was crowned king of Lagos in 1841 by the king of Benin.

THE FIRST IJAYE WAR. THE CAUSE OF WAR.

The war was occasioned (1) by some differences that existed between Atiba the king of Oyo and Oluyole his Basorun at Ibadan which prompted the latter to send men to plunder the Oyo farms. (2) Kurumi of Ijaye the captain general of the king's forces forbade Oluyole's men from passing through his territory on farm-raiding. (3) Kurumi caught and imprisoned some of the Ibadan kidnappers who disregarded his threats, and for which action Oluyole besieged Ijaye in 1841.

THE CHIEF INCIDENT IN THE WAR.

The siege lasted three years. In one of the latter fought a young colonel under the Basorun named Ogunmola was taken prisoner. Kurumi

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both maltreated and disgraced him by tying him to a post at his piazza and giving him ashes for food, which he was forced to take in the presence of his attendants, and from which circumstance Ogunmola assumed the nickname "Alaru na ku" (ashes-proof). Kurumi after thus humiliating Ogunmola released him, and sent him back to the Ibadan camp. This dire disgrace Ogunmola resented thirty years after when he was second in command in the Ibadan army.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

After Oluyole had failed to cut off supplies of food from Ijaye and reduce it by starvation because the towns and villages of the Ogun, tributaries to Ijaye with the city of Oyo itself were regularly supplying Ijaye with provisions, king Aiba himself undertook to put an end to the war by sending a Sango priest to reconcile both contending parties who were now weary at a useless and unprofitable war. Terms of peace having been accepted by both parties, Oluyole raised the siege.

MISSIONARY OPERATION.

"Bear ye His name—
Bear it to every shore
Regions unknown explore
Enter at every door
Silence is shame." Keable

OBJECT OF MISSIONS TO YORUBALAND.

Some of the Yorubas and Egbas at Sierra Leone—had by this time acquired immense wealth, and desired to return to Yorubaland their home and native land, to open legitimate trade by developing the resources of their country.

Some of the most daring and most enterprising among them forming a band of people set out for Yorubaland by the land route, but unfortunately did not reach their wished for goal, and nothing has been heard of them to this day. They must have perished at some "hateful shore."

But the prudent and discreet among them took the ocean route sailed in their own fellow company's trading ship, landed at Badagry and found their way into the interior. Those that resided at Abeokuta after their arrival found it necessary to appeal to Sierra Leone for Christian Ministers and teachers to lead them in Christian worship and educate their children.

The first Missionary that responded to their appeal was the Rev. T. B. Freeman of the Wesleyan Society who in 1841 arrived at Abeokuta and was well received by Chief Sodoke. The Rev. H. Townsend followed his track in 1842. These openings encouraged immigration to Yoraba by which means alone the pioneer work could be best done.

BADAGRY AND ABEOKUTA MISSION.

The Rev. H. Townsend after his first visit, started in 1845 to begin Mission work at Abeokuta, Bishop Crowther, Rev. C. Gollmer and some native lay workers and their families the most prominent of whom were Messrs. Edward Phillips, Mark Willoughby and William Marsh, all went at the same time. They sailed in a slave ship purchased by three young men at Sierra Leone and who offered them a free passage in it whilst on a trading trip to Badagry. Bishop Crowther entered Abeokuta in 1846 and began the mission there.

THE ADO WAR.

CAUSE:—The Egbas had formed trade alliance with Badagry but the people of Ado and Ota who were their enemy must first be subdued ere this could be effected to advantage.

THE SIEGE.

Ado was besieged by the Egbas in 1844. It was during this siege that Sodoke the good and brave Epa general died. Ado was strongly fortified. The walls were impregnable, and the ditches and trenches were very deep. It held out against the siege for full three years.

RELIEF FROM DAHOMEY.

The people of Ado when hard pressed by the Egbas, solicited the aid of Dahomey who came in large numbers under their notorious King, Ghezo. The Dahomian army fighting under narcotic influence could not maintain the field when reaction took place, the sober Egbas completely defeated them and the King narrowly escaped being caught. His royal chair was taken by the Egbas. Notwithstanding this defeat, the Egbas failed to take Ado and were obliged to raise the siege in 1846.

THE INFLUENCE OF ADO WAR ON ABEOKUTA.

The town of Abeokuta was from this time in a state of unrest, whilst it failed to secure the trade route to Lagos, the rumour of the Dahomian invasions every year created a general panic in the town and repressed considerably the thriving race for agriculture especially the growing of cotton.

THE IJESHA TROUBLES.

The Editor of the "LAGOS STANDARD"

Dear Mr. Editor,—Permit me a short space in your valuable journal to make the following interpositions relative to the Minutes of the Ijesha Council during the arrest and subsequent imprisonment of the Loro and Obaodo, two principal

ruling Chiefs of the Ijesha kingdom, by Capt Ambrose; and also the recent deportation of the Owa of Ilesha by Governor Egerton, as I am given to understand that the Minutes of the Ilesha Council in connection with the imprisonment of the two Chiefs has been forwarded to the Colonial office for the perusal of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies pending the arrival of the Governor's report bearing on his observation on the situation of affairs.

1st. This so called Minutes of Council at whose instance and by whom was it recorded? Was it by Capt Ambrose or the Councilors?

2nd. Do those Minutes contain the deliberations, consent and united action of the Councilors or simply the doings and dictations of Capt Ambrose?

3rd. What kind of a report the present administration has to send to the S. of S. with regard to the Ilesha difficulties?

4th. and lastly, Can any right decision be arrived at by a third party who is a perfect stranger who has an appeal is made to him for redress owing to the unrest, ferment, oppression and general disaffection caused by the action of one to another without strict and impartial inquiry into what both parties has to say? Would that be the right way to deal with aboriginal elements so as to ensure confidence in His Majesty's Government?

I shall be very much obliged if any one can enlighten my understanding by answering the above questions satisfactorily falling which I shall deal with the four questions in a subsequent issue pointing out the strategem fabrication and the barefaced mendacity adopted in the premises to hoodwink the authorities at the Colonial office against the Owa and Chiefs petition sent to the S. of S. by asserting in the Government Gazette of Sept. 3, 1904, that it was the Owa and Council who imprisoned the Loro and which caused great consternation to the Ijesha Chiefs and which provoked a strong protest from them repudiating the false charge laid at their door. And I intend to point out also the antipathy shown by the present administration towards the Owa and Chiefs of Ilesha on his first arrival in the Colony when a letter of welcome and present of a bullock (which was forthcoming but left behind at Ibadan) was refused by him. I may here state that this act of His Excellency in my opinion already forebodes what type of report one should expect from that quarter not to speak of the subsequent deportation of the Owa which is an ample testimony of the injudicious method of government introduced into affairs of our hinterland states.

Believe me,
Yours as usual
Lagos June 19, 1905
Spero Meliora.

SEQUEL TO THE IJESHA TROUBLES.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The most interesting incident in local politics of the day is the abortive attempt last Friday the 16th inst., by The Lagos Chamber of Commerce to "express and record a vote of appreciation of the General Policy of Governor Egerton and his efforts to promote trade" just at this time when the views of about 40,000 inhabitants are to the contrary, and upon the eve of the presentation to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of a petition with reference to the unsettled condition of the hinterland which was brought to a crisis by the summary transportation of the Owa of Ilesha by Governor Egerton. By this false step, the Lagos Chamber of Commerce has most seriously belied itself and its constitution which clearly enunciates the principal object of that Chamber to be

"THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE." And as the first Monday in each month is fixed by the rules for regular meetings of the Chamber, this memorable meeting was a *Special meeting* under Rule 5 for which a circular was issued by the President, F. Derrymann Esq., who at this time happened, by a curious coincidence, to be both the Manager of the Bank of British West Africa, and the "Assistant Accountant of The Lagos Government Railway Extension"; [by appointment from Governor Egerton.]

It is therefore very interesting speculation to know whether this is not a case of a "Smith that benefits" Mr. Derrymann, at the time he presided over this meeting of the Chamber, had resigned by telegram to his principals in England his position as Manager of the Bank in view of this Government appointment and by cable his acceptance of the official position was approved—but he did not resign the Presidency of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce as he was no doubt most anxious to do Governor Egerton's "good turn" as he indirectly received a notice of this special "vote of appreciation" from Mr. Robert Tannock.

MR. ROBERT TANNOCK, the local agent of Messrs. Alexander, Miller, Brother and Co., the youngest Commercial Firm in this Colony, and only two months ago a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tannock has had but six months experience of the Lagos Trade, and no knowledge whatever of the country and people. But it is well known that he is serving under Mr. A. D. Dyer, the general agent of the same Firm, who is at present in Lagos on a visit from Southern Nigeria from the 2nd of May last, a personal friend of Governor Egerton, and a frequent visitor at the Lagos Government House.

Now I come to the COMPOSITION OF THIS SPECIAL MEETING, at which the following gentlemen were present: F. DERRYMANN Esq. President; H. A. DYOER, Acting Agent Steamship Companies; H. B. W. RUSSELL Esq. C. M. G.; PEDRO M. DE SANT'ANNA Esq. Agent Russell and Co. W. SCOTCHOTT Esq. Acting Agent MacIver and Co. ROBT. TANNOCK Esq. Agent Miller Bro. and Co. HENRY F. KORNHUB, Acting Imperial German Consul. HERR, H. AMERIKING, Agent Westmann Linie. HERR, SCHUMMANN, Agent G. L. Galtier.

The following Resolution on the motion of Mr. Robert Tannock was put to the meeting and alleged to have been carried unanimously.

"That this meeting strongly deprecates the tone adopted, 'within the last few months, by the NATIVE PRESS OF LAGOS, particularly with regard to matters concerning the Government of the Colony and European Government Officials."

"That this meeting expresses its complete confidence in, and approval of the progressive policy of the Government of opening up the hinterland by railway extension, road-making, and extended telegraphic communication; and takes this opportunity of thanking His Excellency the Governor for the prompt and decisive manner in which he has invariably dealt with questions raised from time to time by the Chamber."

It is indeed ridiculously curious that the "anxious clique" did not take particular care in the first instance to form a QUORUM. Rule 10 of the Regulations of The Lagos Chamber of Commerce reads as follows:—"Nine Members shall constitute a quorum." According to this, I hold that there was not a quorum from the fact that Mr. Russell and Mr. Sant'Anna could only record but one vote as they represented only the one Firm of Messrs. Russell and Co., by which they could claim only one seat in the Chamber, so that there were only eight members present.

Again, assuming that there was a quorum, Messrs. Kornhub, Armstrong and Seligmann, being Germans, are foreigners, and as such, they become *alieni* in a question affecting the Policy of a British Colony. While on the other hand, the following TAN ENGLISH LOCAL FIRMS who have seats in the Chamber were not represented at this SPECIAL MEETING so bristling of Political interest to express and record this all important vote: viz.—Messrs. John Holt and Co., John Widdows and Co., J. D. Fairley and Co., G. Gottschlich and Co., J. A. Zochow and Co., Pickering & Berthoud, Rylands and sons, G. B. Ollivant and Co. The Lagos Stores Ltd. and Blackstock and Co.

I am afraid those interested in this resolution have, by attempting to form themselves into a political clique, found themselves in the bottom of a labyrinth of unresolvable confusion similar to that in which a man finds himself involved, when labouring to maintain a gigantic falsehood by argument. There were only three English commercial houses present, and it was left to the youngest to undertake the serious attack upon the Native Press of Lagos, in defence of "the Government of the Colony and European Government Officials."

Far be it from me or any other active member of this Community to thank His Excellency Governor Egerton capable of a direct or indirect purpose to invade the constitutional rights of His Majesty's loyal Native subjects or the liberty of the Native Press of Lagos which is the palladium of all their civil, political and religious rights. On the contrary, I am sure that His Excellency will not be the recipient of such an ill-considered Resolution so void of facts and the most commonplace political sagacity.

There is a moment of difficulty and perhaps danger, one must admit, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive, and even simplicity itself will not be misled. Let us suppose that His Excellency Governor Egerton is sensible of the complaints of the Ilesha people, and of the great duty he owes to the mass he governs, who are about to present a petition through him to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies against his own policy, and that he looks around him for assistance and support; I ask, is The Lagos Chamber of Commerce the proper assembly to supply that assistance and support, and in the manner already demonstrated?

What are the facts in this Resolution under review got up for the support of Governor Egerton?

1. The opening up of the hinterland by the Government Railway—(GOVERNOR SIR GILBERT T. CARTER)

2. The Government Railway Extension. (SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR)

3. Road making. (SIR HENRY MACCALLUM, SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR AND THE EGBA GOVERNMENT)

4. Hinterland Telegraphic Communication. (SIR HENRY MACCALLUM)

5. Extended Telegraphic Communication to the Fovardos. (SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR)

6. Prompt and decisive manner of dealing with questions raised from time to time by the Chamber of Commerce peculiar to the administration of Governor Egerton.

These are the *incontestable* facts upon which Mr. Robert Tannock in his lamentable ignorance of local politics bases his motion of the resolution which expresses the "complete confidence" of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce "in the progressive policy" of the present administration which is responsible for—the transportation of the Owa of Ilesha and the consequent unsettled condition of the Ilesha country through which the proposed Railway extension is to traverse in preference to the Oro district; and during which administration the whole of the trade of the caravans from the Hausa Country has been diverted to other channels by the Northern Nigeria tolls, to the detriment of the Lagos Trade, keenly felt no doubt by the other local English Firms who do not feel disposed, just at this time, to participate in any commercial or political redemptation.

The Editor of your contemporary "Topaz" affirms that Governor Egerton "has not been long at his post before dropping the ridiculous policy adopted by his predecessor"; a policy which ensured peace and order in the interior countries, the confidence of the rulers and people of the hinterland in British rule, and consequently free intercourse in trade with the Lagos Colony to the benefit of the Local Commercial Firms.

I have no doubt that the Firm represented by Mr. Robert Tannock is doing a roaring trade and putting by a Carl load of unprecedented profits in the Lagos Commercial atmosphere. Let us hope so. But the general cry of local Merchants is to the contrary, and the "Customs Revenue TILL" grows.

A great writer is responsible for the following quotation:—"The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities, and virtue. If on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, dissension in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce without hesitation, that the Government of that country is weak, distracted, and corrupt."

I remain Sir,
Yours very sincerely
HERBERT MACGILLY C.E.; &c.

to understand how, in its defence of the Governor's policy, the Chamber could not but make some allusion to the Press, which has all along been plain and outspoken in its condemnation of that policy. The charge against the Press, however, is so vague and indefinite that it becomes lame and impotent from its very looseness, "matters concerning the Government of the Colony and European Government officials," being an expression capable of very wide application. There is little doubt, however, that the attitude of the Press in regard to the Ilesha troubles and the conduct of European officers in the interior, is what is referred to. The Ilesha affair has now become a subject of more than local importance; public interest has been aroused in the matter abroad, questions asked, and it is not too much to hope that time, which bring all things to light, will eventually reveal the truth about the Ilesha matter. We are content to await the vindication of time, being perfectly assured that truth, like murder, will out. For the rest, it is our determination to continue in the discharge of our duty as we conceive it to be, viz, to safeguard the rights of the people, to point out wrongs where they exist and to agitate for their reform, to expose all chicanery and deceit, to check every display of injustice and oppression, to give blame where it is justly incurred, and not to withhold praise where it is rightly merited, to FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING. And in this line of action we mean to persevere, undeterred and uninfluenced alike by fulsome adulation or unmerited vituperation.

NEWS TELEGRAMS. THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY

London, June 20. Count Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has informed President Roosevelt that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will be able to reach Washington by August 1. If this is acceptable to Russia, the conference will be convened about July 7. Count Cassini called at the White House, and consequently stated that negotiations are progressing.

It is reported that the British cruisers "Suffolk" and "Lancaster," which have left Malta steaming in an easterly direction, have been sent to meet the Russian cruisers which are threatening neutral shipping in the Far East.

It is understood that Great Britain is prepared to follow the lead of France if the latter accepts Germany's proposition of an International Conference, on Morocco. Great Britain's object in refusing to join the Conference was to assist France and, if France now accepts the Conference Great Britain's assistance will best be given by going to the Conference and supporting France there.

The Norwegian Storthing has addressed King Oscar and the Swedish nation with an earnest appeal for recognition as a Sovereign State.

The Elder Statesmen of the Japanese Cabinet have held a series of conferences in Tokyo to consider the selection and the duties of the peace plenipotentiaries. It is reported that they and their staff of about a dozen will sail for America on June 30. The discussion of details continues at Washington. Meanwhile, important developments are expected in Manchuria.

The demarcation of the Barotseland frontier by the King of Italy gives Great Britain a strip of territory 500 miles long by ninety miles wide.

The Government is assailed with questions on the Military Stores Report. This afternoon Mr. Balfour stated that the Public Prosecutor had informed the Government that on General Butler's Report there did not appear to be any case for a criminal action. The form in which further enquiry should be undertaken will be considered at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Mr. Balfour stated that he favoured the placing of the matter in the hands of a Committee of the House. The House should be guided by the Committee regarding any further steps.

June 22.

The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria, the Russians being completely outflanked on both wings. The Japanese have over half a million men in the field.

Marshal Oyama reports that the Japanese are occupying a number of fresh positions along their main front, the Russians offering no resistance. The Japanese are particularly pressing back the Russians along the Kirin road.

It is officially stated at Washington that negotiations are proceeding with a view to the conclusion of an armistice between Russia and Japan.

Mr. Balfour has announced in the House of Commons that he intends appointing a Royal Commission to continue the Stores' scandal investigation. The Commission would take evidence on oath, but would not be empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman stated that the Opposition intended to move a vote of censure on the Government in connection with the matter.

The House has voted Mr. Gully, the late Speaker

or an annual pension £4,000.

The Swedish Government has introduced at a special session of the Legislature a Bill authorising the opening of negotiations with Norway for a provisional settlement preparatory to the dissolution of the Union. King Oscar, in a pathetic speech said that he consented to this step in order to avoid a still greater evil; for a Union without mutual accord could bring no real advantage.

It is stated in Paris that M. Rouvier, the Premier, this afternoon handed to the German Ambassador at Paris a French Note regarding Morocco which affirms the independence of the country.

It is reported that the Commission appointed for the investigation of the defence and surrender of Port Arthur finds that the surrender was justifiable.

London, June 22. Count Nelidoff has been definitely chosen as the Russian Peace Plenipotentiary.

A great workmen's demonstration has been held at Lodz to protest against the brutality of the Cossacks. Five thousand people paraded the streets, shouting "Down with Despotism!" The Cossacks and dragons rushed out from the side streets and dispersed the crowd with rifle volleys. Eighteen persons were killed and a hundred wounded.

An Imperial Ukase has been published at St. Petersburg abolishing the Vice-Royalty in the Far East, the present holder of which is Admiral Alexeff.

The Government is again being bombarded with questions with reference to the Stores Committee's Report. Mr. Balfour has agreed to confer statutory powers on the Royal Commission undertaking further investigations. The Commission will now have the widest powers, and will be able to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce the production of documents, and to indemnify witnesses.

A grave crisis has broken out in Hungary. After the overwhelming defeat of Count Tisza's Ministry at the last election, the Emperor—king, mistrusting Kossuth's Ministry, charged Baron Khuen-Hedervary, Minister *ad latus*, to create a non-Parliamentary Cabinet, which was to pave the way for a return to a Parliamentary system of Government. Both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament yesterday refused to accept Baron Hedervary, passing votes of non-confidence, and also resolving to cut off the payment of the Hungarian tribute to Austro-Hungarian expenditure.

The struggle between the Hungarians and the Emperor Francis Joseph has thus now entered on a new and dangerous stage.

A serious rebellion has broken out in the Trans-Caucasus, and is spreading rapidly. Five thousand Cossacks are hurrying up from Baku to the seat of rebellion.

London, June 23. A Blue Book issued today concerning the Indian Army shows that, on December 2 last Mr. Brodrick invited the Indian Government to consider whether the system of a dual control by the Indian Commander in Chief and the Military Member of Council ensured the maximum of efficiency. In their reply, dated March 23, the Viceroy's Council, with the exception of Lord Kitchener, unanimously defended the present system. A minute attached by Lord Kitchener declares that in war time the present dual system must break down. There is every indication, he says, that India's northern neighbour is pushing forward her preparations for a conflict in which Great Britain will have to fight for her existence in India. Lord Kitchener urged the reorganisation of the Army and the remodelling of its administration. Mr. Brodrick, replying to Lord Curzon on May 31, laid down certain measures giving greater freedom of working for the military commander.

Last night's meeting of the Cabinet, in reference to the Military Stores' scandals, was unusually prolonged. Rumours of serious dissensions in the Cabinet over this Stores' question are current, and a number of members of the Ministerial party consider that Mr. Balfour should have granted a full and most searching inquiry at the outset, instead of doing so under pressure. The Kitchener incident also provokes disagreement in the Conservative party.

The Russian Government has issued a Circular rebuking the newspapers for constraining the Tsar's speech to the deputation from the Zemstvo Congress as promising the establishment of a National Assembly on a constitutional basis. This circular shatters all the hopes of the Liberals and shows that the reformers have once again been misled.

Mr. Arnold Forster has announced in the House of Commons that the War Office has been engaged for the past fifteen months in building up a system of contracts and accounts which will enable Great Britain, in any future war, to take the field without any of the confusion previously existing.

M. Rouvier announces that the Franco-German negotiations respecting Morocco are following their normal course.

June 25.

A general strike was proclaimed at Lodz yesterday, and intermittent fighting took place all day; barricades being erected, which the troops stormed. It is believed that over 2,000 persons were killed or wounded. A famine is feared. The outbreak was the result of the determination of the Democrats and the Jews to avenge their sixty comrades who were killed in the rioting on Wednesday.

The Meeting of the Council of Moorish Notables has approved the proposal of the Sultan of Morocco for the construction of a harbour and a telegraph station at Borsajda, near the Algerian frontier, by a German firm. Count Tattenbach is now negotiating with the Maghzen for the construction of another harbour at an important strategic point on the Mediterranean coast by a German firm on behalf of the German Government. It is expected that the matter will be settled in a few days, while the French Note to Germany, (the conciliatory terms of which are such that it is described by the Berlin semi-official press as M. Delcasse's policy without M. Delcasse) is unlikely to be acceptable to Germany as France, while not definitely rejecting a Conference, suggests conditions which would make the Conference valueless to Germany.

Essex is the first County to beat Australians. Scores:—Essex 117, and 203. The Australians 100, and 202.

The Chinese boycott of American goods has attained such dimensions that it is seriously alarming American exporters. This greatly strengthens President Roosevelt's determination to modify the immigration laws. Washington has sent conciliatory official assurances to Peking.

The Japanese has successfully refuted the Russian cruiser "Bayan," at Port Arthur.

London, June 25. Reuter's Washington Correspondent has learned that the suggestion of an armistice was not received with absolute favour by Japan. In Russia it is regarded as unlikely that an armistice will be effected before the formal meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, which is not expected before the middle of August.

The Royal Commission on War Stores includes the Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell, (Sir George Farwell a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, since 1899), as Chairman, the Right Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, and General Sir George White.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY
A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST,
AKITOYE AND KOSOKO WARS.

"This world 'is true

Was made for Caesar—but for Titus too." Pope.
Akitoye a mild and timid King now occupying the throne and desiring to secure peace in his family, sent to Whydah to recall home the exiled Kosoko who was still meditating revenge notwithstanding the sad experiences of exile. Eketu fearing his return, left to reside at Badagry, but was urged by the King with promises of safety to return to Lagos. But Kosoko still burning with rage for the murder of his dear beloved and beautiful sister, resolved on Eketu's death. The King made attempts in vain at reconciliation. Kosoko remained inexorable. In 1845 he revolted against the King with the object of depriving him of the crown. Both parties took up arms, and about two thousand persons were killed on both sides. The King commanding an inferior force was reduced at court to the lowest extremity and was compelled to seek safety by flight to Abeokuta in 1848. Eketu was after all taken and killed in the most barbarous manner. Kosoko now seized the throne. Akitoye leaving Abeokuta went to Badagry where he solicited the aid of the English, promising to cooperate in the suppression of the slave trade in Lagos whilst Kosoko was exciting the Dahomians and other nations by bribes to wage war in order to keep on the supply of slaves in the market.

THE RESTORATION OF AKITOYE.

Captain Bedingfield with his man-of-war brought Akitoye back to Lagos, but brave and warlike Kosoko being fully prepared to defend his rights by battle, opposed their landing. The town was therefore, bombarded by the Captain and Kosoko making only futile attempts at resistance escaped by night to Epe. Akitoye was re-installed in 1852 and Captain Beecroft was appointed first Consul of Lagos.

THE IJESU ERU WAR.

In the Interior the Ibadans in 1850 waged war on Ijebu Ere, subdued it and took many away prisoners for the slave market.

THE SECOND ORU WAR.

The causes of war. (1) The Egbas were now prepared to punish Ota for lending assistance to

the Ijebus and Oyo against them. (2) They were bent on opening the land route via Ota to Lagos for cotton trade. In 1850 the Egbas besieged Ota with the object either to destroy it or make it their tributary town. The people of Ota had a very strong support from Ado and other towns so that the Egbas could only plunder the Ota farms on the side of Abeokuta and at last, shameful to relate! they made a disgraceful retreat.

THE DAHOMIAN WAR.

"In ancient time when Oturus fill'd the throne
When godlike Myrdon led his troops of horse
And I to join them rais'd the Trojan force
Against the manlike Amazons we stood."—ILIAD.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

(1) To revenge on the Egbas the capture of King Ghezo's chair in the Ado war. (2) To supply the slave markets with slaves.

King Ghezo made vast preparations for the invasions. Whydah supplied men, arms and money. Chief Possu at Badagry supplied principally men. The towns between, promised to act as guides showing the army the way.

BATTLES.

In the early part of 1818 the Dahomians invaded Abeokuta. Their army was drawn up in three lines, northwest southwest and south. Some of the Egba men went out as far as the Ogun river to stem the advance of the approaching army, but having not the courage to make a bold stand retreated into the town walls. The Egbas were attacked at the south west gate, and battle ensued. The sun was just at the meridian and the day was very hot. The Egbas were kept within their walls, firing from noon to dusk, but dared not appear outside the walls. After they had sufficiently measured the enemy's strength now exhausting, they ventured outside the walls, fought victoriously and drove the Dahomians towards the Ogun river, but could not disorganise their army.

THE RETREAT.

Fortunately the Dahomians retreated the next morning, but not until they had decapitated sixty to eighty Egbas whom they had caught in the farms. The Egbas then pursued them as far as to Ibadana where the Dahomians made a resolute stand but were compelled by the heavy fire from the Egbas muskets to make a final retreat. More than three thousand Dahomians fell in the battle and many muskets were captured most of which were marked "Tower G. R."

THE ARA WAR.

The Ara was fought in 1833 between the Ibadans and the Okitis. It was started by the restless young Ibadan war boys who had nothing to do at home and who by the insults offered the chiefs in the tributary towns excited them to revolt. Ara was taken by the Ibadans and Chief Ayorinde was placed there as a Commissioner to watch the interests of the Ibadans and to put down any revolt. In a few years, Commissioner Ayorinde overran and subdued all the Okiti countries down to the river Niger and made himself their Governor, and ruled them with an iron hand for about eleven years, till he was urgently recalled in 1844 to render help in the Iperu war when the reputation of the Ibadans was at stake.

COMPARATIVE REGNS IN LAGOS.

Dosunmu who succeeded Akitoye in 1853 was the last King of Lagos. In him the independence of the Lagos kingdom terminated after a period of only about 230 years.

Of all the Kings of Lagos Alosomoye reigned 45 years the longest; Adedo and Oshokun reigned each 39 years while Gaharn reigned 35 years. Ogunmu 26 years and Idewu 13 years. The shortest and most unhappy reigns were those of Dosunmu who reigned for only 8 years, Adele, Oluwole and Kosoko 7 years respectively and Akitoye 5 years.

THE STATE OF YORUBALAND FROM 1834 TO 1859.

POLITICALLY.

There was peace in the whole country for full five years. Friendly feelings existed among the chiefs of the largest towns and trade relationships were framed commercially. There being no war the majority took to agriculture. Food products were the principal articles of trade, the balance of home consumption each town exchanged for what it lacked. Food was so cheap that a basket of corn in the interior was disposed of for 120 cowries (3d) and a beer bottle of fresh milk cost only 10 cowries. A labourer was content to receive 40 cowries a day. It was enacted by law at the town of Iwo that Eko sellers sell two lumps for one cowry.

MATERIALLY.

Houses were built of mud and thatch, each compound filled full of inmates, and though sanitation was not known yet the annual conflagration usually burnt off all the refuse and filth piled up in the public streets up to the gates of houses, and thus the towns were kept healthy. Consecrated groves that abounded in the towns contributed much to purify the air. Death rate was very low.

SOCIALLY.

Marriages were frequent food being cheap. The majority wore clothes of native make. English clothes were very rare and dear. A European once made a suit of native country cloth dyed in native dye. There was all happiness in the houses and families throughout the country.

RELIGION.

People began now to acquire after the new religion and many became christians. Schools were established at Abeokuta, Lagos, Ibadan, Ijaye, Oyo, Ise and Ogbomoso. Books were scarce and dear. Native boys were smitten with the rage for learning and speaking English. Female education was at a very low point, and girls spent very badly. The seat of learning was at Abeokuta. Even Lagos had to depend on it for its teachers. The Lagos Grammar School was not yet founded. Sierra Leone immigrants were the leading men in almost every department.

THE LANGUAGE.

Bishop Crowther had begun to enrich our poor language by translations. He found there was only one word for *love* in the language and one for *goodness*. There was none at all for the Divine Being. He was forced to adopt the expediency of applying such terms as Oloruc, Oluwa, Olodumare, Bleda etc. for God and his attributes; all which were originally employed for the idol 'Ifa' (Minerva) as can be shown from the different chapters in the Ifa mythology. There was none at all to express christian doctrines and the Bishop had to coin the words. One of our historians writes, that "the Ifa mysteries originated from a Mohammedan." Other historians hold optimistic views, but the present historian is impartial and gives only plain and indubitable facts.

PROSPECTS.

There were every where prospects of a successful evangelisation and christian civilisation when suddenly the long Thirtiety years' war broke out at the close of 1859 which ended in the conversion of the whole Yorubaland into an English Protectorate.

THE THIRTY FOUR YEARS' WAR.

"Sieg"

That wrath which hurried to Pluto's gloomy reign
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain
Whose linch unburied on the naked shore
Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore.

The Ibad.

CAUSES OF WAR.

There were two principal causes. (1) Kurumi of Ijaye preferring the claims of Atibab's brother refused to recognise Adelu Atibab's son as king of Oyo. (2) Kurumi despatched men to attack Adelu's messengers that were sent to claim a property bequeathed by the rich Countess of Iganna a town at Oke Ogun to the late king Atiba, the right to which Kurumi also claimed. The Ibadans therefore declared war against Ijaye in 1859 on behalf of the king. The war was precipitated by Ogunmola who had now an opportunity of repeating the insults offered him by Kurumi thirty years ago and marched to Ijaye via Abeokuta before Ibikunle the Commander in Chief was ready.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The five years of peace had prepared almost all the large towns for war, and now that there was clus for one, the whole towns took part in it.

BALANCE OF POWER.

Balance of power was thus preserved. Ijaye was supported by all the towns at Oke Ogun, Ibadan, Atokuta, Ijebu Ode, and Ikorin, while Ibadan had for its allies all the towns between it and Ijebu, with Oyo, Ogbomoso, Ijebu Remo, and Chief Koro, and Lagos.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

The principal chiefs that distinguished themselves in this war were on the Ibadan side, Ibikunle the captain general, Coisool Aiyeniku, Ogunmola Commander of the right wing Oundina commander of the left wing. On the Ijaye side were Kurumi the captain general, Arawole his son, Abogunrin his head slave, Ahmala and others. On the Egba side were—Somoye the Basorun, Alota captain of the Gbegas, chief Atambala, Ogun-tipe colonel of chief Ogunbona of Ikija, and Agbada.

WHY THE EGBAS TOOK PART.

Although Ogunmola had gone personally to make a treaty of peace with Abeokuta yet the Egbas being confidentially informed that Ogunmola's plans were to subdue Abeokuta and the Ijebas after Ijaye had been taken, and since he actually destroyed Ilogun and I to when marching to Ijaye, Agbada the captain of Ijemo in council said these were sufficient reasons for them to declare war against Ibadan. He was the first to volunteer to go and Alota next offered his service.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The Ibadans and allies encamped at Olorisa, also some hours from Ijaye, the fighting ground being between the Ose river and the camp. The

Egbas joined the war in the early part of 1860 and encamped on the left side of the river near to Ijaye.

BATTLES FOUGHT.

(a) A skirmish between the Ibadans and Ijaye took place when twelve of the latter were taken prisoners. (b) There was another skirmish engagement which proved disastrous to the Ibadans who lost the kind and generous colonel Ajubo who was killed in action and the Ijays took twenty prisoners. (c) The First Egba battle at Igade. This was one of the most dreadful battles fought in Yorubaland and will ever be memorable in Yoruba history. The Egba allies arriving in large numbers to aid Ijaye, very eagerly and imprudently offered battle to the Ibadans without first measuring their strength by skirmishes. The Ibadans with great reluctance and fear came out to meet them. The roar of guns deafened the ears of the soldiers and women in the camp, and resounded through the vast plains of Ijaye, to that both people of Ijaye and Ibadan were calling on the gods to grant victory to their party.

To be continued

PHAROAH'S DOOM.

(BY A BANKER.)

Entering the magnificent museum of Cairo we at once realize that we are in an atmosphere of remote antiquity; on all sides are the actual mortal remains of mighty monarchs, of great warriors, or of beautiful queens, whose lineaments, judging from the medallion portraits painted on their caskets, might well vie with many a fair beauty of the present day.

Here is the actual preserved body of Rameses, the Great, the Pharaoh of the oppression, he who "knew not Joseph," his hard features indicating such determination and power that we can well imagine that those now sightless orbs could transfix with terror any who dared to excite his wrath. Well may those down-trodden Israelites, whose straw-made bricks may be seen to this day at Sakkarah, have groined under the iron heel of this despotic warrior whose recumbent form now lies there, doomed to be gazed at by thousands. And here, hard by, is the figure of his great father, Seti I., whose magnificent temples have for four and thirty centuries withstood the ravages of time and still remain almost in their pristine freshness, to excite the wonder and the admiration of the beholder.

But of even still greater interest is the body of Meneptah, the Pharaoh of the exodus. Here we are in actual presence of the very man who, it is believed, so dramatically witnessed Moses, and who for so long refused to permit the captive Israelites to quit his realm, notwithstanding the wild and terrible plagues to which, one after the other, he and his country were subjected—that awful "darkness which could be felt," the blood-red Nile, and all those other terrifying visitations—and who, even after their departure sent a great general with an army after them, only to be perished ignominiously beneath the surging billows of the Red Sea; a contemptuous statement that "the Israelites are destroyed," being almost the only allusion thereon to the monument. And as we gaze spellbound at that hardware determined man, and recall to memory that these very lips uttered the threat to Moses "Get thee from me, see my face no more, for in the day thou seest my face thou shalt surely die," a strange thrill courses through the veins as flinty ourselves face to face with Pharaoh himself, with the very monarch against whom were decreed that amazing series tragic, whithering chastisements.

And on all sides are countless relics of that great age, chariots almost as fresh as when those fiery steeds were charged with them to the ranks of the foe, articles of furniture, cups and other vessels, weapons, silver rings, jewelry of gold and precious stones; with, innumerable figures, large and small, of hideous idols, winged and bird-like, cats, and other animals, which the senseless idolaters worshipped in the belief that this inanimate piece of carved wood or clay could confer their destiny for time and for eternity. Happy we who instead of worshipping a dead cat or a lump of clay, shaped like a man with a pig's head, worship and see Him who created the universe, Who in order to rescue us from the penalty due to mortal justice, made full a complete expiation on the dread, bitter cross for all, will but avail themselves of that ample and free pardon.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the undermentioned date, I,

FEYISARA COKER,

hitherto known and addressed by that name and title, desire to be known and addressed as

FEYISARA SOPEIN.

Everything done in my former name remains valid.

Abeokuta March 31st, 1905.

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If in your hearts or grief or courage lies
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THE LAGOS STANDARD

JULY 12, 1905

are joining in; and industry is completely paralysed.

Telegrams from many parts of Russia report a general restlessness.

The crew of the cruiser "Minio," at Kronstadt, have mutinied and refused to go to sea with the rest of the fleet for gun practice. The ringleaders were arrested, and the "Minio" was towed under the guns of a fort.

The surrender of the battleship "Pobedonosets" was formally carried out this morning. The officers returned aboard, and picked out the ringleaders who were arrested and sent ashore. The captain had committed suicide when his crew mutinied.

The official returns of the Odessa casualties during the past week show, as killed alone, a total of six thousand people. Hundreds more were incinerated. The destruction of property is estimated at seven millions sterling.

The third Test Match, at Leeds:—England, 301. Jackson, unfinished, 144.

July 5.
The mutinous Russian battleship "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" has left Kustoni, it is believed for Odessa.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by 341 against 233 votes, a bill for the separation of Church and State.

The Tsar has received a deputation from the nobility, petitioning for the representation of the nobility in addition to the peasants in a Representative Assembly.

"General" Booth has completed his Australian tour at Perth, in Western Australia.

The immediate danger to British subjects at Odessa having passed, the British Consul-General has released the five steamers which he had detained for embarking English refugees in case of extremity.

Result of the bye-election in the Kingswinford Division, Staffordshire, caused by the decease of Col. W. G. Webb, the sitting Member, (C), was Staveley Hill, Conservative, 5,490, Egnone, Liberal, 4,887.

The Daily Express states that remarkable developments are expected in connection with the Military Stores scandals, some incriminated persons threatening to impeach certain high Government officials.

Torpedo-boats have left Odessa, manned by volunteer crews, searching for the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski." The peasants in the district around Odessa have risen, and are pillaging and burning indiscriminately. A portion of the troops have been withdrawn from Odessa for the purpose of checking the outbreak.

The Australians made 195 (Armstrong 66): England, second innings, 169 for two wickets.

London, July 5. Before leaving Kustoni, the battleship "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" issued a proclamation to the Powers, solemnly declaring war upon all Russian vessels, but dissociating herself from the Revolution.

In the Army debate in the House of Lords, Lord Donoughmore admitted that the decline in the number of officers was serious, and acknowledged a shortage of 32,000 men in the Militia.

In the debate on the third reading of the War Stores Commission Bill, Mr. Balfour stated that a provision would be inserted enabling any witness otherwise liable to punishment to disclose the whole truth without fear or favour. The Bill made no provision for taking evidence on oath in South Africa, but the Government would secure the passage of a Bill in the Transvaal, carrying out the provisions of the present Bill there.

There is reason to believe that the Cape Government is also favourable to the passage of such a bill in the Cape Colony.

During the debate on the Scottish Churches Bill, Mr. Wylie, the member for Dumbartonshire, stated that he was authorized by the Free Church leaders to hand to the Lord Advocate a statement of the terms which they are prepared to accept with a view to an amicable settlement which would render legislation unnecessary.

Dr. Koef, writing from German East Africa, says that he has discovered the lever parasite of the tsetse fly and has no doubt that he is now on the right road to render cattle immune.

The "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" has arrived at Theodosia, in the Crimea, and has demanded coal, provisions, and a doctor.

The mutinous battleship "Pobedonosets" has been brought back to Sevastopol.

Important secret manoeuvres on an elaborate scale began in the Channel today; fifty three warships are participating, with 133 destroyers and torpedo boats. The participating vessels are divided into the Blue and Red Fleets. The Blue Fleet is attacking the Red, which are defending the British Coast. The manoeuvres will continue for a week.

The third Test Match at Leeds has resulted in a draw. Scores:—England, 301. and 295 for five wickets; Australia, 195, and 224 for seven wickets.

London, July 5. The mutineers of the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" summoned the local authorities of Theodosia aboard yesterday, and

demanding 500 tons of coal, besides provision and tobacco, in 24 hours, otherwise the town would be bombarded. At an extraordinary sitting the municipality decided to deliver the provisions, but to refuse the coal, because there was none in the town.

The "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" today overhauled the Russian merchantman "Grand Duke Alexis," and took off her cargo, including cattle, provisions, and money.

Admiral Chukuin has restored the damaged machinery of his squadron at Sevastopol, which has now been ordered to embark new crews, together with a certain number of new officers.

Batum is cut off from the outside world. The steamers have stopped running, and the railways in the Caucasus have struck.

The House of Commons has adopted, by 149 votes to 113, Mr. Balfour's motion to apply the guillotine to the Aliens Bill and take its third reading by July 19.

Great Britain, America, and Germany each take ten millions of the Japanese loan of thirty millions sterling, which has been issued at 90 to 44 per cent. The loan runs for 20 years.

July 8.
An Army Order has been issued suspending the manufacture of the new short rifle.

The Canadian Treasurer's Budget Statement, referring to the tariff, announced a special concession to South African wines.

The Japanese Emperor's address to the Peace Plenipotentiaries instructs them to make every effort to secure peace on a durable basis.

In the course of the military manoeuvres at Aldershot yesterday, a brigade of Foot Guards. The orders to charge a brigade of Foot Guards. The charge was carried too far, and the Dragoons rode close up to the Guards, slashing them with sabres and some of them discharging their rifles at close quarters. Numbers of the Guardsmen were injured.

The "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" has left Theodosia, without having bombarded the town. A torpedo boat, manned by officers arrived after the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski's" departure. The warship seized a British collier near Theodosia.

The whole Black Sea Fleet has now left Sevastopol in search of the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski."

The French Premier announced this afternoon that he expected that a definite settlement with Germany with reference to Morocco would now soon be effected.

The Governor General of Odessa has ordered some of the principal citizens of the place to leave the city forthwith.

A great Tariff Reform demonstration was held at the Albert Hall to-night. Ten thousand people were present. Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE WAR AT THE EGBA CAMP.

The Ibadan army made an attempt to surprise the Egbas in their camp, when a hot fight ensued. Ogunmola distinguished himself in the fight, and won the honour of repulsing the Ibadans. Three hand guns burst among his men during the fire, and which he sent to Olanlosa his chief at home as a sign of the fierceness of the battle.

OGUNMOLA AT OLOKE MEJI.

At the early part of 1861 the Ibadans were kidnapping at the road to Abokuta to cut off their supplies. Ogunmola was therefore sent with a strong force to protect the caravans from and to Ijaye via Abokuta.

REMOVAL OF THE IBADAN CAMP.

The Ibadans now conscious of their superior strength, removed their camp from Olorisa Oko nearer to Ijaye, cutting off the Oke river from both the Egbas and Ijayes.

EXPEDITION TO IWAWUN.

In April 1861 Ogunmola was sent with a strong force to cut off supplies of food from Ijaye by attacking the towns as Oke Ogun Iasin and other towns very easily gave way. Kurami now sent her powerful chiefs Ahmudu, Arawole his own son, Ogunlusi and other chiefs with men to assist the Oke Ogun towns. But as soon as they entered the town Iwawun, the Ibadans besieged it. Ogunmola with his men whilst approaching Iwawun ordered his drummer to beat as if for Kurami "Ija ogun ko ro, Ogun." By this stratagem, the Ijaye chiefs were all decoyed from the town unarmed, going out with their men to escort their generalissimo into the town, when to their surprise and regret it was found to be Ogunmola and his Invincibles. The Ibadans at once fell upon them, massacred them, entered the town without opposition and burnt it to ashes. The town being situated on a hill and rocky, many of

both the Ibadans and the Ijayes fell and died in precipices which abounded in this place, the former whilst pursuing the enemy, and the latter whilst escaping by flight. Kurami lost here also all his bravest men, the most distinguished of whom were heroic Ahmudu, active in fight, noble Arawole, Kurami's valiant son, and brave Ogunlusi, felled in many a fight, all chiefs of name.

"In dust the victors and the vanquished lie. They hear the Ijaye voice of war no more."

EFFECT ON IJAYE.

Hunger prevailed. Many died of starvation and want. The Egbas their ally sold many for food. General distress.

THE FIGHT AT THE WATTS.

The Ibadans from their new camp went out to surprise the Ijayes at their walls. Another detachment went to cut down the Egbas corn plantations. A desperate fight went on for two hours from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The fight at the walls was almost hand to hand. Guns were set aside about 2 p.m., and both parties began to exchange words, till all retreated.

THE CRISIS OF LAGOS.

"What can enable one or slaves or cowards? Alas! Not all the blood of all the Howards!"

POPE.

Dosondu succeeding his father as King of Lagos in 1853 under British protection was found incapable of suppressing the restless spirit now increasing in Lagos, and the eager desire of the old party of Kosoko to continue the slave trade, "it being deemed no injustice to him if the town be made a Colony, provided his material rights be secured." The Cession was decided upon by a treaty drawn to which he and his council agreed, by which all the rights, profits, territories and appurtenances of the port and island of Lagos with all the royalties thereto freely, fully, entirely and absolutely ceded to Britain. This took place in August 6th 1861 during the Consulship of W. Macoskry Esq.

On July 1st 1862 it was agreed that a pension of 1200 bags of cowries per annum be given him, being the equivalent of his net revenue but which was afterwards fixed at £1000.

THE FALL OF IJAYE.

The veteran Missionary of Ijaye the Rev A. Mann and his wife suffered much with the people all during the siege. They attended the sick and the wounded of both parties that were brought to them. When it was found that the town could hold no longer against the siege, Lieutenant Dolben was sent from Lagos to escort them to Abeokuta. The Egbas now began to break down their own camp. Chief Atambala left and went home. Men and women in Ijaye were also leaving the town and on March 12 1862 Ibadans entered the town without any resistance and burnt it to ashes.

THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF AWAYE.

The town Aways had driven out the Ibadan Consul, and declared for Ijaye. Other towns as Erin, and Irem did the same, but were forced to surrender to Ibadan. Aways did not only supply provisions to Ijaye all during the siege but also afforded refuge to many when the town was taken. The Ibadan soldiers whilst pursuing the Ijayes, went as far as Aways, thinking it could be overrun in a day, but to their dismay it held out and even repulsed the body of troops that went against it. It afterwards became a regular siege, which lasted for three months. Poisoned arrows were used by the Aways, which proved destructive to the Ibadans. The place being full of refugees from Ijaye their food supplies were soon spent, and Aways was taken by the Ibadans who carried away the already starved inhabitants as slaves.

THE SIEGE OF MAKUN AND KUTUJI WAR.

Makun a town in Ijebu Remo an ally of Ibadan was besieged by the Egbas in 1862, because they supplied the Ibadans with salt and powder, during the Ijaye war. The siege lasted for some time.

ACCIDENT.

Whilst the Balogan of Ijemo was one evening distributing powder to his soldiers, it accidentally exploded, killed one at the spot, and wounded many, some of whom afterwards died.

THE SIEGE CONTINUED.

Many of the Egbas Chiefs went to Makun, the Ibadans could scarcely give any relief to the starving inhabitants, the caravans sent with provisions from Ibadan were attacked and plundered in the way by the Egbas. All attempts at giving relief entirely failed. Ogunmola promised to appear in person.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MAKUN.

In June 1862 the Egbas destroyed Makun and carried away many as prisoners to Abeokuta.

ARRIVAL OF IRIKUNLE.

Irikunle Captain general of the Ibadans with Ogunmola arrived only to see Makun in ruins, but they in turn destroyed the Ijebu towns Ilaia, Ilaru, and Ijebu-Jesi.

PALMA AND LEKE.

Palma and Leke were ceded in 1862 by Kosoko to Britain without compensation.

BADAGRY. ITS NAME AND EARLY HISTORY.

The name Badagry is a corruption of Agadagere. "Gere" is the Popo word for a farm, and

Aghada the owner of the farm. When at first the people migrated from Dahomey and Whydah eastward, they settled first at the town Appa a few miles from Badagry. From Appa the farmer Aghada crossed the Lagoon and made a farm at the present town of Badagry, and when from fear of war they all removed to the town of Badagry, the name of Aghada and gave his farm was given to it. This is the only instance of the corruption of native names of places by the English in Yorubaland.

SETTLEMENT OF THE KINGS

There were eight independent kings that first crossed over to Badagry, each giving his name to the eight different districts of the town. Of these, the four prominent were, Hantokun who settled at the district of Ijebu, Posu at Posuko, Jowawhe at Abokiko, and Podowe, grandfather of the Mobee at Boko. Badagry was then a town of eight independent kings, often at war with each other, and playing an important part in the histories of Lagos and Abeokuta.

POPULATION AND RELIGION

Badagry was once thickly populated. It was estimated in 1846 by the Rev C. A. Gollmer as 11000 now dwindled to 4000.

Mohammedanism was tolerated there as far back as 1830 when the Landers saw about 150 adherents celebrating the Ramadan feast. These must have been foreigners who settled there, for up to now, there is not one single Pogo that has embraced Mohammedanism.

The place was also once famous for its human sacrifices to the grisly god "Vreketé." The Iroko tree. The Landers in 1830 were said to have hurriedly left Badagry in order not to be forced to witness "the sacrifice of no less than 300 human beings of both sexes and all ages which was shortly to take place."

CASSON.

Badagry was ceded in 1863 to the English by Chief Akah and others, with a yearly pension each of £62. 10. for life. The District includes the town of Appa, the kingdoms of Pokira Ado Ilaro Ibesa and other towns with a population of 21945.

LAGOS GOVERNMENT.

Lagos was in 1863 made a separate government. This DAHOMEAN INVASION OF ISHAGA.

The Dahomians in March 1862 came unexpectedly in large numbers and surrounded the town of Ishaga carried all the inhabitants away, killed as many as possible and burnt the town. Mr. Doherty, Catechist C.M.S. was captured, and it was rumoured that he was crucified, but it proved untrue. As a British subject he was not killed. Other towns were destroyed viz Jiga, Igan, Masayi and Savifa.

THE STATE OF IGBADAN AFTER THE IJAYE WAR.

The Ibadan army having returned home, the distress from want of food increased. Salt was so scarce that many had to use ashes water filtered in place of salt. The roads to the important towns were blockaded. Trade was in statu quo. Money was scarce. The restless war boys having nothing to do were not happy in such a dull and monotonous life and began to urge the chiefs to revenge the Igbus for joining the Egba against them.

THE IGBADAN-IJEBU WAR. CAUSES.

The principal causes were:—
(a) The Igbus sided Ijaye against Ibadan, plundering their farms and capturing their people even at the town gates when they went against Ijaye. Chief M. le's force being too small and weak to check them.

(b) The Ibadan, deprived by the Igbus of salt and powder, and failing to court their favour and induce them by presents and submission by accepting their consul at Ibadan, resolved to open the road to Lagos through Iperu and Ikorodu by force of arms.

(c) To revenge the destruction of Makun.

CONSPIRACY.

That the Ibadans were not moved with the desire to slaves was proved from the common and public songs of the people before the war. The sound of Oyembiola's drum was aptly interpreted by an intelligent gentleman as "I will not forgive Ijebu."

THE COMMON PEOPLE SING:—

"The Ijebu in the slave markets
Are not worth twenty cowries
We go to fight only for their goods."

PRINCIPAL BATTLES. THE STRIKE OF IPERU.

The side object was to destroy Iperu, but the whole force of the Ibadans failed to effect it. The Egbas fearing that the opening of this road would cripple their own trade with Lagos, notwithstanding the disadvantages of the land route trade that the Ibadans may have to suffer from; matched out to aid the Igbus at Iperu.

PROGRESS OF GOD'S WORK

AT Sapele SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Sapele on Sunday the 11th Instant was the scene of an interesting function—being the first of its kind in this district—on the occasion of the

opening for Divine worship of the temporary building of the "Sapele Native Church."

The services conducted on Sundays have been held formerly for several years in the Native Court-hall by the kind permission of the British Government—and for which the natives and others concerned have been grateful and filled with appreciation for the obligation done at the instance of their representative.

Prior to the arrival of the Rt Rev Bishop Johnson D. D. from his annual tour of episcopal inspection to Benin City, Ikon, Owo, Akure, Ipetu, Ido, Ani and the interior countries every effort had been put forth by the select number of gentlemen who formed the Committee of the Native Church to complete the erection of a temporary place of worship. The Bishop's arrival at Sapele on the 1st inst held Divine Services at the Court hall on the 4th instant—which were largely attended by the natives and the educated class of the community.

In pursuance of previous arrangements on the Sunday following—Services were held in the New Church built on the extensive grounds granted by the Chiefs at a suitable site—where at 9.30 a.m. the hour appointed—every available seat was occupied.

The Meeting began with the singing of the Hymn—"All hail the power of Jesus name"—which was lustily sung in earnest spirits and the preliminaries having been gone through the Bishop in a plain, interesting and forcible address kept the audience spell bound through the aid of an interpreter, and expounded the word of God to over 200 souls, taking his text from Gen. 28. 16—19. The service being over the Bishop conducted a Meeting of "thanksgiving and praise" and other topics immediately afterwards, which lasted for the space of an hour and the proceedings terminated.

At 4 p.m. notwithstanding the inclement weather, the house was filled for the afternoon service, to its utmost capacity.

The solemn rite of baptism as one of the chief feature on the day's programme was administered to ten persons (adult heathen converts) and they were received into the fold.

The responsibility of such an important function was dealt with in extenso by the Bishop in his closing remarks, and the meeting was closed at 7.45 p.m., every one went away home satisfied with the fruitful results of work done by the power of Holy spirit in the minds of the natives. Collections amounting to £2 13 12 were taken.

There is still a desire by the Native Church Committee to build a substantial house on improved lines with Corrugated iron &c which is estimated to cost £150—£200 and on which account funds have been already canvassed here and there to meet this great demand, but the amount so collected is yet inadequate.

May we trust that Christian friends abroad whose love is for the spread of the gospel among the natives in this part of the world will send us some help in some form or other to assist the building fund for the carrying out of this noble object.

The temporary Native church, the building of which costs the Committee £25; was built purely of mud and thatches &c in a decent manner measuring 70 x 35 and can conveniently seat 300 persons. The expenditure apart from others was met by subscriptions from friends and the natives generally.

The bell in use is the gift of a native gentleman and an influential member of the building Committee.

On Friday last the 9th inst, the Bishop accompanied by Mr J. A. Macaulay agent of Messrs I. T. Palmer & Co visited the Church members at Amupe (a farm village in this district) who have recently erected themselves a small chapel for the worship of God. The Chief of this town having embraced the Christian religion have set a bright example which have been taken up by the natives in his district and have joined the church.

The Bishop on arrival was welcomed by the chief and towns-people and Divine service was afterwards held in the chapel by the Bishop at 11 a.m. and over 60 natives including men women and children listened with wrapt attention to the kind words spoken. The meeting over the Bishop assisted by Mr Macaulay examined the school children in their various grades of reading &c, and the result as a whole was very delightful and of a satisfactory character.

The Bishop in a few choice and appropriate words encouraged the children and people to be more earnest and mindful about the good work that has been commenced already in their midst.

It is worthy of note that the agent in charge of this station is voluntarily paid by the natives of their own accord by raising subscriptions monthly for that purpose.

It is evident that the Spirit is working gradually in the hearts of the people here, and there is all probability that in the near future the gospel of Christ will spread far and wide to the farther interior in the Sobo countries and villages around.

May kind hearted Christians abroad remember

us in their prayer, and that men may be found to do the master's work.

"The field indeed is ripe, but the labourers few."

Sapele, 14 June, 1905

INSTALLATION ON ST JOHN'S DAY JUNE 24, 1905.
McDONALD LODGE NO 127 I. C.

OF

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONRY (CALABAR)

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

On Saturday (St John's Day) June 24, 1905, a most interesting Masonic function was performed at the above Lodge, when Bro (Sergeant Major) J. J. Ambrose, according to ancient rites and customs of the craft, was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and with solemn honours enthroned into the Ancient Chair.

The Lodge assembled at 6.30 p.m. and after the installation of the W. M. which was done with consummate ease and grace by P. M. Bro. E. B. Addy (Bro. J. L. Searle, P. M. and J. E. Green P. M. who should have taken part in the Ceremony being unavoidably absent) the following Officers were duly installed by the W. M. and authorised to assume the honourable duties of their respective posts:—Bro. C. Bright Davies S. W. W. H. G. Allen J. W. Beccles Davis Secretary; E. B. Addy Treasurer; W. Sheppard S. D. J. Simpson F. D. and B. C. Asafa-Adjaye I. G. Ero A. W. O'Dwyer Tyler was unavoidably absent.

The impressive Ceremony of the Installation being over, the members of the Lodge together with Visiting Brethren repaired to the dining hall where the "Banquet Table" was laid and sat to a most sumptuous supper, after which several Masonic Toasts were proposed, the 1st being that of H. S. Majesty King Edward VII. "Grand Protector" of Freemasonry, by the W. M. Bro. Ambrose, and which was heartily drunk by all; the others were similarly proposed, responded to, and drunk: Masonic songs and solos by some Visiting Brethren accompanied by Bro. Bandmaster Sheppard and Beccles Davis followed after.

There was a large number of Freemasons present both at the Ceremony and the Banquet.

Owing to a Dinner given in honour of the Deputy High Commissioner on that date to which the following Brethren had been invited and other pressing engagements, they were unable to attend, viz:—Bro. J. E. Green (Solicitor General); H. L. Searle (Collector of Customs); A. McAllister (Director of Public Works); J. P. Smart Acting Treasurer and many other Brethren of the Southern Nigeria Regiment who were away on military service.

The arrangements for the Banquet were entrusted into the hands of Bros. H. G. Allen, B. C. Asafa-Adjaye, Beccles Davis, C. Bright Davies and B. Millington, Bro. J. E. Solade Solomon also rendered assistance.

The cuisine was excellent and the arrangements superb, reflecting undoubtedly great credit on the managers by whose combined efforts, one of the most successful Banquets given in Calabar since the days of Sir Claude McDonald after whom the Lodge is named, was the result.

May success and blessing attend the works of this Lodge which is the only Masonic Institution in Southern and Northern Nigeria, and that the newly installed Officers prove themselves worthy of the Honours conferred on them.

G. S.

NEWS TELEGRAM CONTINUED.

London July 8. The Jewish Bund in Russia is issuing an appeal to all Jews throughout the world for funds wherewith to organise armed self defence committees against the massacres which are instigated by the authorities.

The "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" has arrived at Constantza, the sea port at the end of Trajan's Wall, and has surrendered to the Roumanian authorities. As a result of the negotiations between the Roumanian authorities and the mutineers' ringleaders, it was agreed that the mutineers should be conveyed to any frontier they might choose and there be liberated.

With the termination of the Franco German crisis relative to Morocco, it is recognised that M. Rouvier has throughout behaved with remarkable skill and fortitude, never displaying any weakness despite Germany's menacing tone. He thereby has preserved inviolate the Anglo French Entente, when its destruction seemed almost certain.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Plenipotentiary, has left Japan for Washington, U.S.A., with his suite. He had a most enthusiastic send off, and possesses the full confidence of the nation, which rejoices at the prospect of peace.

General Livpuoff, the Commandant of the Island of Saghalien, off Siberia telegraphs that a Japanese squadron appeared on Friday, and began landing troops from fifteen transports, under cover of torpedo boats' fire. Fifteen torpedo boats then opened fire upon the town of Korsakovsk. They were first driven back, but afterwards, after offering all possible resistance, General Livpuoff ordered the Government buildings, blew up his guns, and withdrew northwards.

The Australians have defeated Hampshire by an innings and 112 runs.

London, July 9. A serious outbreak has occurred in two naval battalions quartered at St Petersburg. The windows and furniture of their barracks have been smashed.

A torpedo boat accompanying the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" has left Constantza for Odessa, the crew declaring that they are not mutineers, but are forced to accompany the battleship. Seven officers have been found aboard the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" in a pitiable condition. Admiral Kruger, with two battleships, has arrived at Constantza and has taken over the "Knyaz Potemkin Tavricheski" from the Roumanian authorities.

JULY 19, 1905

THE LAGOS STANDARD

with reference to the forcible removal of the Owa and his disregard of the prayers and petitions of the people for an investigation, answer. It is not our intention to revive the subject of the unfortunate Ilesha affair. Enough has been said on that matter to make any further dilution necessary. We will only observe that the example of the raid of the Executive bears pernicious fruit in the High-handed acts of subordinate officials in the interior, instances of which were never so frequent, and which have brought the greater part of the interior countries into the condition of dissatisfaction, unrest, stagnation of trade, and partial cessation of industrial pursuits which prevails at the present time, and which, if it is allowed to continue, must sooner or later be productive of the most serious consequences. What is the public estimation of Governor Egerton's administration? Has it been successful or otherwise? Has his policy, both domestic and interior, been such as to promote the best interests of the country and people, and make for the permanent peace, prosperity and financial stability of the Colony? Let the fact that there is at the present time no less than three Petitions on the way to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of public grievances during the very first term of his administration—a thing which, if not absolutely unique, is at any rate most unusual—answer these momentous questions.

NEWS TELEGRAMS. THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY

July 11.

China has requested to be represented at the Peace Conference. It is stated that Russia is favourable, and Japan unfavourable, to this proposal.

The Japanese have repaired the captured Russian battleship "Orel," and renamed her the "Iwami." Her trial trip proved successful.

The Japanese loan of thirty millions sterling was issued to-night. Great Britain, the United States, and Germany each takes one third.

M. Rouvier has announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that France and Germany have agreed upon an International Conference regarding Morocco. He added that Germany has undertaken not to pursue any course which might compromise the legitimate interests of France, or interfere with her rights under the Anglo-French Agreement or any other treaties. The French and the German Missions now at Fez will be recalled to Tangier directly the Conference assembles.

A British fleet, consisting of eight of the finest battleships of the Channel Squadron and three cruisers. Commanded by Admiral May, steamed into Brest harbour this afternoon, and was received with a remarkable demonstrative welcome by innumerable crowds along the shore and aloft. The most elaborate preparations have been made for festivities during its visit.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the subject of national defence, Mr. Balfour's statement made in the House of Commons on May 11 last was severely criticised. Lord Roberts said that the lessons of the South African War had been already forgotten. The Lords adopted a resolution, moved by Earl Wemyss, traversing Mr. Balfour's statement of May 11; and the Government allowed the motion to pass unopposed.

July 12.

Mr. Balfour has given notice of a motion regarding a redistribution of Parliamentary representation, proposing generally an increase or decrease of representation in order to secure a representation of one member for every 65,000 inhabitants. Boroughs with a population below 18,500 will be merged in other constituencies. Twenty member constituencies below 75,000 will lose one member. The scheme gives England 34 more members, Wales one more, Scotland four more and Ireland 22 less.

Result of the bye election at West Down caused by Captain Arthur Hill's resignation. Liddell, the Liberal Conservative candidate, carried by a large majority over Seattle, Independent Unionist.

It is reported at Copenhagen that the Norwegian throne has been offered to Prince Charles of Denmark, a grandson of the late Charles XV of Sweden and Norway through his mother.

An explosion has occurred in a colliery at Watstown, in the Rhondda valley. According to the latest report, 140 men are dead.

The Japanese loan closed largely oversubscribed.

Review of the Franco-German Agreement, Lord Lansdowne has announced in the House of Lords that Great Britain will cordially accept the proposal to join the Conference regarding Morocco.

The Military Stores Commission holds its first sitting to take evidence on July 17, in London. The Prefect of Moscow has been shot dead whilst receiving a petition. His assassin was

arrested.
Martial law has been proclaimed at Tiflis, Caucasus.

Admiral Kataoka reports that two cruisers and four torpedo boats bombarded Cape Noto, at the south west point of the Island of Sighallen, on July 10 last, and then landed troops, the Russians retiring.

The French newspapers declare that the Franco-German Agreement ends one of the most serious crises of the past 25 years.

July 13.

Russia has made a renewal of her representations in reference to an armistice through Washington; to which Japan's uniform reply is that the question of an armistice will be considered after a first reading of the proposed peace terms by the plenipotentiaries.

By a fire which has occurred at a colliery at Dortmund, in Westphalia, thirty nine men have been entombed without any hope of recovery.

The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son on Wednesday.

The Australians beat Derbyshire by 105 runs. Sixty bodies have been recovered at Watstown, where the total number of deaths now amount to one hundred and twenty. Fifteen mangled men were in the mine when the explosion occurred.

The secret Naval manoeuvres in the English Channel which have just concluded have justified Admiral Fisher's reforms in every way. An unprecedented standard of excellence and efficiency has been attained.

The festivities in connection with the visit of British Fleet to Brest continue to be celebrated with extraordinary cordiality.

M. Delcasse in the course of a remarkable interview with a newspaper correspondent, has made the statement that he arranged this meeting of the two fleets for the deliberate purpose of impressing Germany with the fact that a war with France would involve Germany's commercial annihilation.

July 14.

The Scottish Churches Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

The Municipal Council of Paris has accepted the London County Council's invitation to visit London in October.

Count Muravitch has resigned his position as the Russian Peace Plenipotentiary, and has been replaced by Mr. De Witte. This is a victory for the peace party.

A serious political storm is brewing concerning Mr. Balfour's redistribution scheme, which the House of Commons discusses next week. The Irish Nationalists are increasingly furious, and the Liberals side with the latter. On the other hand the Ministerialists are disconcerted on the ground that the proposals are feeble and inadequate.

In the course of the Army debate in the House of Commons, the Opposition speakers alleged that the Government was strangling the Volunteers in order to pave the way for conscription. Mr. Arnold Forster declared that he was absolutely opposed to conscription, and also warmly repudiated the idea that the War Office had any sinister designs on the Volunteers.

Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, has written to M. Rouvier expressing his satisfaction at the amicable understanding concluded regarding Morocco.

Scotland won the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley with an aggregate of 1469—Canada 1457; the Transvaal 1431, England 1425.

July 15.

The Russian cruiser "Novik" which was sunk by the Japanese cruisers in Korsakovsk harbour last August, has been refloated.

Out of 102 persons who were arrested for robbery and incendiarism on the occasion of the great conflagration in Odessa recently, the Municipal Magistrates who were elected by the people acquitted 74 and sentenced the rest to only one and a half years imprisonment. The affair is regarded as a political demonstration against bureaucracy.

Admiral May and officers of the British fleet at Brest were the principal guests at a Grand Review Longchamps, Paris; President Loubet and the British Ambassador, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Levever, Lord Bertie accompanied the guests. There was also a united review of British and French Blue-Jackets and French troops at Brest, the British sailors saluting the French colours and cheering the French Admirals.

It is reported at Peking that the Russian expedition is preparing to visit Lhasa, but the report cannot be confirmed.

The redistribution under Lord Selborne's navy reform scheme has been completed. Forty five of the most modern battleships, and forty cruisers now in home waters are ready for instant action. The fleet is the largest ever concentrated in home waters.

July 17.

Canada won the Knapdale Cup at Bisley; England was second, New Zealand third, and the Transvaal fourth.

The bye election at Carlisle, owing to the resignation of Mr Speaker Gully, resulted as follows: Chance, Liberal, 3,616; Sanderson, Conservative, 2,576.

The prospects of famine in Russia owing to drought are daily becoming more serious. The Zemstvos are sending the Ministry of Interior warnings from an ever widening area.

The Match between the Australians and Somerset was drawn.

During the anti Government demonstration at Lodz, in Poland, the Cossacks fired, killing three and wounding six.

A report that a foreign syndicate is attempting to acquire Welsh coal fields has caused a stir in London, owing to the dangers of such an eventuality from a naval point of view.

The British Association will for South Africa on Saturday and the following Saturday.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE STATE OF THE IBADAN ARMY.

(a) There was division in the army. Ogundimu was the principal actor. Moved by ambition he was aiming at the first command of the army, and the title of Baboran as well, and therefore was undermining the influence of his rivals Ibikunle Osundina and others. (b) The army generally had not fully recovered strength after their return from Ifaje when the war was raised; want of powder supply also made the war long and wearisome. (c) Some Egba christians now joining the Egba force did much damage to the Ibadan army with their guns; for they annihilated all the leading chiefs in the battle. Ibikunle, the commander in chief was severely wounded and was disabled. (d) Reinforcements being pressingly needed Chief Ayinmode who had made himself master of all the Okiti towns was urgently sent for, as the reputation of the Ibadans was at stake. He arrived but was too old to learn the new tactics now in vogue.

NEGOTIATION FOR PEACE.

As it was not safe now for the Ibadans to make a retreat home, and as the Egba superior and vigorous forces were over ready to fall upon them, the King of Oyo sent his Sango priests to reconcile both parties, and that the Ibadans should raise the siege. Reconciliation was effected, and the chiefs of both camps feasted together and exchanged presents.

THE RAISING OF THE SIEGE.

The Egbas not forgetting their disgraceful defeat at Igude, and wishing to use the humiliating state of the Ibadan army to advantage by a fall revenge, unexpectedly and unpreparedly fell upon them when they were retreating, took several hundreds of their prisoners and killed many with their chiefs. The wounded and disabled Ibikunle narrowly escaped being caught. Ogunmodi escaped with his daughter on the same horseback making his way by cutting down as many Ibadan men women and children as were in his way. The Egbas not trusting them to a considerable distance and having destroyed Igude, Ode and Ishara, Remo towns, returned home rejoicing that they had made the Oke kere war as memorable as Igude.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

"In the Cross, in the Cross."

Be my glory ever"—Sankey.

The Roman Catholic Mission was established in Lagos in 1868. There were its predecessors the Anglican Church in 1852. The Wesleyan in 1852. The Baptist in 1853. The Catholics worked almost exclusively among the Brazilian immigrants. Their plan of work seemed the best and most successful in heathen lands, to influence the mass by means of the Schools.

THE PEOPLE'S PETITION.

The following is the text of the Petition which was presented to Governor Egerton on Friday last through the Colonial Secretary for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This petition is one of the three resulting from the Mass meeting held at the Glover Memorial Hall recently over which Chief Eletu Oluwo presided and is signed by him, the remaining white cap and other Chiefs and 4,489 others, signatories including Clergymen of all denominations, Native merchants, Traders, Professionals, Mechanics, Artisans &c. &c. &c. which we cannot publish for want of space.

Glover Memorial Hall,

Lagos, June 3rd 1905.

SIR,—The Petition of the undersigned, deputed by the numerous tribes in the Hinterland of

Lord Lansdowne introduced the Government's motion in the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery in a brilliant speech said that the Government were

Both the Swedish Chambers have actively
initiated committees of recommendation regarding

A discussion regarding Great Britain's offer to settle in Uganda for a Colony caused a great uproar, the project was eventually rejected by large majority. Many observers fear that the Zionist movement is seriously threatened by the rivalry of opposing factions.

(Continued from No. 43 of JULY, 1909)

Among the best workers were Sister Anne
the great, loving, faithful Mother Superior
Sister Thomas, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, and Sister
the great Organist, and the friend of the
Sister Mary, who was in the hospital for
Sister Mary, who was in the hospital for
Sister Mary, who was in the hospital for
Sister Mary, who was in the hospital for

died in 1895, wept and mourned by the grand children of those she had reared in the Catholic faith.

THE EGBA GOVERNMENT.

The Egba Government in 1868 was vested in the Kings Alake, Olowu, Osile and Agura. The Baloguns of Ake, Owu, Osile and Agura. The Olawos of Ake, Owu, Osile and Agura. The Iparakoyis of Ake, Owu, Osile and Agura.

THE EGBA-MEKO WAR.

The town of Meko was subject to the King of Oyo, but it was also paying homage to Chief Ogundipe of Abeokuta. In the year 1863 some of the Egba Chiefs found occasion to plunder the Meko farms, and not content with this, Akiumi, the Chief of Ika, and Sotie, the Chief of Ikereku, mustered a large force and marched against it. All the Egba Chiefs did not join the war. Ogundipe was not only against it, but openly supported the cause of Meko, and predicted the death of Akiumi. The people of Oyo, Ketu, and other towns under the King of Oyo, sent men to aid Meko, and supplied provisions also. Akiumi was killed in action. Akodu, the Chief of Ota, despite the remonstrances of Ogundipe, went with his men to strengthen the hands of Sotie, but after the Mekos had beaten the Egbas in several engagements, at last the Mekos defeated them and drove them from their camp. One account states that Akiumi could not enter Abeokuta from shame, but had to commit suicide.

CHIEF OSODI.

Osodi otherwise known as Chief Tappa was one of Kosoko's bravest generals and closest adherents. He supported the cause of the King during the civil wars in Lagos and went into exile with him, and other Chiefs to Epe in 1853 where he lived for seven years, till at the pacification of 1862 he returned with Kosoko to Lagos, and settled at the District of Epatedo. After their return, he proved to the end of his life a faithful and loyal subject of the late Queen, and was a personal friend and trustworthy adviser of Governor Glover, during whose administration he flourished in Lagos. King Kosoko outlived him four years. He died in July 2, 1868, six years after their return from exile, and a splendid monument was erected at Epatedo in his honour on the spot he was buried. One of his sons was installed a chieftaincy chief in succession to him, whilst the rest of his children were placed by Governor Glover under Christian guardians to be educated in Christian Schools, the majority of whom had apostatized. One of the best trained and who remained faithful to his new persuasion, assumed the name "Glover" at his baptism.

ST. HELENA IMMIGRANTS.

The Island of St. Helena was said, could no longer contain its inhabitants, a large number therefore emigrated in 1871 to Lagos, Cape Coast, and Sierra Leone. Of those emigrated to Lagos many thrived only for a few years, but died off in so great numbers that there is little or no trace of them existing, after thirty years.

THE FIRST CENSUS OF LAGOS.

Census was first taken in 1871 when the population of Lagos Proper and vicinity was 36,305. Viz. 16,970 males and 19,335 females. The population of the Colony was 69,221 i.e. 27,863 males and 32,358 females. In 1901 after thirty years, the population of the town of Lagos was 41,847, and the Colony and Protectorate 1,500,000. The town therefore increased by 16 per cent in thirty years, whilst the Colony increased by 2390 per cent, in the same space of time.

THE DEATH OF KOSOKO.

Kosoko was the son of Osolekun and nephew of King Akitoye. He disputed the claims of his uncle to the throne of Lagos, and often excited the civil wars for which the reign of Akitoye was remarkable. He stoutly resisted English influence in the suppression of the slave trade, and the introduction of Christianity, for which cause his uncle who was favourable to these innovations was strongly supported by the English. Kosoko was forced several times into exile, the last of which took place in 1851 when Consul Bruce drove him to Epe where he was harboured by Amikelayi the King of Ife. He returned in 1862 to Lagos and led a private and peaceful life till his death in 1872. He was cruel, revengeful but resolute, hardy and of indomitable spirit.

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONS.

"I made these verses, another bore the honours, So does, ye make honey out for yourselves, So does, ye carry ploughs not for yourselves."

A large and representative Conference was held in Lagos in 1873 consisting of all the European and Native Clergy of Yorubaland, and presided over by Bishop Crowther. The object was to settle the orthography of the Yoruba language. After a full week's sitting the Conference decided upon the orthography as it pronounced now in use.

In this same year a Translating Committee was formed in Lagos with Bishop Crowther at the head. The objects were (1) To translate the Lectionary into Yoruba, as the First Lessons were never as yet read in the Churches, the larger part of the Old Testament not being at this time translated. (2) To translate portions of the Old

Testament not yet translated viz I Samuel to Malachi exclusive of the Psalms and Proverbs already translated.

The Committee having sat for full eleven years completed the translation and revision of the Old Testament into Yoruba which was published in portions by the Bible Society in England in 1884 and used by all the Protestant Churches in Yorubaland. The whole was afterwards revised and bound into one volume in 1900.

THE HISTORY OF THE YORUBA PRAYER BOOK. The Morning and Evening Services were first translated by Bishop Crowther and were in use in 1849. His attachment to the use of the English Liturgy he expressed in the following words.

"Since I have been sitting various portions in translating them into my native tongue, I have found its beauty sparkle brighter and brighter; it is scriptural in its language and very well adapted for public service, and I can find no substitute for my country men." The whole Prayer Book was afterwards translated and published by the S.P.C.K. The present version now in use is a revision of the same. There is still need for further adaptation in matter, language arrangement and length of the Services.

To be continued.

THE LATE ALAFIN.

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard.

Sir,—*Rei est mort, vive le roi.* Your correspondent "Oyo" in your last issue describing the pathetic scenes of the heir of the late Alafin, failing to obtain the crown, and having to leave the city with tears, ends by asking "is it not time when some arrangement less tragical might be made in connection with the succession to the throne of Yoruba?"

This question seems to be a veiled plea for the Lagos Government to step in and assume the right of appointing the successor to the throne—(which may heaven forbid!)

This plea can hardly have come from any real Yoruba man, especially as he characterises Adeyemi's reign as "prosperous." And why? because a disappointed claimant had to shed tears and go into voluntary exile!

They do these things differently in Europe we know; witness for instance the "Wars of the Roses," and those of the So called Pretender! but methinks our present arrangement by far the better: the Oyo Men are the Electors, they give their verdict through the Basorun, and there is an end of it; there is no slaughtering one another for the crown; and as two claimants cannot live together in the same city without intrigues and suspicion, the disappointed one must retire to wherever he pleases, and hope for better times.

With respect to the decision of the Oyo Men, it can hardly be improved upon. Both of them are grandsons of King Atiba; Lawani (the elect) being the heir Adesin his eldest, and Ajuan the heir of Adeyemi the fourth son. As Adesin succeeded his father in 1858, Lawani would have also succeeded his father in 1875, but being a "giddy youth" the Oyo Men elected his uncle Adeyemi instead, and he had to go into exile "to learn by hardship and suffering how to rule his country with equity" (to quote the words of your correspondent.)

For the same reason Ajuan is now passed over in favour of his older cousin with superior claim, who has already solered down in exile. There is nothing tragic in this. An Aremo or Crown Prince having opportunities has only to show himself worthy, and as in the case of Adesin, his succession is sure. The Oyo Men know best, and may God defend their right.

Yours truly

OMO OBA.

PROPHETIC UTTERANCES OF A NEGRO THEOLOGIAN.

(DR. BETHEN.)

Africans—As religious teachers and workers of the Future

"Perhaps there is no people, in whom the religious instinct of the age is deeper and more universal than among Africans, and in view of the materialising degeneracies of the age, it may yet come to pass, that when in Europe God shall have given out of date, the quite blasphemous sentence of Dostoevsky or when that time arrives in the development of the great Aryan race—as has been predicted by Leibniz, when the belief in God will be as the fates with which old women frighten children, when the world will be a machine, the ether a gas, and God the omnipotent power a Force, then earnest enquirers after Truth, leaving the seat of learning and the highest civilisation, will betake themselves to Africa to learn lessons of Faith and Piety."

The dreams of Homer about the Olympian Deities leaving the lofty summits of Greece to visit the Hesperian Ethiopians may yet be repeated in history, or the story told by the Father of history, of the Black Deities visiting the Semibarbarous tribes of Greece and bringing these to a higher and better civilisation, may yet receive a glorious realisation.

May the time be speedily come, not only for the betterment of the condition of long oppressed Africa, and her peoples, but also for the new salvation of Mankind in general, Europeans and Americans in particular.

Then and not till then will the greater prophecy be fulfilled "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea."

CLERICUS

DRAMATIC INCIDENT AT A PEACE CONGRESS.

LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS, JULY 2, 1905.

A dramatic incident occurred at the National Peace Congress at Bristol on Wednesday. Mr. Fox Bourne of the Aborigines' Protection Society, asserted that a large number of little wars were brought about more or less by the action of ill advised missionaries, and mentioned one case.

A missionary, he added, caused trouble by persisting in entering a native village in defiance of the native rule that strangers should not be admitted after sunset. John Ode, the missionary (who afterwards became a Bishop made a proposal for the suppression of Mohammedanism in the district, appealed to Sir F. Lugard, and a military expedition was sent out, with the result that 700 natives were shot down. *Kulu!*

Mr. Bourne's statement brought forth an angry protest from Sir Matthew Dodsborough, who said the allusion was evidently to his friend Bishop Tagwell. He did not believe the Bishop had taken such a course.

Mr. Bourne said he could prove his statements by documents, and Mr. J. P. Green (secretary of the congress) exclaimed sharply that Mr. Bourne was a well-known authority, and no doubt he had good ground for the statement, which he would believe in preference to a personal opinion.

The chairman (the Bishop of Hereford) ended the scene by closing the discussion. *Times and Ed. L. S.*

DOOM OF THE COLOURED RACES.

Looking forward into the future one often thinks (writes Max Nordau) of how future generations will solve the question of food supply, when the old countries of the world have become so crowded that they can no longer feed themselves.

Here one of the laws of Nature will come into operation. The excess of the European population will flow out of the Continent in the direction of the least resistance. This least resistance is, offered by the coloured races, and these, therefore are of necessity doomed, first of all to be dislodged by the sons of the white race, and then to be annihilated. The natives will first of all try to organize resistance, but will soon see that their only salvation is in flight. They will retreat before the Europeans, and in their turn overwhelm the smaller and feebler land holder, treating them in the same way as they themselves have been treated by the stronger whites.

Every generation, however, will produce in Europe a fresh superfluous swarm of human beings who will have to emigrate. The new torrent will mount up beyond the highest water mark of the earlier stream, and the remnants of European colonisation will press farther and farther into foreign continents, always more and more approximating the Equator.

The inferior races will soon completely perish. I fail to see any hope of deliverance for them. Missionaries may supply them with ever so many Bibles and ever so much external Christianity, and theorists of philanthropy, who have never seen a Negro or an Indian outside of a circus or in pictures, may wax into ever so much enthusiasm about the son of the wilderness and the romance of the Maoris or Caribs, yet the white race is better prepared for the struggle for Existence than all the other races of man, and just as he requires the land of the savage to live upon will he take it without any hesitation.—*Weekly Solonist*, 17/5/05.

BISHOP TUGWELL AND SEAMANA.

On a previous occasion when The Right Reverend Bishop Tugwell arrived from England, the Captain of the Branch Boat which went out to mails and passengers, who was on that day evidently celebrating the birthday of his octogenarian grandmother became full of spirit, [probably of the wrong sort] and as the vessel was crossing the most dangerous channel on the River the jolly Captain in high glee offered the Bishop "a glass of Whiskey," and pronounced the most violent anathemas on the prelate's declining to offer with thanks. The Ship ultimately grounded once or twice, but all on board landed safely in the harbour. The water was of course reported and the profane Skipper got "Tux Sack" again a fortnight or so ago. Bishop Tugwell arrived from England. This time the Captain of the Branch Boat, being a regular worshipper of Christ Church, took a good many "CHIN CHIN" over the Bar in honour of the safe arrival of the Good Bishop no doubt, and in high state of hilarity (as the steamer with mails and passengers on a Sand Bank right on the middle of a Bad Day and reminded there all might evidently to put the test the Bishop's Faith. The trial of Faith was reported and the Religious Skipper got "Tux Sack."

There is now a serious convale of the remaining profane and religious Skipper to determine whether this is a "Sailor's Superstition," or case of "a modern Jonah." Anyway, they will like the Bishop on all future occasions to give guarantee of "NO BLOODSACK" when next arrives from England being taking a passage any British Boat.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.
CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE HISTORY OF THE YORUBA HYMN BOOK.

The Hymns were first translated from the English by Bishop Crowther consisting of only two original compositions. In course of years these were largely increased by the Rev. H. Townsend and are in use till 1875 when they were revised and enlarged by a committee in Lagos under the Rev. A. Mayer. This version containing 240 Hymns appeared both the Ibadan and Ota Hymn Book. A further revision was made and the Hymns were enlarged to 401. This version contained several original compositions. The last revised now in use contains 550 Hymns with an appendix of native songs.

The Wesleyans were using the Anglican Hymns till 1874 when they compiled their own but they have now grown into disuse and the new Anglican Hymns are used in common as the Bible by all Protestant Churches in the country.

Selections of Roman Catholic Mass Book including Hymns were translated into Yoruba by Father R. L. Bandoin and published at Paris for use in the Roman Catholic Churches and Schools in Benin and Yoruba.

Secular School Songs were about this time introduced into the different Day Schools in the country especially in the Infant Schools where English songs were not understood.

THE PORTO NOVO-EGBA WAR.

"His severed head was tossed among the throng and rolling drew a bloody trail along."—Hind.

CAUSE. When King Mesi of Porto Novo was crowned his claims to the throne were disputed by Mayunmi King De Mepon's son who declared war against the King in 1874.

ALLY. Mayunmi fearing his force was inadequate to cope with that of the king, sought the aid of the Egbas who were led by Akorodu their captain general.

BATTLE. The Kings army posted at the town Gbeji which for a long time proved impregnable.

DEATH OF AKORODU.

The second month after the arrival of the Egbas a desperate battle was fought which but for the bravery and skill of Chief Ogundipe would have proved disastrous to the Egbas but notwithstanding this, Chief Akorodu was killed and his head was carried away by the King's party, a disgrace not long after rectified by the Egbas. Another Egba Chief that died of wounds received in battle was Majekodunni.

MAYUNMI'S DEATH.

Mayunmi, going in person after the several successes to encourage his army at Gbeji was made known to the Egbas who unexpectedly attacked the King's party unprepared at night when either by treachery or by accident Mayunmi was killed and his head was cut off and carried away by the Egbas. The Prince De Mepon's son finding the head with the Egbas demanded it from them and was enraged at the indignity done to it. The Egbas disgusted at the Prince's coldness and indifference and suspecting he might join the King's army against them raised the siege, after which the Prince's army retreated and peace was made.

This Colony was in 1874 annexed to the Gold Coast forming one of its dependencies for twelve years when it again became a separate Crown Colony.

ADEYEMI KING OF OYO.

Adeyemi brother of King Adelu was crowned King of Oyo in 1875. He was prudent kind and generous, of commanding appearance, having qualifications for rule which he acquired from the wide experience he gained by travelling into several places in Yoruba and other countries where he learnt the ways and manners of many men and governments. His reign was however remarkable for the great revolution in the government of the Yoruba Country and the reducing of Oyo into an English Protectorate. In the year 1896 he renounced paganism and embraced Mohammedanism when he changed his name to Jinalu. What was known as the Oyo Trajedy, when the city was bombarded by Captain Bower and caused by the king's imprudence will ever be memorable in the history of the country. He however enjoyed the long reign of thirty years and died in good old age.

THE DAHOMIAN OBA WAR.

The Dahomians in 1875 came in large numbers with the object of taking Oba village of Abeokuta. The Christian Chief Oke Nla who headed an army of Christians and heathens attacked them at Mep near Agbamaya and completely routed them. This victory increased the influence of the Christians in the Egba Government.

THE EFON IBADAN WAR.

The Ibadans in 1875 led by Latosa their Mohammedan general attacked the Etons in their

country because they revolted against the Yorubas. Their Chief Esu (the Devil) having failed to dislodge the Ibadans from their camp by force of arms, infused poisons into the sources of rivers and brooks about the Ibadan camp, which killed several hundreds of them. Esu with his army retreated far back into the hinterland of the Efon country. The war afterwards became complicated. Ilorin, once favourable to the Ibadans proved treacherous and joined the Etons. Several tributary towns under Ibadan revolted, and fought for their independence. The Ilorins had their head quarters at Ofa, which the Ibadans laboured in vain to take.

"Lay the proud usurper low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die."—Burns.

THE ILORIN OGOMOSHIO WAR.
CAUSE. The Government of Ilorin sent to ask if Ogmosho was prepared to accept their counsel. Ogmosho not only refused but replied in defiant tones. The Ilorins therefore declared war against them in 1864.

To be continued.

THE ILESHA TROUBLES.

Downing Street, 6th July, 1905.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you, with reference to the letter from this department of 22nd March, the accompanying copy of extracts from the minutes of the Ilesha Native Council which have been received from the Acting Governor of Lagos and relate to the charges against Chief Loro.

1. The view of the Executive Council, as recorded in the Minutes Paper No. 1065/1904, referred to, was that, if the members of the Ilesha Native Council were of opinion that the charges preferred had been conclusively proved, the recommendations of the Travelling Commissioner, viz. that the Loro should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment and dismissed the Council, might be carried out. The paper, on being referred to the Acting Travelling Commissioner, Captain Werry, was endorsed by him to the effect that the Council found that the charges against Chief Loro had been definitely proved and that he had, therefore, been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to be dismissed the Council.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
R. L. ARTHUR.
The Secretary, Aborigines Protection Society.

(ENCLOSURE)

ILESHE COUNCIL. Monday, the fifteenth day of August, 1904.

Present: The Owa, the Odale, the Leawe, the Arapate, the Oba-Ibokun, the Likola, Mr Peter Apara. Absent: The Ogidemgbe, the Oba-Ibe-Ile, the Ogboni, the Loro.

The Travelling Commissioner informs the Owa and Council that he received a reply to the Loro's case (M. 1065/1904), and then asks the Council whether they are of opinion that the charges preferred have been proved.

The Owa said the Loro himself pleaded guilty to the charges, and that the Council have only to beg the Travelling Commissioner to pity him. He also said that he was not present when Chief Odale proposed in Council that the next chief convicted of taking bribes should be sentenced to two years.

The Travelling Commissioner then informed the Council of the Executive Council's ruling, that is, the Loro should be convicted to two years' imprisonment, and suggested that any chief brought up for the same crime will be imprisoned for two years if the Council are able to prove that he is guilty.

Bromley Chambers, Westminster, 7th July, 1905.
Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of the Aborigines Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a copy of extracts from the Minutes of the Ilesha Native Council.

2. In thinking you for these extracts and for the supplementary information in the second paragraph of your letter, I am to point out that they concern only one entry, dated 15th August, 1904, in regard to proceedings against the Chief Loro recorded in the books of the Ilesha Council, and that those for the previous months of May, June and July, which were suggested in my letter of the 13th February, and of which it was hoped that copies would be called for by Mr Secretary Lyttelton and communicated to the Committee have not been given.

3. From the extracts and supplementary information with which alone the Committee has been favoured it would appear that, the Travelling Commissioner having on the 12th August reported to the Ilesha Council that the Lagos Executive Council had sanctioned the carrying out of a sentence upon the chief Loro to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the Ilesha Council, in the event of the latter Council being of opinion that the charges preferred had been conclusively proved, and that the Owa having reported that the Loro had "pleaded guilty" but had disclaimed his (and presumably the Council's) responsibility for an alleged proposal by the absent Chief Odale that the next chief convicted of taking bribes should be sentenced to two years, the Travelling Commissioner then took upon himself the responsibility of announcing as "the Executive Council's ruling," that "Loro should be convicted to two years' imprisonment," and that the Acting Travelling Commissioner subsequently made a note—not in the Ilesha Council's Minute Book—"to the effect that the Ilesha Native Council found that the charges against Chief Loro had been definitely proved and that he had, therefore, been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and, to be dismissed the Council."

4. Without knowledge as to other proceedings of the Ilesha Council at its meeting on 13th August or at other meetings, I am respectfully to submit that, according to such information as is at present within the Committee's reach, there is no evidence that (1) the charges against the Loro were "conclusively proved" to the satisfaction of the Ilesha Council, (2) that the Ilesha Council ever decided that "the next chief convicted of taking bribes" should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, or (3) that if in any way sanctioned the Acting Travelling Commissioner's "endorsement" to the effect that the Loro had been so sentenced and had also been "dismissed the Council."

5. Subject to correction, therefore, the Committee feels itself led to suppose that the actual sentence on the Chief Loro was passed, not by the Ilesha Council, but by the Acting Travelling Commissioner, either in the presence of

the non-consenting Ilesha Council or, as is alleged, on some other occasion, and consequently that the announcement in the Lagos Government Gazette of 3rd September, 1904, that the sentence had been passed by "the Owa and Council" was inaccurate.

6. This, I am to remind you, has been repeatedly insisted upon by representatives of the Owa and Council of Ilesha, and the failure or neglect of the Lagos authorities as yet to rebut their assertion by documentary evidence which ought to be accessible is a matter of grave disappointment to the Committee.

7. Without here troubling Mr Secretary Lyttelton with repetition of remarks already submitted at some length for his consideration, or with detailed references to other points bearing on the general situation, I am briefly to urge that, in the Committee's opinion, the apparent assumption by the Travelling Commissioner at Ilesha, with the sanction of the Governor of Lagos, of such arbitrary control as appears to be exercised over the Ilesha Native Council, which is not allowed to employ its own clerk or to keep an authoritative record of its proceedings, involves complete suppression of the policy proposed to the Owa and his native advisers and assistants when they were induced to accept the provisions of the Lagos Native Council Ordinance. The widespread and intelligible discontent thus aroused is, it is submitted, prejudicial to the well being of other portions of the Lagos Protectorate as well as of the Ilesha district, and can every ground deeply to be deplored.

8. In conclusion, I am to ask that the Committee may be favoured with a reply to the letter of 1st June addressed to you in respect of the arrest of the Owa of Ilesha by the Governor of Lagos last March and his subsequent deportation to Ilorin and temporary detention there, and also of the treatment to which the king of Soba in Southern Nigeria, was subjected in connection with the Governor's recent journey from Oaishaka to Calabar.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. R. ARTHUR,
Secretary,
The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE NON-EGBA AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to bring out some observations which took place here last week.

His Honour Chief Justice Nicoll arrived here on Monday the 5th ultimo and began his duties the next day; you would have been delighted if present to see the way and manner he dealt with all cases brought before him, the patience he took to look minutely to all the evidence of a manslaughter and a rape case, and then the civil cases brought before him afterwards; then came out the long expected cases of the Non-Egbas and the three Judges of the Native Court after calling the man who made himself none Egba protest through the advice of a solicitor and the Superintendent of Police of this country and hearing his cause for demanding from the Native Judges damage for false imprisonment, asked plaintiff where he was born, parent &c, then the learned Judge, addressed the Native Judges saying that according to Plaintiff's own statements, there was no occasion for the Judge to ask Plaintiff any question that the Judge addressed plaintiff saying that according to plaintiff's own statements he was satisfied that plaintiff was an Egba by birth and right, and that he therefore has no jurisdiction over the Native Judges to try this case, as even if he had any jurisdiction by plaintiff proving himself to be a non-Egba, he could not give judgment giving against plaintiff as he was quite satisfied with the decision of the three Native Judges.—Then His Honour called the next case of a non-Egba this time a woman when questioned of her country, birth, parents &c, the woman said that she is an Egba! His Honour asked her why she had sued the Native Judges, knowing herself to be no Egba, and the Native Judges to be of the Eba? The woman answered that she was sent for by a policeman. His Honour said that he has no jurisdiction over the Native Court, as His Honour had dealt accordingly, and without addressing a word to the Native Judges, they thought it better not to ask Plaintiff any question about her suit for her so-called "solicitor" case of four months standing all the Egbas Native anxious to know its decision, the common of the contrarywise interested, especially the solicitor and his emissaries with the unworthy Native Superintendent of Police at its head! From such "Good Lord deliver us!"

The people are anxiously waiting to see His Majesty the Alake and Council of this Country's opinion and movement on the subject.

Thanking you for the space occupied in your valuable journal.

Yours
EGBA

NEWS TELEGRAM CONTINUED.

August 8

The natives of Matumbi and other districts in German East Africa are threatening to give trouble. Troops have been sent to Matumbi.

A French Fleet sailed from Cherbourg yesterday evening. Arriving amidst cheers from the great crowd thronging the shore, and from the Blue Jackets manning the guns of the British Squadron, and the roar of the fort and fleet guns, Admiral Caillaud's brilliant warships steamed into the Solent this afternoon, saluting the King as they passed the Royal Yacht. The French newspapers declare this grand demonstration as proof of a rapprochement of the first magnitude, and the British papers are equally enthusiastic. The King, and Admiral Caillaud exchanged courteous visits. The King, and Admiral Caillaud (Commander in Chief of Brazil), and Caillaud, and fifteen other French officers were decorated with various degrees of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

The Scottish Churches Bill has been read for the third time in the House of Lords.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach their Envoy to Morocco not to propose, discuss, or accept any discussions, pending the Conference.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE HISTORY OF THE YORUBA HYMN BOOK.

The Hymns were first translated from the English by Bishop Crowther consisting of only two original compositions. In course of years these were enlarged to 720 by the Rev. H. Townsend and were in use till 1875 when they were revised and enlarged by a committee in Lagos under the Rev. J. A. Mason. This version containing 240 Hymns superseded both the Ibadan and Ota Hymn Book.

A further revision was made and the Hymns were enlarged to 407. This version contained several dry original compositions. The last revision now in use contains 550 Hymns with an Appendix of native songs.

The Wesleyans were using the Anglican Hymns till 1874 when they compiled their own but they have now grown into disuse and the new Anglican Hymns are used in common as the Bible by all Protestant Churches in the country.

Selections of Roman Catholic Mass Book including Hymns were translated into Yoruba by Father R. I. Baudouin and published at Paris for use in the Roman Catholic Churches and Schools in Benin and Yoruba.

Secular School Songs were about this time introduced into the different Day Schools in the country especially in the Infant Schools where English songs were not understood.

THE PORTO NOVO-EGBA WAR.

"His severed head was tossed among the throng And rolling drew a bloody trail along."—Iliad.
CAUSE. When King Mesi of Porto Novo was crowned his claims to the throne were disputed by Mayunmi King De Mepon's son who declared war against the King in 1874.

ALLY. Mayunmi fearing his force was inadequate to cope with that of the king, sought the aid of the Egbas who were led by Akoroda their captain general.

BATTLE. The Kings army posted at the town Gbeji which for a long time proved impregnable.

DEATH OF AKORODA.

The second month after the arrival of the Egbas a desperate battle was fought which but for the bravery and skill of Chief Ogunpide would have proved disastrous to the Egbas but notwithstanding this, Chief Akoroda was killed and his head was carried away by the King's party, a disgrace not long after rectified by the Egbas. Another Egba Chief that died of wounds received in battle was Majekoduuni.

MAYUNMI'S DEATH.

Mayunmi, going in person after the several successes to encourage his army at Gbeji was made known to the Egbas who unexpectedly attacked the King's party unpreparedly at night when either by treachery or by accident Mayunmi was killed and his head was cut off and carried away by the Egbas. The Prince De Mepon's son finding the head with the Egbas demanded it from them and was enraged at the indignity done to it. The Egbas disgusted at the Prince's coldness and indifference and suspecting he might join the King's army against them raised the siege, after which the Prince's army retreated and peace was made.

This Colony was in 1874 annexed to the Gold Coast forming one of its dependencies for twelve years when it again became a separate Crown Colony.

ADEYEMI KING OF OYO.

Adeyemi brother of King Adela was crowned King of Oyo in 1875. He was prudent kind and generous, of commanding appearance, having qualifications for rule which he acquired from the wide experience he gained by travelling into several places in Yoruba and other countries where he learnt the ways and manners of many men and governments. His reign was however remarkable for the great revolution in the government of the Yoruba Country and the reducing of Oyo into an English Protectorate. In the year 1896 he renounced paganism and embraced Mohammedanism when he changed his name to Jinnadu. What was known as the Oyo Tragedy, when the city was bombarded by Captain Bower and caused by the king's imprudence will ever be memorable in the history of the country. He however enjoyed the long reign of thirty years and died in good old age.

THE DAHOMIAN ORA WAR.

The Dahomians in 1875 came in large numbers with the object of taking Oba village of Abeokuta. The Christian Chief Oke Nla who headed an army of Christians and heathens attacked them at Mesi near Agbamaya and completely routed them. This victory increased the influence of the Christians in the Egba Government.

THE EFON IBADAN WAR.

The Ibadans in 1875 led by Latosa their Mohammedan general attacked the Efons in their

country because they revolted against the Yorubas. Their Chief Esu (the Devil) having failed to dislodge the Ibadans from their camp by force of arms, infused poisons into the sources of rivers and brooks about the Ibadan camp, which killed several hundreds of them. Esu with his army retreated far back into the hinterland of the Efon country. The war afterwards became complicated, Ilorin, once favourable to the Ibadans proved treacherous and joined the Efons. Several tributary towns under Ibadan revolted, and fought for their independence. The Ilorins had their head quarters at Ofa, which the Ibadans laboured in vain to take.

"Lay the proud usurper low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die."—Burns.

THE ILORIN OGOMOSHO WAR.

CAUSE. The Government of Ilorin sent to ask if Ogmosho was prepared to accept their census. Ogmosho not only refused but replied in defiant tones. The Ilorins therefore declared war against them in 1864.

To be continued.

THE ILESHA TROUBLES.

Downing Street, 6th July, 1905.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you, with reference to the letter from this department of 22nd March, the accompanying copy of extracts from the minutes of the Ilesha Native Council which have been received from the Acting Governor of Lagos and relate to the charges against Chief Loro.

1. The view of the Executive Council, as recorded in the Minute Paper No. 1065/1904, referred to, was that, if the members of the Ilesha Native Council were of opinion that the charges preferred had been conclusively proved, the recommendations of the Travelling Commissioner, viz., that the Loro should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment and dismissed the Council, might be carried out. The paper, on being referred to the Acting Travelling Commissioner, Captain Werry, was endorsed by him to the effect that the Council found that the charges against Chief Loro had been definitely proved and that he had, therefore, been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to be dismissed the Council.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
R. L. ANTHONY,
The Secretary, Aborigines Protection Society.

THE ILESHA COUNCIL: Monday, the fifteenth day of August, 1904.

Present: The Oba, the Odale, the Lisawe, the Arapate, the Obi-Ibokin, the Libika, Mr Peter Agbani. Absent: The Ogedemba, the Oba Ilesha, the Ogbani, the Loro. The Travelling Commissioner informs the Oba and Council that he received a reply to the Loro's case (M.P. 1065/1904), and then asks the Council whether they are of opinion that the charges preferred have been proved.

The Oba said the Loro himself pleaded guilty to the charges, and that the Council have only to beg the Travelling Commissioner to pity him. He also said that he was not present when Chief Odale proposed in Council that the next chief convicted of taking bribes should be sentenced to two years.

The Travelling Commissioner then informed the Council of the Executive Council's ruling, that is, the Loro should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and suggested that any chief brought up for the same crime will be imprisoned for two years if the Council are able to prove that he is guilty.

Broadway, Chambers, Westminster, 17th July, 1905.
Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of the Aborigines Society, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a copy of extracts from the minutes of the Ilesha Native Council.

2. In thanking you for these extracts and for the supplementary information in the second paragraph of your letter, I am to point out that they concern only one entry, dated 15th August, 1904, as regards proceedings against the Chief Loro recorded in the books of the Ilesha Council, and that those for the previous months of May, June and July, which were suggested in my letter of the 13th February, and of which it was hoped that copies would be called for by Mr Secretary Lyttelton and communicated to the Committee have not been given.

3. From the extracts and supplementary information with which alone the Committee has been favoured it would appear that, the Travelling Commissioner having on the 13th August reported to the Ilesha Council that the Lagos Executive Council had sanctioned the carrying out of a sentence upon the Chief Loro to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the Ilesha Council, in the event of the latter Council being of opinion that the charges preferred had been conclusively proved, and that the Oba having reported that the Loro had "pleaded guilty" but had disclaimed his (and presumably the Council's) responsibility for an alleged proposal by the absent Chief Odale that the next chief convicted of taking bribes should be sentenced to two years, the Travelling Commissioner then took upon himself the responsibility of announcing as "the Executive Council's ruling," that "the Loro should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment," and that the Acting Travelling Commissioner subsequently made a note—set in the Ilesha Council's Minute Book—"to the effect that the Ilesha Native Council found that the charges against Chief Loro had been definitely proved and that he had, therefore, been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to be dismissed the Council."

4. Without knowledge as to other proceedings of the Ilesha Council at its meeting on 15th August or at other meetings, I am respectfully to submit that, according to such information as is at present within the Committee's reach, there is no evidence that (1) the charges against the Loro were "conclusively proved" to the satisfaction of the Ilesha Council, (2) that the Ilesha Council ever decided that "the next chief convicted of taking bribes" should be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, or (3) that in any way sanctioned the Acting Travelling Commissioner's endorsement "to the effect that the Loro had been so sentenced" and had also been "dismissed the Council."

5. Subject to correction, therefore, the Committee feels itself led to suppose that the actual sentence on the Chief Loro was passed, not by the Ilesha Council, but by the Acting Travelling Commissioner, either in the presence of

the non-consenting Ilesha Council or, as is alleged, on some other occasion, and consequently that the announcement in the Lagos Government Gazette of 3rd September, 1904, that the sentence had been passed by "the Oba and Council" was inaccurate.

6. This I am to remind you, has been repeatedly insisted upon by representatives of the Oba and Council of Ilesha, and the failure or neglect of the Lagos authorities as yet to rebut their assertion by documentary evidence which ought to be accessible is a matter of grave disappointment to the Committee.

7. Without here troubling Mr Secretary Lyttelton with repetition of remarks already submitted at some length for his consideration, or with detailed reference to other points bearing on the general situation, I am briefly to urge that, in the Committee's opinion, the apparent assumption by the Travelling Commissioner at Ilesha, with the sanction of the Governor of Lagos, of such arbitrary control as appears to be exercised over its own clerk or to keep an authoritative record of its proceedings, involves complete suppression of the policy proposed to the Oba and his native advisers and assistants when they were induced to accept the provisions of the Lagos Native Councils Ordinance. The widespread and intelligible discontent thus aroused is, it is submitted, prejudicial to the well being of other portions of the Lagos Protectorate as well as of the Ilesha district, and on every ground deeply to be deplored.

8. In conclusion, I am to ask that the Committee may be favoured with a reply to the letter of 1st June addressed to you in respect of the arrest of the Oba of Ilesha by the Governor of Lagos last March and his subsequent deportation to Benin and temporary detention there, and also of the treatment to which the king of Eba, in Southern Nigeria, was subjected in connection with the Governor's recent journey from Ousha to Calabar.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. R. O'DONNELL,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE NON-EGBA AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to bring out some observations which took place here last week.

His Honour Chief Justice Nicoll arrived here on Monday the 13th ultimo and began his duties the next day, you would have been delighted if present to see the way and manner he dealt with all cases brought before him, the patience he took to look minutely into all the evidence of a manslaughter and a rape case, and then the civil cases brought before him afterwards, then came out the long expected case of the Non-Egbas and the three Judges of the Native Court, after calling the man who made himself none Egba a protest through the advice of a solicitor and the Superintendent of Police of this country and hearing his case for demanding from the Native Judges damage for false imprisonment, asked plaintiff where he was born parent &c, then the learned Judge, addressed the Native Judges saying that according to Plaintiff's own statements, there was no necessity for the Judge to ask Plaintiff any question then the Judge addressed plaintiff saying that according to plaintiff's own statements it was admitted that plaintiff was an Egba by birth and right, and that he therefore has no jurisdiction over the Native Judges to try this case, and even if he had any jurisdiction by alleging proving himself to be a non-Egba, he would confirm the judgment giving against plaintiff as he was quite satisfied with the decision of the three Native Judges. Then His Honour called the next case of a non-Egba this time a woman when questioned of her country, birth, parents &c, the woman said that she is an Egba! His Honour asked her why she had sued the Native Judges, knowing herself to be an Egba, and the Native Judges to be of the Ilesha? The woman answered that she was sent for by a policeman. His Honour said that he has no jurisdiction over the Native Court, as His Honour had died accordingly, and without addressing a word to the Native Judges, they thought it better not to ask plaintiff any question about who sent for her, so ended the anxious cases of four months standing, all the Egba Native anxious to know its decision to the confusion of those contrarywise interested, especially the solicitor and his emissaries with the unworthy Native Superintendent of Police at its head! From such "Good Lord deliver us!" the people are anxiously waiting to see His Majesty the Alike and Council of this Country's opinion and movement on the subject.

Thanking you Sir Editor for the space occupied in your valuable journal.

Yours

EGBA

NEWS TELEGRAM CONTINUED.

August 8.

The natives of Matumbi and other districts in German East Africa are threatening to give trouble. Troops have in consequence been ordered to proceed to Matumbi. The French Fleet sailed from Cherbourg yesterday evening. Arriving amidst cheers from the great crowds thronging the shore, and from the blue jackets manning the yards of the British Squadron and the rear of the fleet and guns, Admiral Caillaud's eighteen warships started into the Solent this afternoon saluting the King as they passed the Royal Yacht. The French newspapers declare this grand demonstration as premissing a rapprochement of the first magnitude, and the British papers are equally enthusiastic. The King, and Admiral Caillaud exchanged ceremonial visits. Admirals Poppon, (Commander in Chief of Beant), and Caillaud, and fifteen other French officers were decorated with various degrees of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

The Scottish Churches Bill has been read for the third time in the House of Lords. Owing to the state of his health, King Oscar of Sweden has again appointed the Crown Prince as Regent, and has also personally addressing a touching message to the Swedish nation, expressing his gratitude for their loyal support during this great crisis.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Asher, Liberal Member of Parliament for Elgin, who has represented the Elgin Burghs since 1881.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach their Envoy to Morocco not to propose, discuss, or accept any proposals, pending the Conference.

evening. In proposing the health of President Loubet, the King said that he trusted that the visit would be in the maintenance of peace. The French Ambassador and Admiral Caillaud replied most cordially.

The majorities obtained by the Government in the divisions in the House of Commons last night were all over a hundred.

The meeting in the boient is regarded as a sore foreboding of a formal alliance. It is stated that that throughout has been President Loubet's aim.

The British and French press of all shades, vie with each other in cordial reference to the intimate cordials.

The recent decision of the Imperial Government to divide the Bengal Presidency into two provinces provokes extraordinary native agitation irrespective of creed and class. Three mass demonstrations presided over by Mahatmas and attended by many thousands held in Calcutta yesterday formally protested against British indifference to Indian opinion, and threatened to boycott British goods.

The trade returns for July for the United Kingdom show that the exports increased by three millions, and the imports by four millions as compared with 1904.

Speaking upon the Appropriation Bill Mr. Balfour said that apart from automatic Colonial Conference, he would summon a fiscal Conference if returned to power.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries landed at Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) and were ceremoniously received.

The French visitors witnessed the Cowes Regatta during brilliant weather. The Admiralty banqueted Admiral Caillaud and the captains on board the Admiralty Yacht, and tonight, the remaining officers will be entertained aboard British ships.

August 10.

A brilliant reception aboard the Imperial Flagship followed yesterday's dinners, the King, Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were present. This morning the King from aboard the Royal Yacht reviewed the French Fleet, the French sailors manning the yards and cheering the King wildly. The King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cornwall afterwards landed aboard Admiral Caillaud's Flagship. The French warships then steamed into Portsmouth Harbour.

The Cretan rebels having seized and refused to give up, the Customs house at Castelli, the Russian gun boat bombarded the place, firing 150 shots until the village was completely destroyed.

The Peace Conference began at Portsmouth (New Hampshire), yesterday forenoon, and lasted an hour; the Plenipotentiaries exchanged credentials, and discussed preliminaries, but terms were not mentioned. The Conference resumes tomorrow, and it is expected that the proceedings will last about five weeks. Increased hopefulness prevails in all quarters.

While staying at Maribad, King Edward will visit the Austrian Emperor after meeting the Kaiser at Frankfurt.

An internal loan of twenty millions sterling is announced from St. Petersburg.

The Opposition are making extraordinary efforts to trap the Government and thus compel an over-throw before Friday, when recess begins.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the situation arising from the strained relationship between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, has become such, that one of them is expected to resign; presumably Lord Curzon who is unwell.

10th August. Admiral Caillaud and eighty officers were luncheoned at the Guildhall today. An immense popular reception was accorded them as they processed from Victoria to the brightly-decorated City. A striking incident occurred at Trafalgar Square, where Admiral Caillaud comrades saluted the Nelson Column. Admiral Caillaud in replying to the Lord Mayor's toast said, the "whole French nation was profoundly moved by Great Britain's latest sympathetic manifestation."

There has been a grave recrudescence of the disorders in Poland. Two hundred and fifty armed Jewish Socialists were arrested in a synagogue in Warsaw today and there have been wholesale arrests elsewhere. Large gangs of revolutionists with revolvers and bombs have attacked the Government Treasuries in three of the district towns.

The Ziegler Polar Expedition which has been cut off from the world for over two years has been rescued and has arrived at Honningsvaag in Scandinavia, two previous attempts at relief having failed.

The Kaiser intends personally and ceremoniously receiving the British Channel Fleet when it visits the Baltic.

Mr. Lyttelton stated in the House of Commons that the Commission for dividing the Transvaal into electoral districts will begin work in December.

The Peace Conference has resumed at Portsmouth (New Hampshire). Baron Komura handed Mr. De Witte the Japanese peace conditions in

writing, and Mr. De Witte has cabled the terms to St. Petersburg. A Japanese friend of the Envoys informed Messrs Reuter that the terms include the immediate evacuation of Manchuria, the cession of Sakhalin, the payment of an indemnity of a billion dollars, and the dismantling of Vladivostok.

August 12.

Parliament has been prorogued by the Lord Chancellor after the reading of the King's speech.

The fact of the Japanese Government inviting tenders for the Sakhalin fisheries concessions covering 1906 implies permanent occupation of the island.

The strike situation at Riga is so grave that the British Ambassador has made representations with a view to the protection by the British of the property of their subjects.

It is reported at Peking that a thousand Lama priests have destroyed twelve Catholic Missions and murdered many French missionaries in the Honan Province.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphs that the reimbursement to the Japanese of the war expenses, the amount whereof is left for future determination, and the cession of Sakhalin, constitute the main Japanese demands. The world indemnity is avoided and reimbursement substituted. The other terms are, the cession of the Russia's leases in Liaotung; the evacuation of the whole of Manchuria; the cession to Japan of the railroad south of Harbin, the northern portion remaining Russian; the Japanese to have the protectorate of Korea; the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Far East; the retrocession to China of any Russian privileges in Manchuria; the grant of fishing rights to Japan along the Siberian Littoral; and the relinquishing by Russia of interwarships to Japan.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall a batch of French and British sailors. The public enthusiasm almost surpassed that of yesterday. Admiral Caillaud and the other French officers were guests of the King at Luncheon at Windsor.

Mr. De Witte has almost completed his reply to the Japanese terms, and hands the same to Baron Komura tomorrow. Elaborate preparations are being made at the Danish ports to welcome the Channel Fleet. The Imperial Government has appointed a special official to investigate cotton development in West Africa.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY
 A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

BATTLE. (a) An attack was made by the Ilorins but they were driven back with great loss. (b) A second attempt was made at a heavy four times that of Ogbomoso, but by the stratagem of laying an ambush, the Ilorins were decoyed towards and near the walls, when the Ogbomoso army hemmed them in on all sides, and mercilessly killed them. Several hundreds were taken prisoners.

The total loss was 2,000 killed amongst the Ilorins, whilst Ogbomoso lost only 50.

THE SECOND DAHOMIAN INVASION

Early in 1864 the Dahomians started from Abomey and halted at Ketou, Kurugba Atsua Wotu Fingbomi, Ajasogun Isure or Opara river, Refufelu, Beshe, Jiga, the Owini river and arrived at the Ogun river after a march of twenty days.

DIVISION OF THEIR ARMY.

Their army was divided into four parts. Migen the general, led the right wing. Mewu another general the left wing. Ajawo, another chief took a part and chief Popo another part.

THE STRENGTH OF BOTH ARMY.

As soon as the Dahomians arrived at Aro early in the morning, the Egbas divided themselves into three parts where they suspected an attack. The Dahomians numbered 15,000. Only four townships of Abeokuta, defended the town viz Ijeun, Kenti, Itoku and Oba. The battle commenced at Aro gate.

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE.

The Dahomians notwithstanding the heavy fire of the Egbas from within the walls were advancing towards the walls. The Egbas posted themselves behind the walls and kept firing. The Amazons were fast scaling the walls but were as fast cut down on the other side by the Egbas, so that over, seventy of them were found dead in the ditches.

BATTLE IN THE PLAIN.

After an hour's hot fight the Dahomians retreated. The Egbas now came out and pursued them to Aro where for two full hours the Dahomians stood stock-still, giving time for their King's retreat. They were afterwards pursued to Ibara where the Egbas caught several guns and a new

cañon. Pursuing further on, the King's horse was captured, and another cañon taken.

BATTLE NEAR ISHAGGA.

Near the town of Ishagga, the Dahomians stood and made a desperate attempt at repulsing the Egbas but were compelled to retreat with the total loss of about 3,000 of their army.

FURTHER DISASTERS.

The people of Oke Olan broke down the bridge of the river Yewa, so that they had much difficulty in crossing, whilst the people of Ketu attacked their rear and captured many of them; twenty one of whom were sent as presents to Abeokuta.

THE SECRET OF THE EGBA

This cannot better be described than in the words of a native historian. Having no friends near, they fought for their homes, their wives and children, their country, their liberty, and their lives.

THE SIEGE OF IKORODU.

The Egbas to revenge the aid given by the Ikorodus to both the Ibadans and the Ijebu Ikemos during the Ketu war went out in numbers and laid siege to Ikorodu. But because it affected considerably the trade between Lagos and Ijebu, Captain Glover who was then Governor of Lagos in the interests of the Lagos trade went and burnt down the Egbas camps with rockets and forced them to raise the siege.

GENERAL REVIEW 1865.

Negotiations for peace were made between the Egbas, Ijebus and Ibadans. The roads from Abeokuta to Ibadan were opened for trade, and friendly relations existed between the chiefs. There was unity at home among the chiefs themselves. New titles were conferred on those who had distinguished themselves in the wars, and laws protecting life and property were ratified.

GLOVER'S PLANS.

About this time Governor Glover of Lagos was planning the opening of the whole country by routes to and from Lagos, for the developing of the resources of the country and the increasing of the Lagos trade.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The higher classes in the interior were now enjoying the benefits of the late wars by selling their slaves and indulging in revels. The prudent among them as in Abeokuta employed their slaves in their farms to raise cotton, indigo, palm trees and other articles of commerce for the Lagos Markets, whilst the middle and lower classes were content with raising corn and yam crops for home consumption. Slave labour had degraded the employment of citizen labourers other than behind the town walls both at Abeokuta and Ibadan except the women. Marriages of citizens increased after the wars. New buildings were erected. Food of all kind was cheap and social happiness abounded.

HENRY ROSSIN.

The people of Abeokuta had learnt by this time through the C.M.S. Industrial Agent Henry Rossin to seek wealth more in commerce than in war; so that unless forced by necessity they seldom declared war, being content with only protecting their much loved towns against foreign invasion. Trade flourished at Abeokuta. European and Sierra Leonean Merchants had trading firms and stations in the several districts of Abeokuta. Some native immigrants settled at Ibadan to encourage the raising of cotton for the Egbas markets.

TOWNSEND AND HINDERER.

There was among the native Christians an excessive desire to live as their civilised missionaries and native immigrants from Sierra Leone, America and Liberia, though checked by the most prudent of the missionaries Townsend and Hinderer who were in consequence regarded as hindrances of English civilisation. Tea was notwithstanding introduced into native Christian homes, replacing the hot agidi. European dress was indulged in by all classes to the utmost extent, Lagos taking the lead. Native names were changed for missionaries and immigrants' names. Tattoo marks on jaws were abolished in the children of converts as marks of barbarism. Houses were built with windows though the materials were still mud and thatch. Brick making was introduced in Lagos in 1850 first by one Matthias De Cruz, and after him there was the Ebenezer Brickfield established by the Rev J. M. Harden Native American Baptist Missionary.

In Lagos only the merchants could afford employing brick for building, even European Missionaries used trunks of palm trees as props for their buildings and enjoyed their thatched roofs better than the hot and never ceasing iron roofs.

EDUCATION. BOULDER AND ALLEN.

There was considerable advance in English education in the large towns where European Missionaries superintended. The Training Institute founded at Abeokuta in 1855 had before this time sent out several native teachers who were silently influencing their nation through the schools.

The Standard at this period of history was given in a Report published in a local periodical where it was reported that passes in an examination

tion in Yoruba Bible History (St Luke's) the Compound Rules in Arithmetic and ability to solve problems in the Rule of Three (walking, game's Arithmetic) and Dictation in English. Qualified a student for the profession of a School master, with a salary ranging from one dollar (4/2) to five dollars, £10 10.

There was notwithstanding the low rate of wages a general moria throughout the country to become native teachers. Under Buhler the able German Principal and Allen the native Sierra Leone Tutor, the Standard of the Institution was raised. Rudiments of Greek Astronomy and General History, were included in the curriculum. History of the Reformation by Luther was a favourite subject with the students. English Grammar was not taught, it was then thought a fitting subject for the Grammar School. The fitting subject for the Grammar School was exclusively Standard of Matriculation required was exclusively good Christian character. Instrumental music which now superseded the old vocal music was a necessary qualification to become Teachers. This may be termed the age of music.

THE LAGOS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In Lagos under the able native Principal the Rev T B Macaulay, the Lagos Grammar School founded about the close of 1859 was rising according to the growing civilisation of the country. With the firm belief that true religion only could stem the tide of the growing evils of civilisation, the Bible was not excluded in the curriculum of the School. Dixon's Catechism, the 39 Articles and the Bible, qualified clerks for the counters, English Grammar was well taught. The Classics were not yet taken up, but Euclid was studied with great avidity and boys passed creditably in Books 1 to V.

RESULT.

General consistency of Christian living was found everywhere. The tone of morality was high, love for Church and religion was unbounded, temperance, was rare, honesty of clerks was testified to by merchants and traders, but domestic slavery was tolerated over in Lagos the centre of civilisation.

INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRANTS.

The influence of masters generally immigrants from Sierra Leone and Liberia pervaded the country, cooperating favourably with European missionaries and merchants. Native apprentices under these immigrants were found dutiful and industrious and obedient, and most of them gave hopes of a bright future when they themselves will take up the responsibility of influencing their own tribes.

ODERINDE AND KUKOMI.

Mohammedanism though existing, was at its lowest ebb. Christian light was too dazzling for its appearance. An intelligent Mohammedan priest named Oderinde was converted to the faith of Christ at Ibadan, who not only extended it throughout the whole of his family but was instrumental in converting the famous chief Kukomi, who submitted to the unsuspicious condition always imposed by Missionaries on heathen polygamists who embraced Christianity before their baptism: by putting away twenty out of his twenty and one wives. Many of the chiefs would have become Christians but for this "commandment of men" that was taught "for doctrine." The effect on the homes of such Christian has been most deplorable.

THE IJESHA WAR.

CAUSE. The Ijesas refused to pay the usual tribute to Ogunmola their lord, and declared their independence in 1867.

IJESHA PRESENTED.

Ogunmola the Baron of Ibadan sent Akere, now Commander in Chief to besiege Ilesha, but with special instructions not to destroy it because it was a royal city.

THE IJESHA BATTLE.

This was fought at Ilesha between Ogunmola's son and Apasero the prince of the place. The engagement took place near the tight bank of the Niger. The Ijesas were repulsed with a great loss.

REMOVAL OF CAMP.

The Ibadan army advanced to the other side of the river and encamped for a year at Ilesha, measuring the strength of the people by frequent skirmishes and battles.

THE SECOND REMOVAL OF THE CAMP.

The Ijesas were weakened considerably by the long siege, and again a second time the Ibadans removed their camp farther to Afariyigede, and encamped there a year and a half. Here Akere the Commander in chief died, and according to custom was left unburied, but was entreated in an obsequy till the place was taken. Ogunmola took the command of the army, and after the Ijesas had held out for eight months more, and Ajayi Ogunmola and Latosa, two chiefs, had cut off all communication with their hinterland, and the city itself was closely besieged for two months, they surrendered to the Ibadans. Ogedemgbe the captain general of the Ibadan army was allowed to escape to Olo. All who pursued him there was given back.

THE CREATION OF TITLES.

The Ibadan army having returned home Ogunmola was made Bale (Governor), Ajobo, Balgun (Captain-general) Ajayi Ogunmola, Ota (Commander of the left wing) Latosa, Ota (Commander of the right wing) Ali was created Ashipa (a subordinate Chief) and Lawoyin, Seriki (Colonel).

THE CASE OF NON-EGBAS AT ABEOKUTA.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos at Abeokuta Thursday the 3rd day of August 1905.
Before His Honour William Nicoll, Esq. Chief Justice.

DEE.

VS.

Sanyalu Hajito, Pedro Puncos Martins and Christopher Dericks Vaughan.
Claim.—£55 damages for assault and false imprisonment.

JUDGMENT.

This is an action to recover damages for imprisonment following on a judgment pronounced by the Fluke's Court (Native) of which Court the Defendants are the judges. It must be dismissed for these reasons—

1. I have no power or jurisdiction to review the judgment of the Fluke's (Native) Court. That Court it appears to me is responsible for the judgments to the Fluke only.
2. On the evidence of the plaintiff I am of opinion that he is a native of Egbaland. That being so and the Defendants being the judges of an Egbaland tribunal I have no jurisdiction to hear and determine this matter.
3. Even assuming that this Court had jurisdiction to hear and determine this matter, nothing has been laid before me to lead me to think that the judgment pronounced by the Fluke's Court was wrong, or beyond its powers.

The action is dismissed.

The Defendants do not ask for costs.

(Ibid) W N

NEWS TELEGRAM CONTINUED.

August 14.

The King's Secretary has announced that there is no truth in the reports regarding the meeting between the King and the Kaiser.

The Consular body at Shanghai has decided that an American boycott would become a menace to trade generally and has consequently asked the Ministers at Peking to request China to check the movement.

The famine in Southern Spain is causing a very serious situation.

The Cruiser Squadron under Prince Henry of Battenberg, which is visiting Canada and the United States has arrived at Quebec and enthusiastically received.

The festivities in connection with the visit of the French Fleet to England concluded on Saturday with a Parliamentary luncheon in Westminster Hall, London at 4.30, and at which were present, including the Members of the Cabinet, Lord Miler and Lord Roberts.

Russia's reply to the Japanese terms, which has been cabled from Portsmouth (New Hampshire), leaves the door open for negotiations, involving the discussion of the open port clause, although it declares that the reimbursement of the war costs, and the cession of territory is impossible; arguing that Russia is not responsible for the war, and is not vanquished. It further says that they have suffered reverses, but are not obliged to accept peace at any cost.

The Manila Board of Health is believed to have discovered a cure for Leprosy by means of the Montigney Rays.

The sentences on the 43 Black Sea mutineers are twice as heavy as those on the 150 who were sentenced to life, and the rest to lighter sentences.

15. 8. 1905.

The Peace Conference at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) did not sit yesterday. On Saturday the Envoy's discussed, with a conclusive result, the question of Japan's preponderating influence in Korea.

Telegrams just received show that M. De Witte agrees to Japan's claim to preponderating influence in Korea, if Europe and America concur.

It is reported in Tokyo that the Russians are retreating across the Tumen River in order to avoid a fight in Northern Korea.

Special solemn services were held in all Norwegian Churches yesterday, which were packed.

Reports show that the plebiscite are practically unanimously in favour of the dissolution of the union with Sweden.

Venezuela whose relations with the United States are becoming increasingly strained has ordered tight field and four mountain Canon batteries.

The French Premier, when interviewed said that he was greatly impressed by Britain's welcome to the French sailors, the magnificence and heatiness whereof had aroused the sincerest satisfaction among all classes of the French nation.

The French Fleet left Portsmouth this morning, they were seen off by great cheering crowds ashore, and the firing of salutes.

Anarchy prevails in Southern Spain in consequence of the families there.

The Russian Government has suspended the export of corn from Russia owing to the bad harvests and the needs of the army in Manchuria.

A vast landslide has occurred at Spencebridge, Canada, about thirty being killed, principally Indians.

King Edward has left England for Marienbad.

Twenty-one vessels of the Channel Fleet and a number of destroyers leave for the Baltic tomorrow, for a month's manœuvring.

In the Fifth Test Match at the Kennington Oval, England scored in their first innings 381 for seven wickets: Fry scored 144.

Owing to the danger of a grave cotton strike in Lancashire, the Lord Mayor of Manchester has arranged a Conference with the purpose of attempting to effect a compromise.

NEWS, NOTES, AND COMMENTS.

A deputation of the Aborigines Society as was announced in our last issue waited upon His Excellency the Acting Governor J. J. Thornton Esq on Friday morning last in connection with matters pertaining to the state of things at Ilesha.

The Acting Governor attended by Hon E. A. Speed, Acting Colonial Secretary received the deputation at Government House at 10.30 o'clock a.m. The interview occupied fully one hour.

During the interview the Acting Governor informed the deputation that he had sent a message by wire to Captain Ambrose the Travelling Commissioner at Ilesha, for the release of the surviving Chief Loro whose matter formed one point of the interview and that he had been released. Also that the two wives of the late Chief Oba Odo who died in prison had been released after about seven days imprisonment.

The deputation handed to the Acting Governor three affidavits sworn to by Jabita, Chief Arapate and his son Jegede. The first of these was published in this paper in the issue of the 2nd inst it refers to the refusal of the Owa whom he went to beg for the release of the Chiefs Oba Odo and Loro before the former died and the arrest and imprisonment of the Oba Odo's two wives; the second refers to the Arapate's flight from Ilesha when he apprehended that he would be imprisoned like his colleagues; and the third refers to the action taken by Travelling Commissioner Ambrose when he found that his bird had flown.

The deputation informed the Acting Governor that news had reached the Aborigines Society in Lagos that when the Oba Odo died his body was sent to the Owa for burial by the Travelling Commissioner and that on the Owa refusing to accept the corpse the labourers threw it in the bush from where the family of the late man took and buried it. His Excellency in reply said that his information was of a different nature.

The Hon'ble C. J. George J.P., of Pacific House left upon the steamer Blaifa for a sea trip on Monday for the benefit of his health.

Mrs J. Egerton Shyngle holds an "At Home" at their residence Gambia House tomorrow, to bid bon voyage to the Hon'ble G. A. Sapara Williams who goes to England by the Tarquah on the 20th inst.

Upon the celebration of his sixty-sixth Birthday Mr Otonba Payne F.R.C.S., late Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court who is a living embodiment of the History of Lagos, contributes a significant note to the current issue of our contemporary (the "Lagos Weekly Record") upon the shortness of life of Local Journals, pointing out that in the space of forty-five years which is the period covered since the cession of Lagos to the British Crown there have been thirteen Newspapers published in Lagos and that only two are living to-day. This does not speak much for Lagos as a reading community. We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr Payne on his attaining his sixty-sixth Birthday.

A general meeting in connection with the Lagos Rivers was held at the Club House on Friday afternoon when it was agreed that the Rice this year take place on the 16th and 17th November.

His Excellency the Acting Governor held an "At Home" at Government House on Saturday afternoon.

Complaints comes from traders at Papalato that the Railway Authorities seem to have forsaken this place, as, although there is always an accumulation of Produce awaiting waggonage yet no attention is paid to the place, say, once in six weeks two waggons are sent when four ought to have been sent there.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of our countryman Mr H. A. Sharu which occurred at Boma, Congo Free State on Saturday 5th inst. To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

We have received a letter from England by the steamer of yesterday, which by the way did not arrive according to her scheduled time, from a eminent Englishman in the journalistic world which reads "By the way don't look upon the effusions of the anonymous writer in "In day" or of the "African World" as having the slightest weight here."

This same paper "To-day we understand is longer in existence.

A Report of the Interview of the Aborigines Society's deputation to the Acting Governor appears in our next issue.

the river, who were engaged in making chairs, tables and other articles. No man relishes labouring for nothing. Given a guarantee that the Natives will reap the fruits of their toil, and not cheated out of them, they will work cheerfully. Such is a brief outline of the evidence laid before the Commission appointed by King Leopold to investigate the truth of the charges brought against the Congo State. The Congo Reform Association is of opinion that both in its composition, in the area of investigation, in the time employed, and in the very nature of the case necessitating inquiry, the Commission has been wholly inadequate to meet public requirements. A map of the Congo State attached, in which the route followed by the Commission is traced in fact shows to what a small portion of country the investigations of the Commission have been confined. But enough, we think, has been brought to light, even in that limited area, of the doings in the Congo to demonstrate the urgent need there is for the intervention of the Powers to put an end in the name of humanity to acts that are a crying shame to Twentieth Century civilization.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Aug. 16.

Articles two, three, and four, of the Japanese peace terms have been agreed to. Articles two and three, relate to the evacuation of Manchuria, with the abandonment of Russian rights and the restoration to the Chinese of the administration. Article four, while covering the surrender and lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the Blonde and Elliot Islands, does not touch Port Arthur or Dairen, which it is understood Japan insists on occupying at least for the present. The Russians benefit most by the favoured national treatment under the clause relating to Korea.

The conference at Moscow, representing peasants from all parts of Russia, has unanimously resolved on the demanding of universal suffrage.

The Channel Fleet has left for the Baltic manoeuvres.

Three Dutch cruisers have arrived at Tangier. It is understood that this move is inspired by Germany with the object of emphasising the open door policy.

The following are the test match scores at the close of Tuesday's play: England first innings 430, second innings no runs for one wicket, Australians first innings 363.

The South African meeting of the British Association commenced at Capetown to-night. Professor Darwin is delivering the Presidential address.

Aug. 17.

The contract for the issue of a German loan for Morocco has been signed.

Anti-Jewish riots have broken out at Bielostok, forty Jews were buried on Tuesday; at least a thousand demonstrated at the cemetery.

At the peace Conference, article five relating to the Island of Sakhalin has been held over, owing to a divergence of views; article six, providing for the surrender of the leases of Port Arthur and other places has been disposed of.

King Edward was cordially welcomed at Gourden by the Emperor Francis Joseph who accompanied His Majesty to Ischl. King Edward left on Wednesday for Marienbad.

The situation in German South-West Africa is provoking strong anti-colonial feeling in Germany.

An important British Army Order has been issued, obliging Generals commanding to report fully to the War Office before disposing of stores. The order is designed to prevent a recurrence of the scandal and to secure full War Office control.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that a manifesto creating a National Assembly is to be issued on Saturday.

The following is the result of the Test Match: England second innings 261 for 5 wickets, declared; Tyldesley scored 112 not out, and Spooner 79; Australians second innings 124 for 4 wickets; Match drawn.

Aug. 18.

London 17th August. The Peace Conference has agreed to articles seven and eight with reference to Manchuria and the railway, with the exception of one point which requires elaboration. Russia retains the portion of the railway connecting Vladivostok with Europe, but under articles already accepted, surrenders every vestige of her ambitions in Manchuria and thereby loses at least a million which has been spent thereon. The Conference resumed this morning and discussed the question of the reimbursement article which took all the morning, but as they failed to agree, it was temporarily laid aside and the Envoys proceeded to consider the next article. The general feeling regarding the eventual result continues to be more hopeful.

Disturbances are again general in Russia, characterized by bomb throwing. The troops are breaking the hostilities. The Officials at St.

Petersburg declare that the Jews are responsible for these disorders.

The Officers of the Channel Fleet visiting the Baltic dine with the Queen of Holland at Hetloo to-day.

Fifty-two workmen were killed and 117 wounded by the cossacks who themselves lost an officer and seven men killed in the fighting at Riga.

The final Norwegian Referendum shows practically unanimous agreement in favour of dissolution. Directly the dissolution of the Union is completed, another Referendum will be taken to decide whether the Government is to be Monarchical or Republican. Many, including several ministers favour the latter.

The British Admiralty has warned Clyde, shipbuilders that they are about to place orders for first class cruisers of exceptional dimensions.

An Imperial decree at St. Petersburg authorises the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of two hundred million roubles at five per centum.

Aug. 19.

London, 18th August. The Peace Envoys have disagreed concerning article ten relating to the disposal of interned warships, the article has therefore been shelved, also article eleven dealing with the limitation of the Russian Navy in the Far East, the discussion of the latter has been adjourned. Marshall Oyama and his Generals have memorialized the throne, declaring that the forces are anxious to deliver a crushing blow and urging the exacting of stronger terms.

A hurricane and tidal wave occurred at the Marshall Islands on the 30th of June, a hundred persons perished.

The Times Correspondent at Simla, telegraphs that there is a serious drought in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Western States of Central India and that a famine is threatened unless rain comes shortly. In consequence of the failure of the monsoon in the District of Chingleput, in the Presidency of Madras, about a million persons are starving.

The Kaiser has hastily summoned Count von Buslow to Berlin, from his holiday, in connection with the South West African situation and also in connection with Morocco where Count Tattenbach's activity continues to irritate France.

The Tsar has issued a Manifesto granting a Constitution to the Russian people while preserving Autocracy. The Tsar considers that the time has come to form a State Council consisting of representatives from the whole of Russia, elected by the people. The Council to be consultative and to be entrusted with the elaboration and discussion of laws and the examination of the State Budget. The first meeting to be fixed for not later than next January.

Aug. 21.

19th August. The Peace Conference discussion concerning the limitation of the Russian Navy in the Far East has been deferred. The Conference adjourned until Tuesday afternoon when the Protocols will be signed. In the meanwhile the Envoys consult with their respective Governments. The final decision rests between Tokio and St. Petersburg. It is noteworthy that the Japanese Representatives at Portsmouth are confident that the negotiations will result in peace, this contrasts very greatly with Russian views. President Roosevelt is making a supreme effort to bring about peace, and has been working tirelessly since midnight communicating with St. Petersburg and Tokio, appealing to them to show a spirit of concession. Pessimism regarding the outcome of the Peace Conference is again growing, particularly at Tokio where M. De Witte's refusal to pay indemnity is no longer regarded as bluff. Japan will never be satisfied with the cession of Sakhalin alone, but prefers to continue the War. The nation is fully reconciled to the possible failure of the peace negotiations.

The Russian Liberals point out that the new Elective State Council conferred by the Tsar is given a purely advisory function, and that the power of autocracy is still undiminished. It is understood however, that members of the Zemstros, though they previously repudiated any association with the Council of the Empire, will participate in the elections, utilizing the New Assembly for purposes in their political propaganda.

The Chinese boycott of American goods is subsiding.

The French demands in relation to the release of the Algerian chief detained at Morocco are increasing daily. It is a satisfactory feature that Germany is supporting France, and protesting.

London, 20th August. The constitution has created the worst impression in Poland where it has united all terrorist parties because it overlooks the rights of Poles and places them on the same level with the savage races of the Empire. A general strike begins at Warsaw on Monday.

An important meeting of the Japanese Cabinet was held to-day. Count Katsura the Premier afterwards conferred lengthily with Sir Claude Macdonald the British Minister.

The Channel Fleet has arrived at Esbjerg in Denmark.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon has resigned the Indian Viceroyalty. Mr. Balfour has communicated his resignation to the King. Lord Curzon declined to consult with Lord Kitchener regarding the appointment of a Military Supply Member to the Council of India as the Home Government requested.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

PLUNDER OF MISSIONARIES.

The Egba since the interference of Governor Glover during the Ikorodu siege had been planning revenge on the Europeans. The people who could not distinguish between Missionaries and Civil officers, resolved on the plunder of the Missionaries at Abeokuta.

The work of destruction took place on Sunday October 13, 1867, but there was no attempt on life. Both the European Missionaries, Native Clergy and Teachers, and Native Christians suffered alike. The different Mission Stations were all ravaged except Ikija Station which was under the protection of the eccentric Chief Ogundipe who did not care to plunder his own Missionary. Somoye the Basorun of Abeokuta professed not to know anything about it. It was the greed and rapacity of the restless war-bays.

THE DEATH OF OGUNMOLA.

"Dire disease prey'd on his mortal frame
And death eternal closed his bleard eyes."
Ogunmola the Basorun of Ibadan died in 1868 after he had almost obtained all the object of his ambition. He was of a short stature, robust, of commanding appearance,—face jet-black, but clear-eyed. He ruled Ibadan the commander in Chief who was of a mild and gentle disposition, and acquired fame during the great ijaye wars. When compared with Kurumi and Ogudipe his contemporaries, he was far from very cruel. He has not committed privately any bloody act that has left a stain on his character. His kindness bordered almost to extravagance. He won the affection of his soldiers by his munificence, and all were so attached to him that they were ready to die to maintain and advance his honour.

Though he sometimes wronged the Europeans yet he was most yielding when his injustice was fairly pointed out, and could then calmly bear their sharp rebuke even in his own palace. He respected and admired a bold, resolute and courageous man but detested cowardice and hypocrisy even in women. He ambitiously wrested the title of Basorun from the rightful claimant at Oyo but very little enjoyed the honour, for not long after his installation, he died after a few days attack of small-pox. He has raised Ibadan to the highest pitch of glory, and earned for it a name and reputation and dread which his successors have failed to maintain. His last wish was, that Abeokuta be subdued. Ogunmola of Ibadan deserved the name of "The Great."

THE SUPREME COURT ORDINANCE SECTION 19.

"And earthly power doth then show likest
God's when mercy seasons justice." Shakespeare.

It was enacted in 1876 that nothing in this Ordinance shall deprive the Supreme Court of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any law or custom existing in the said Colony and Territories, subject to its jurisdiction, such law or custom not being repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience nor incompatible either directly or by necessary implication with any enactment of the Colonial Legislation existing at the commencement of this Ordinance or which may afterwards come into operation.

Such laws and customs shall be deemed applicable in causes and matters where the parties thereto are Natives of the said Colony or Territories, and particularly but without derogating from their application in other cases in causes or matters relating to marriage, and to inheritance and testamentary dispositions, and also in causes and matters between Natives and Europeans, where it may appear to the Court that substantial justice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rule of English law.

No party shall be entitled to claim the benefit of any Local law or custom, if it shall appear either from express contract or from the nature of the transactions out of which any suit or question may have arisen, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transactions should be regulated exclusively by English law, and in cases where no express rule is applicable to any matter in controversy, the Court shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience.

Section 21. The Court may in any proceeding in which matters of Native law or custom may be material to the issue to be therein determined and

in which it may think it expedient to do so call in one or more Native Chiefs or other persons, whom the Court shall consider specially qualified, to act as Referees upon being consulted by the Court, shall be evidence thereof, and the Court shall presume the correctness of such evidence. Such Referees shall be selected and summoned in such manner as the Court may direct.

To be continued

THE LAGOS ABORIGINES SOCIETY.

Interview of the Lagos Aborigines Society with His Excellency the Acting Governor at Government House at 10. a. m. on Thursday the 11th August, 1905.

The Hon. C. A. S. Williams.—I have the honour to introduce the deputation from the Aborigines Society composed of the White Cap Chiefs, the Abagbons, the War Chiefs, the Lemons and the Mayeguns. The question which concerns us has reference to the interior countries. It cannot be denied that every hinterland tribe is represented in Lagos. The least commotion or confusion in the interior is bound to have an effect on the people here. This deputation has felt that the question has been agitating for some time and that it has resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of the Oba Odo and the death in prison of the latter. Chief Arapate has left his home and come here to seek the protection of the Government on account of his expected arrest by the Travelling Commissioner. These are the facts we should like to bring before Your Excellency and trust they will be remedied. For my own part I have very little to say to this matter. What I should like to urge is this: The question resolves itself into this. What is the position of the Travelling Commissioner? Has he the authority that he exercises or attempts to exercise? Another question which must ultimately be decided is about the interior prisons. Do the interior prisons belong to His Majesty's Government or to the Native Chiefs? There is no Ordinance regulating the working of these prisons or declaring that the Travelling Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction as is exercised at Ilesha or that the Government of the prison is to be under his control. Take the Native Councils Ordinance, it does not go to the extent of giving the authority the Travelling Commissioner exercises. I believe section 21 of the Native Councils Ordinance places the administration of justice entirely under the control of the Native authorities. I do not see upon what the Travelling Commissioner rests the supreme authority he exercises, for as a fact he exercises all the powers and authority of a King.

Mr. Herbert Macaulay. The Hon. Mr. Sapara Williams has introduced the deputation to Your Excellency. We have formed ourselves into an Aborigines Society of Lagos to represent both ourselves and the people in the Hinterland. We want it to be clearly understood that we do not come here as an educated portion of the community, nor as the Chiefs and Mayeguns of this Colony. It is our aim as the Aborigines Society of Lagos to take up the general interest of the country with oneness and unity. We are the educated children of the aborigines. We are bound to say that whatever affects the interior countries affects us individually and collectively. Prosperity in the Hinterland means prosperity for Lagos. As such it is our duty to watch the interests of these less fortunate than ourselves. But before saying anything it is our wish to congratulate Your Excellency upon the appointment which has been conferred upon you of having charge of the administration of this Colony. Politically Lagos is a successful nursery for colonial honours promotion and rapid advancement, and so we wish Your Excellency every advancement in his Majesty's service.

We come before Your Excellency to day we are very glad to say not as we did on a previous occasion to complain against the Head of the Executive himself, but to interview you about certain matters relating to the interior. The last time we came here was to complain of the Forestry Ordinance and the Native Councils Ordinance, when we were informed by Sir William MacGregor that the Travelling Commissioner in the interior was only to assume the position of Adviser to the Native Council. I remember Mr. Jackson here on my left spoke and impressed upon Sir William that if certain things were not made clear some mistake would ensue; and we then desired that the real meaning and object of the bills should be declared and inserted so that no mistake could be made by the Travelling Commissioners. His Excellency informed us that every thing in the Ordinance was perfectly clear and that the British Officers in the interior would not undertake the power of ruling without the consent of the Chiefs. No officer would exercise any such authority without

having the object in view of the best interests of the natives. We were satisfied. Today we have not come to make any complaint against Your Excellency but against the unfortunate imprisonment of Oba Odo and the Loro of Ilesha in April last year, and we come with documentary facts. We have our facts from the people who come from the interior who tell us of everything that has taken place in their presence, and these facts are sworn to by them upon affidavits which I have with me. Some time in July 1904 the Owa and Council of Ilesha sent a petition to the Secretary of State in which they informed Mr. Lyttelton that they were not parties to the imprisonment of the Chiefs but for some reason or other no reply has been received to this petition. The Owa made certain attempts to get the Oba Odo released. We have been informed upon an affidavit that the Owa of Ilesha went to Imo Hill in order to obtain the release of Oba Odo upon being informed of his illness in prison. The morning the Owa reached Imo Hill, before he could get sufficient time to say what he came for the Travelling Commissioner handed to him a paper he desired him to sign containing a Statement that the Owa did not instruct the Hon. Sapara Williams to fight against Governor Egerton on his behalf and that the Owa and Chiefs bade the Governor adieu, wishing the Governor Godspeed etc. This paper the Owa refused to sign. Then Captain Ambrose said he was not going to hear what the Owa came to see him about. The Owa left Imo Hill without being able to effect his purpose. The next day information reached the Owa that the Oba Odo was more seriously ill. Two of the wives of the Oba Odo who were going up the Hill with food and medicine we learned upon the affidavit, Captain Ambrose seized and imprisoned. Subsequently the Oba Odo died. Information reached us that the Travelling Commissioner sent the body of the deceased Chief to the Owa who refused the body which was thrown into the bush. The deputation will be glad if Your Excellency will enquire into this matter.

Following upon that we come to the imprisonment of the Loro. The deputation has come to ask Your Excellency to use your influence to secure the release of this Chief. The first reason is the age of the Loro. We are informed he is about 80 years. Secondly the illegality of his imprisonment. The Loro was imprisoned some time in April 1904 and the Owa and Council addressed a petition to the Secretary of State stating that they were not parties to the imprisonment. It has come to our knowledge that the Government at the time had heard that there was division in the Ilesha Council over the matter.

We have received from Mr. Fox Bourne information (M. P. 105/04) to the effect that there was nothing to prove in writing that the Owa and Council of Ilesha had sanctioned the imprisonment of the two Chiefs but that the report of the proceedings of this Council were kept by the Travelling Commissioner and not by a clerk employed by the Owa and Council. Upon this ground we would ask Your Excellency to assist us in securing his release on the ground of ill health.

The Acting Governor. I may as well inform the Deputation that I ordered the release of the Chief 2 days ago purely on the ground of ill health.

I am satisfied that the death of the Oba Odo would probably have a very depressing effect upon him. My action in this respect is not meant to criticise any of the actions of my predecessor. The two women who were kept in custody have been released by the Travelling Commissioner himself after 7 days and not by my order.

H. Macaulay. Touching upon the question of two of the wives of the Chief I come to the point that was raised by the Hon. Mr. Williams as to the person who should exercise authority over the Ilesha prison. Should not the imprisonment of the two women have been the action of the Owa and Council? Am I to take it that the Travelling Commissioner exercises jurisdiction at Imo Hill? Surely ownership of the Hill by the Government does not amount to political jurisdiction.

Acting Governor.—By a resolution passed by the Ilesha Council the Travelling Commissioner has power to deal with all offences committed at Imo Hill. This has been done with the sanction of the Governor of Lagos and the Owa.

H. Macaulay.—I was not aware. We were under the impression that the prison belong to the Owa and Council. This resolution seems a private arrangement, and there is nothing to show that this arrangement has been made public in any way.

We now come to the question of Chief Arapate (Mr. Macaulay hands an affidavit to His Excellency) we do not wish to go into details but to lay points before Your Excellency and to arrange for time for this Chief to interview Your Excellency upon the matter. Arapate has been 13 years a chief of Ilesha. To state the case briefly: A man took a wife to the Chief who was living with him

for 4 years. He paid the Chief 17 for taking care of her. Another claimant turned up to claim the wife. He obtained judgment before the Owa and Council and got damages. The husband again summoned the chief for the 17 and when the matter was brought before Council Captain Werry who was Acting District Commissioner dismissed the case. Captain Ambrose I understand has issued a fresh summons against the Chief. If Your Excellency would give us permission to send a man to Ilesha to report the proceedings we should be very grateful.

The Colonial Secretary. We cannot allow that. It would be an insult on the Travelling Commissioner to do such a thing.

The Acting Governor. If the Chief will appeal to me I will see what I can do.

The Hon Mr. Williams. The fact of the case is that the Chief ran away from Ilesha because he suspected there was some design to imprison him. If I were in his position I should do the same thing. The Travelling Commissioner entrusted the arrest of the Chief to 6 soldiers with orders to bring him down. The chief could not be found in his house. The soldiers went to his farm and searched for him and failing to discover the man seized his horse and boy and brought them to town. This affidavit contains the whole story. On behalf of the deputation Mr. Macaulay thanked the Governor for the patience with which he had heard them and wished His Excellency good health during his stay in the Colony.

His Excellency addressed the deputation.

Chief Aramira. We thank Your Excellency for what we have heard. We are very pleased to learn that Your Excellency had sent a telegram 3 days ago ordering the release of the Chief whose companion died because his health was not very satisfactory. You are the kind of Governor we want in Lagos. We want a man who shows sympathy and kindness to his people, a hard man cannot win the confidence of his people. For example a schoolmaster who is always hard on his boys will never succeed in getting them to learn their lessons for they will always stand in awe at the sight of him, and obliged them to run away from excessive flogging. The Chiefs in the interior are intelligent but they cannot understand the white man. What they want is a good officer, a painstaking man to guide them.

Chief Obanikoro. We are very pleased with what we have heard. Our hearts were very heavy but your Excellency has made them light by informing us of the release of the imprisoned Chief at Ilesha. Our people in the interior cannot yet understand the white man's ways. The English got to Lagos first and then to the interior. When Sir William Macgregor visited the interior, he would inform us on his return what he had seen and also what he had told the people there, and we had also endeavoured to give what advice we thought would assist him in his dealings with the interior tribes. This advice he has always accepted. If we had had a good Governor the late Chief Oba Odo would not have died in prison. The people in the interior belong to the same tribe as ourselves.

Interview terminated.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF

OLUFEGBE alias PEDRO FREDERICO ALVES
(Deceased.)

Pursuant to an Act passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria Cap 36, intituled, An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons, having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of

OLUFEGBE alias PEDRO FREDERICO ALVES
(Deceased.)

late of Bamgboke Street in Lagos, who died at his residence at Bamgboke Street in Lagos aforesaid, on or about the 2nd day of November 1904, and probate of whose last will and Testament dated the 14th day of August 1904, was granted to me Cypriano Lucio Mendes the sole Executor named in the said Will by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos the said 26th day of July 1905, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to me the said Executor at my residence at Kalamia street in Lagos aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of October 1905.

And Notice is hereby given that after that date I will proceed to pay and distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice and that I shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands I shall not then have had notice.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

Dated at Lagos this 5th day of August 1905.

CYPRIANO LUCIO MENDES,
Executor.

AUGUST 30, 1905.

THE LAGOS STANDARD

rence that the African almost always gets the worst of the bargain. King LEOPOLD indeed makes some pious pretence to "the moral and moral regeneration" of the people as his motive occupying the Congo, but the present condition of the people in that model State is a living witness to the value of such a claim. Mr DANNETT may sincerely in his quest after knowledge about Africa and the Africans, but his conclusions are from logical, and he has made the mistake—excusable in a student—of taking a part for the whole, and making his limited knowledge of one country or tribe stand as a type of a whole race.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

22. 8. 1905.

It is officially announced that Earl Minto succeeds Lord Curzon.

There is a complete absence of enthusiasm in Russia regarding the New Assembly, the high official qualifications for town voters exclude the majority of the educated classes from the franchise.

The London Times states that the Tsar held a Council which finally decided that no further concessions could be made to the Japanese regarding the peace terms. It now transpires that President Roosevelt proposed that the questions of the indemnity and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin should be submitted to Arbitration.

The programme relating to the Prince of Wales tour in India has been curtailed owing to the drought.

A general strike has been proclaimed in Poland and the working of all railways is suspended. Widespread outbreaks are occurring and the situation is threatening. Grave outbreaks have occurred in the Province of Courland where a state of war has been declared and General Bekan granted dictatorial powers.

The French Premier in a note to the Powers points out that the Moroccan Sultan's defiance of the French demands regarding the release of the Algerian Chief who is detained at Fez affects all the Powers.

The Washington War Office has completed a scheme to quadruple the United States army and also to create a reserve on the British model.

23. 8.

The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian Chief who is a French subject and who has been captured by the Moors; the French Minister also demands the payment of an indemnity. It is understood that France contemplates making a vigorous demonstration as a lesson to the Sultan.

According to the Daily Chronicle, the new guns supplied to the Indian Army have been found so defective that they are being returned to England for alterations, the delicate mechanism being injured on the voyage to the east.

The Times Correspondent at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) states that President Roosevelt's suggestion that the indemnity should be considered by a disinterested Commission, has not been transmitted to Russia. The Peace Conference is postponed until tomorrow, the non completion of the Protocols is assigned as the reason.

General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G. is about to retire under a Royal Warrant.

There is a growing dissatisfaction in the Russian Provinces regarding the new Constitution; the Zemstvos at Moscow mostly consider it wholly inadequate. Electoral campaigning is absolutely forbidden, everything is concentrated in the hands of officers who are preparing to resort to jerry-mandering by imprisoning and exiling the Liberal elements of the population.

Sir John Forrest is introducing the Australian Budget in the Federal House of Representatives, advocated the Commonwealth taking over the State debts which amount to 234 millions.

After a prolonged sitting, the Norwegian Storting passed a resolution requesting Sweden to co-operate with Norway to arrange a peaceful dissolution in view of the recent Referendum.

Subscriptions to the new Russian internal loan of two hundred million roubles are trifling.

Cricket: The Australians beat Lancashire by an innings and 67 runs, at Liverpool.

24. 8.

London 23rd August. According to the Correspondent of the Morning Post, the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan will be signed shortly. The Correspondent says that the greatest praise is due to the efforts of President Roosevelt.

There has been an outbreak of murders, and revolutionary disturbances throughout Russia, especially in Poland. It is stated that General Trepoff is to be appointed Viceroy of Poland with full powers to deal with the disturbances.

The Times Correspondent says he was informed by a Japanese official that Japan wanted peace and was trying to make peace easy for Russia.

The Channel Squadron is receiving a magni-

cent reception in Denmark. While three destroyers were leaving Esbjerg, they collided with each other owing to the smallness of the harbour; all were seriously damaged.

Sweden has received satisfactorily the Norwegian Storting's appeal for co-operation in effecting a peaceful dissolution of the Union, thereby averting war, for which both countries have secretly been actively preparing for weeks past.

Hundreds of guns which are defective in the shell-carrying appliance are arriving at Woolwich for alteration.

The Russian authorities are suppressing the outbreak in Poland with an iron hand; wholesale arrests are being made, including all the leaders of the Socialist organisation. The prisons and fortresses are full.

The Paris Municipality has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to visit the Metropolis on the 16th of October when there will be an elaborate civic reception.

The Peace Conference resumed, but after a short discussion adjourned. M de Witte is awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg. The Conference was ultimately adjourned till Saturday.

The rising in German East Africa is spreading to south of Kilwa.

25. 8.

London 24th August. The signing of the Peace Protocols was not finished yesterday, but was adjourned at the instance of M. de Witte in order that he might reply in writing to Japan's compromise, which asks that Russia shall re-purchase half of the Island of Sakhalin for £120,000,000; it is understood that M. de Witte gave a verbal refusal. The Times Correspondent declares that both sides have taken up an uncompromising attitude on the question of the indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin.

The Army Council announces that it is not true that the new guns sent to India and various other countries are practically useless, none have been returned to Woolwich. The weakness of the limber tubes was discovered before the guns were despatched and the defect was remedied.

A Japanese Commission is coming to England for the purchase of railway material and is prepared to place orders amounting to six millions sterling in England and America.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Advancement of education in Lagos necessitated the establishment of another Seminary known as the Wesleyan High School in 1877. It had its foundation Scholars principally from the Wesleyan boys withdrawn from the Lagos Grammar School, and was inaugurated by the Rev. C. B. Macaulay the learned and ever to be remembered Native Principal. The Curriculum originally was a thorough English Course unclogged with Greek and Latin Conjugations.

THE ODUNLAMI FIRE.

This was one of the conflagrations of Lagos. The fire broke out in 1875 near Faji Market, and consumed over a hundred houses at Kakawa and Odunlami Streets. Odunlami's home was burnt down, and the C.M.S. Faji Church with the Training College very narrowly escaped being burnt.

THE MOHAMMEDAN SCHISM.

A Religious schism broke out among the Mohammedans of Lagos, caused by one Sule a native of Teppa and an Arabic Scholar, who visited Larca in 1876 and condemned the usual practice of using the commentary of Jalalein along with the text for the reading of the student. The Lemonu the High Priest and Nala the Assistant Priest, adhered to the old practice, and flatly objected to the innovation, whilst Ali and Mohammeda Tinubu, two distinguished priests adopted the recommendation of Sule, to read and translate into the Yoruba language the original Koran in Arabic without any Comment whatever. Hence the two sects now known as the Jalalein or the Commentators, and the Ali Koran shakiri or the Translators. The two sects, each correct in its own way, from ignorance have since been persecuting each other. Since, the originator was in consequence murdered on his way home via Ikorin.

THE IBADAN CIVIL WAR.

The Ibadans in 1877 were planning the destruction of Abeokuta, but there were differences of opinion as to the justice of the war. The party advocating peace was headed by Ayejeolu the old Colonel under Ibikunle the late Captain General, but now under his son Iyapo who was nil

for war. Ayejeolu was in consequence suspected of holding secret communications with the Egbas. This party forming the minority and could effect nothing on the event of civil war, was threatened to be punished by confiscation. Ayejeolu however to appease the majority, paid heavy fines, which he thought would atone for his opposition. But to his surprise, he found they were bent on deposing him, he therefore committed suicide. Four months after, the district under Ayejeolu was overthrown by the war party who plundered everything in that district. A fight ensued in which several persons were killed on both sides, but peace was soon made.

THE IBADAN-OSILE WAR.

CAUSE. The Egbas were selling the Ibadans who went to trade at Abeokuta without any just cause. Latosa the Ara of Ibadan therefore resolved on war against them.

Council for war. Are, meeting his chiefs in council, laid before them his plans, intending to take Abeokuta by constantly pillaging their farms, and by starving them. The Balogan who urged—upon a pitched battle as a better plan—was taunted by Are as a coward. The Are resolved even without the aid of his Ibadan army, to carry out his plans by overrunning the Egbas farms with his two men from the tributary towns, Ite, Modakeke and other places. Accordingly, these men were pouring into the town in numbers and the Are at their head, advanced against Osiele in 1877 after he had devastated the farms, and cowed the Egbas down within the walls of their town.

The Chief of Ibadan that took part in the war were, Ajayi Oghori Efon Captain General, Ali Magaji, of the right wing. Ilori, Ogunmola's son of the left wing. Ajayi Asungbekun, Colonel. Aiwin the sixth in command, Ayikiti and other Modakeke chiefs.

BATTLE. Osiele was suddenly attacked but the Ibadans were met by a handful of marksmen from Abeokuta who with their sniders were killing them by forties and fifties at every discharge. Two Ibadans suffered much from want of water, and not being able to stand the destructive fire of the Egbas, were obliged to make a shameful retreat.

THE IJASO ORU WAR.

After the Ibadan Osiele war, and whilst the Ibadans were engaged in war with the combined forces of the Ilorins and the Ijesas in 1877, the Ara of Ibadan sent to negotiate for peace with the Ijebu King; but Adeyemi the King of Oyo sent privately to dissuade him the real and hostile intentions of the Ibadans under cover of peace. The King of Ijebu took the precaution to send Nofokan his Captain General with an army to occupy Oru, the limit of his territory on the Ibadan side. The Egbas for some time joined the Ijebus in plundering the Ibadan farms and in kidnapping the roads, but they soon broke off from the league, because their trade with Lagos had thereby become crippled, and opened trade peacefully with the Ibadans via Oke Ogun. This induced Nofokan the Ijebu Captain General to propose the withdrawal of the Ijebu army from Oru, but Ademuyiwa the King of Ijebu fearing still the treacherous Ibadans, and according to an Ijebu Canon, did not like "to go to sleep," rejected his proposal, and was in consequence deposed, and Abeku was installed King. Ademuyiwa narrowly escaped to Epe where he died some years after.

The Captain general of the Ijebu army now widely moved for general peace in the hinterland. His motion was respected and eagerly endorsed, because all the belligerents were altogether tired of the war, and stood for a long time at bay. Ambassadors were sent from the Interior to the Lagos Government under Captain Molobey to assist in effecting peace among them, and which was obtained by a treaty confirmed by the belligerent Kings and Chiefs of the Interior, but which was soon broken; for the Ibadans one of the parties, taking advantage of having now occupying a strong position, continued the war with the Ilorins which lasted for ten years.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Society of the Independent Order of Good Templars was formed in Lagos in 1878 with Prince Ademuyiwa Hanstrup at its head. Its principle was total abstinence.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1879 with the object of encouraging young men who have left the Schools to continue their studies. Almost all the Teachers of the different denominations in Lagos were members. Many young men had by means of this Society imbibed the desire for the higher Studies which some who had the means, sought for in Sierra Leone, and others in England. The Society lasted twelve years, when from removals of the founders, it became defunct. Several instructive lectures were delivered weekly, and specimen lectures were also delivered at the Anniversaries of the Society, all which are now lost, with the exception of one which was printed in England and published by Dr. Mojila Agbebi, one of the Secretaries of the Society.

To be continued.

ra's Ensigns from the palace & decoyed some of the Embers away to himself thereby depriving the rest of their services. He also decoyed away some of the Owa's wives—

g. During his advisership and membership of the Owa Council he took away all the records, papers, correspondence and important documents belonging to the Olesha Government which the Owa and chiefs have not been able to get from him yet, & of all which was taken by Revd Griffin as a pressid.

Governor Egerton in March last referring to a request of the Owa and Chiefs of Olesha that Atundaolu should come up to Olesha at once said—He was turned out of Olesha by the Olesha people; three of whom viz the Owa, the Olesha and Oghoni have since died but the others are here, let him remain in Lagos—I shall go up and ascertain from the Owa and Chiefs myself if they say they want him still—No complaint or representation of theirs for his removal will be sent in future.

He as also the Commissioner, came to Lagos & was brought up before the synod and suspended. On his return to Olesha he set himself to undermine the Owa heart and soul in consequence of which the Owa compelled him to leave Olesha.

If as Atundaolu admitted in his first article that the very extreme measures of the Owa against him in 1901 was held by both the Commissioner and Sir William MacGregor as arbitrary and impolitic and despite which "the Owa remained obdurate" and he not hurriedly packed few of his things and took protection with the Commissioner ere leaving Olesha, would not the Owa have exercised his authority and power on him? Had this been done what would have come of it?

On the expulsion of Mr Atundaolu from Olesha Sir William MacGregor in April 1901 after having from the Owa the criminal offences of Atundaolu for which he was turned out of Olesha said let Atundaolu alone at Olesha—The Owa said no, he would not have him again, he was a dangerous man he could not tolerate him at Olesha, when Sir William returned to Lagos he told Mr Atundaolu to remain in Lagos.

When Mr. Atundaolu arrived at Olesha last May the Owa in reply to Commissioner Ambrose whether he sent for Atundaolu as his Clerk said. Atundaolu came to attend to his mother's funeral and that when he (the Owa is settled down he will send to his children in Lagos for a Secretary who will be presented by them to the Governor before coming up so from these facts the public can judge whether Mr. Atundaolu is as he represents himself to be in regard to the Owa and Chiefs of Olesha about whom his conduct is nothing less than base ingratitude.

And what was his conduct since his return to Lagos? Does his conduct not justify us in maintaining that all his aims are selfish and mercenary? He at first made it known to several people that during his flight from Olesha and while halting in Ile Ife had acquired Superior knowledge of Native Therapeutics and was going to take up the profession of Native Doctor. Failing to make money this way and finding a breach among the Baptists of this Colony he rushed into the arms of Rev Stone to be rebaptized calculating that would put him into the good grace of the sect.

But finding that he would not succeed to draw as high a salary from them as he did from the Wesleyans he converted his place into an Astrological Advice Office and blazed forth as an Astrologer—This also failing to bring him much money he took up his work of plotting and planning to return to his lucrative position at Olesha. Will not some friend advise this Astrological Adviser to cease writing to the Public Papers bruising a fresh old wound?

Thanking you in anticipation for this long letter
FETTERMAN.

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard.
Sir.—Will you please allow me to call the attention of the Government through your paper to the fact that the present school year is coming to a close, a new one is about to begin and up to now Managers and Teachers are left in the dark and save some rumours that filter here and there, no information was granted them as to the results of the work of their schools during the past school year. In former years meetings of the Board of Education were a thing of frequent occurrence and their proceedings were reported in our public journals. The Inspector's report of work done in the schools for the year was generally presented in one of these meetings, read, criticised, and circulated for the information of the Public. A copy was usually sent to each manager from which he was always in a position to correct past failures and work for future success. Since the new Inspectorate, so full of promise, information on school work have come to a deadlock. Board meetings are of rare occurrence. Results of Examinations, both of Teachers and Scholars, are hardly forthcoming. The school report for 1903-1904 (the very first by which the new Inspector is to declare his educational policy, and under the guidance of which the present year's work would have been done is not published. We do not know whether it has even been submitted to the Board. May I ask through you, Mr. Editor, who is responsible for this state of things—the Government or Mr. Wimberley? Is the public to understand that the present Government takes not the least interest in education which characterised past administrations or is it acting under the representation of the Inspector? I may state that what the schools enjoy at present are the high praise and surprise from the Inspector. These are good in their way; but whilst these surprises are going on the Inspector

should see that the masters are remunerated for their past year's work.

Yours truly
A. MANAGER

Sir,—Your review will be very interesting in the ceremony connected with the coronation of Lawani, King of Yoruba which were concluded on Thursday last. Elected by the Oyo Med. Prince Lawani responded to the message sent to him at Ibadan and came at once to Oyo. He arrived here on July 12 and on the following evening proceeded to the Owa Isokun (father of kings) where he received the washing of purification by the elders, and where new boots and a new four-cornered richly embroidered cup were put upon him. Early in the morning of July 12 the new Alafin entered the Palace by the new gate cut in the wall and took up his abode in a house just inside the Palace gate. A new "Iba" was built to mark the temporary residence of the king.

After an interval of some days the King visited the Bura and there worshipped at the grave of his father, an ox being offered as a sacrifice at the paternal shrine. This visit was the occasion for a great procession, a tent having been erected in front of Alafin's house where a bull was made for the purpose of some special ceremony. Five days after this event the king visited Koso and a ram was offered as a sacrifice to Shango. It was here that the crown was placed upon the king's head. At intervals of five days other ceremonies at the shrine of Olo, the shrine of Oramiyan, and at the shrine of Ogun were performed. They came the draping, with fine cloth of the posts of the "Iba," of which there are seventy, a goat being tied to each post.

Upon returning from the house of Ogun, the seventy elders, each take a goat and permission is then given to the Alafin to enter into the Palace.

The last ceremony was performed on August 21 by the two chief Eunuchs in the Palace and the King entered into the royal dwelling.

This is a very imperfect description of the coronation ceremony of the Yoruba King and I shall be very glad if someone better qualified than myself, will write a full account of these most interesting events and at the same time give your readers the interpretation of these rites and symbols.

Yours truly
OYO, 26 August 1905
O.Y.J.

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard.
Sir,—Under "General History of the Yoruba Country" in your impression of the 30th ultimo appeared the following:—

"Wesleyan High School"—Advancement of Education in Lagos necessitated the establishment of another seminary known as The Wesleyan High School in 1877. It had its foundation Scholars principally from the Wesleyan boys withdrawn from the Lagos Grammar School, and was inaugurated by the Rev C. B. Macaulay the learned and ever to be remembered Native Principal. The curriculum originally was a thorough English course uncluttered with Greek and Latin conjugations.

Short as this paragraph is, it is nevertheless full of inaccuracies and misrepresentation of facts.

It seems to me that the Yoruba Historian does not fully recognise the fact that he was dealing with events within the recollection of many of the readers of your paper when he penned down the above statement. I do not for a moment doubt that there are sometimes grave difficulties in getting at some facts when writing a record of events, but it is hardly excusable when writing for instruction to make statements that cannot bear the light of ordinary criticism as in the present case. Whatever may have been the motive of a Yoruba Historian he shows in the above quotation a lamentable ignorance of facts: for courtesy and respect for his feelings would not incline me to the belief of wilful perversion of facts. It is conceivable to account for errors and inaccuracies where memory and tradition are the only sources of information; but events occurring in the recent past not to lead us to the region of imagination. A little trouble on the part of the historian would have saved me the unpleasant task of entering this protest.

I am in a position to say that the movement for the erection of this High School in connection with the Wesleyan body was begun as far back as 1871, and that the Bishop Father Thomas was the central figure of the movement. I have further to state that the High School was opened in 1873, and that the foundation scholars are not Wesleyan Boys withdrawn from the Lagos Grammar School but were Wesleyan Boys drafted principally from Wesleyan Oldworth Day School.

It is a regret that the Rev C. B. Macaulay, the learned and ever to be remembered Native Principal, is another misrepresentation which would alarm any Wesleyan mind: who has always heard the name of The Rev W. Terry Copin as first Principal of this School. The Rev C. B. Macaulay was attached to the staff of the School at a later date and it is curious that he should have been styled its inaugurator and Native Principal. My late colleague and brother in the Ministry would have immediately repudiated this unsolicited preference; and I will have been satisfied to see his name appear on the teaching staff without in any way detracting from his literary attainments.

With regards to the Curriculum of this school—Prominence was given to the study of English but not to the exclusion of the study of Latin. Indeed, we too Mr. Macaulay was attached to the staff he found a class already engaged in the translation of a Latin Dialogue. The study of Greek was taken up about two years after the opening of the school.

Your readers will be in a position to judge how grossly inaccurate is this short paragraph. I believe one who poses as an historian ought to read widely and make use of all and every available source of information which in this instance Mr. Payne's English and West African Almanac and Directory could have readily supplied. If such violent distortions of facts come within our reach of observation where documentary evidence is available what guarantee have we that the records of events in Yoruba land served us every week and which are easily verifiable bear not the marks of genuineness and authenticity verily.

Thanking you for space allowed,
Yours very faithfully
W. D. Euba.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1905

THE LAGOS STANDARD

ing at different times some able and statesmanlike innovations. The scheme of the Native Advisory Board, first introduced by Governor Sir HENRY McCULLUM, and which was revised with some changes under the Native Councils Ordinance of Sir WILLIAM MACGRIGER, both of which aimed at giving the people more of a voice in the government of the country than was ever accorded them before, is among some of the modifications introduced to remedy the deficiencies of the Crown Colony system. Unfortunately, however, these and such like attempts at reform soon retrograde or deteriorate upon the departure of the Governors who inaugurated them, and the Colony soon falls back into the old groove. The trend of events in West Africa, if it indicates anything at all, would tend to show that such a system of Government cannot long continue without bringing serious disaster upon the Colonies where it obtains. A system that was unavoidable thirty or forty years ago, which was perhaps the best under the circumstances, may not be the most suitable under changed conditions and at the stage of progress to which these Colonies have arrived. We are firmly of opinion that the time has come when it should be a matter for serious consideration whether this system should not be changed, modified or substituted by one more up-to-date, and more adapted to the exigencies of the times.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Sept. 2.
London 1st September. Count Katsura and Ito have been the recipients of numerous protests and memorials against the press versions of the settlement and some adverse criticism has appeared in the newspapers.

The Japanese foreign office intimates that the treaty remains unpublished in Tokyo until either the signed copy has reached the Emperor which will probably be about a month hence or until Baron Komura personally appears. According to the diet stated in Tokyo, Russia will pay fifteen millions for the maintenance of prisoners.

The Town of Shusha in Caucasus has been besieged by an armed force of Tartars who are massacring the Armenians in the surrounding villages. A regular battle raged for half a day in Shusha the dead and wounded lying piled in the streets.

The Channel Fleet has arrived at Danzig. Baron Komura and M De Witte signed a formal armistice this afternoon.

Cholera is spreading in Western Prussia, it has been travelling steadily across Europe from Asia since the beginning of July. The German Authorities have taken the most adequate precautions. An important Zemstvo Congress is to be held at Moscow on the 15th September.

The Partition of Bengal has been proclaimed at Simla this afternoon.

While signing the formal armistice, the Japanese Envoys insisted that the armistice shall not take effect until the Peace Treaty has been signed. The Russians objected, but finally yielded. General Linievitch and Marshall Oyama are therefore at liberty to continue the operations and these may lead to a big battle forthwith.

Sept. 4.
2nd September. The Channel Fleet received a most cordial reception at Danzig. Three hundred officers and blue Jacks of the Channel Fleet have been banquipped by the Municipality of Danzig. The Burgomaster delivered a most corollary speech.

According to the Times Telegram, the Tsar has requested Count Buligin to remain as Minister of the Interior until the new National Assembly meets. Following the Tsar's proclamation the troubles in Poland have now ended.

The French press finds the renewed Anglo-Japanese Alliance more disturbing, taking into consideration the entire course.

M Taitland, the French Envoy in Morocco, handed to the Sultan on the 1st August a demand for reparation, and apology for the detention of the Algerian Chief.

The ceremony of creating Alberta a separate Province which took place at Edmonton yesterday, was witnessed by massive crowds, and great enthusiasm.

The Governor of Odessa has been dismissed in consequence of the grave disorders which occurred in June.

An Imperial Edict has been issued at Peking against the boycott of America goods.

Le Witte and Baron Komura have agreed to a neutral zone to extend between Mukden and Harkin, the respective armies retiring to these places directly.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Petrohof and was received by the Tsar, the route between the Station and the Palace was thronged with troops.

The American Jews have established a number of farm Colonies in the United States as settlements for oppressed European Jews.

The Australian defeated an Eleven of England at Epsomdown by one wicket.

London, 3rd September. It is expected that the Peace Treaty will be signed on Monday.

The Tsar when notifying General Linievitch of the conclusion of negotiations for Peace telegraphed that the army was now prepared to inflict an important defeat on the enemy but recognised that their duty was to end the war.

Several millions from the "Kaysa Poemik" are voluntarily returning to Russia from Roumania being assured of

the Tsar's pardon.

The rebellion in German East Africa is spreading.

London, 4th September. The Municipality and Merchants of Danzig entertained at a banquet last night the Admirals and Senior Officers of the Channel Fleet.

A fire broke out at Adrianople in Turkey yesterday and destroyed the Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and Jewish quarters, also many houses and Churches and the Post Office, altogether about 7,000 houses were destroyed, and there were several lives lost.

The authorities at Tangier have complained to Germany regarding the conduct of the German Vice-Consul at Rabat who is accused of complicity in gun-running. Serious tribal fighting was broken out near Tangier, the garrison of that town standing to arms. The Europeans fear that there will be a Moslem outbreak.

Obituary.—Musician Walter Macfarren.

The damage by floods at Shanghai is estimated at several million dollars. Many villages in the surrounding country have been swept away, and hundreds of persons drowned.

Prince Henry of Prussia goes to Kiel tomorrow to welcome the British torpedo flotilla which is there.

The Germans have defeated the rebels at Kilwa in the hinterland of East Africa, killing about forty.

Sept. 6.
London, 5th September. The Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan was signed at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) at three o'clock this afternoon.

A battle has been in progress at Ruk, between the Tartars and Armenians since Saturday, up to the present about a hundred have been killed and wounded among the troops engaged. Fighting is still continuing, and reinforcements are arriving. The oil fields are stated to be ablaze.

Prince Henry of Prussia visited the British Torpedo Fleet at Flensburg today, and launched with Admiral Winsloe.

A large crowd at Lisbon endeavouring to prevent the departure of a detachment of Russian troops were charged by the Cossacks who exchanged a fusillade with the neighbouring houses, sixty persons were killed and wounded, and 150 arrests were made.

The native revolt in Madagascar has ended in the capture and submission of two outstanding rebel chiefs.

It is stated that 200 cases of Cholera have occurred at Galicia and Bukovina.

The situation in Morocco is growing more serious, and anarchy is spreading. The Moors' attitude is increasingly anti-foreign. Great Britain and other powers are making representations to the Moorish Government to maintain order, but the safety of the French Mission at Fez is feared for.

The conflagration at Adrianople has been extinguished, but the city is devastated, and there is great distress, thousands being homeless.

It is contemplated that the Mediterranean Fleet will shortly make a visit to Marseilles similar to the visit made by the Channel Fleet to Brest.

A general recrudescence of the troubles in Macedonia is threatened, the revolutionary bands are very active and the Turks are greatly strengthening the number of their troops.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that as a result of the Shah's visit, a Russo-Persian treaty is being arranged whereby the Shah will not grant concessions to any foreigners without Russia's consent; if this is true, it is a direct blow to Great Britain.

The War Office has issued an important order reforming the cavalry and ensuring an elastic organization, it will no longer be necessary that one regiment shall provide drafts for another, and regiments in the Colonies will have three squadrons and one reserve troop.

Sept. 6.
London 6th September. Additional articles to the Peace Treaty provide, that the evacuation of Manchuria shall be completed in eighteen months, each power thereafter leaving only fifteen railway guards per kilometre, and that as regards the delimitation in Sakhalin, the boundary to be fixed by a commission.

The Channel Fleet has sailed from Danzig.

The negotiations for the dissolution of the Union between Norway and Sweden have come to a standstill owing to the Swedish demand for the demolition of the Norwegian frontier fortifications. This pause in the Conference shows imminent danger of the delegates returning to their respective capitals.

The oil industry at Baku is practically destroyed, there is a panic throughout the Province. There has been another outbreak at Kishineff, the mob sacking the Jewish quarter in which the Jews formed a defence force engaging the assassins and severe street fighting occurred.

Indignant mass meetings are being held throughout Japan denouncing the peace terms as a national humiliation nevertheless the majority of the nation are reconciled though bitterly disappointed.

It is reported tonight that France and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding as regards all differences in Morocco and the Sultan has been informed that he need not expect German support in defying France.

The Tartars are massacring the Armenians in the Caucasus while, several villages have been entirely wiped out.

Viscount Ebrington unveiled a granite equestrian Statue of General Buller at Exeter this afternoon in the presence of a vast crowd; General Buller's wife received a great ovation.

General Linievitch reports that the Japs have been making an important attempt to force the advance along the Mandchurian road.

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be "
x x x x x x x x x x
"In every work regard the writer's end
Since none can compass more than they intend."
x x x x x x x x x x
"Some judge of authors names not words and then,
nor praise nor blame the writings but the men."
Pope.

THE OKITIPARAWA WAR.

Cause of war. The long, cruel oppressive rule of the Ibadans in the tributary towns soon led to a confederation and a revolt. This was hastened by the news of the defeat of the Ibadans at Osielo and almost all as one man resolved on asserting their independence.

Revolt. Adeyale of Ila and Fabunmi of Imesi Oloja-oke, first gave the signal for revolt by killing the Ibadan Consuls and the Yoruba residents in their town, confiscating their property and selling many as slaves.

Battle. Ajayi the Captain-general of the Ibadans marched his army in 1880 against Ogatedo and took it, but before his return the plans of confederation of the revolters were already matured.

The Ijesas, the Ekitis, except Ado and Ikere united into one body, and were aided by the Ilorins. Many Yoruba towns also secretly joined the league, excepting Ikirun, Modakeke and Iwo. The confederates all advanced against Ikirun, and made attempts to take it.

Ajayi, the Ibadan General was recalled home, but took ill by the way. However on arriving at Ibadan he mustered a large army and led them to Ikirun; where they entered without display and noise, to the joy of Oyeboke the Akirun.

Ajayi the Captain general though brave was an upstart, and not a man of means, and therefore was almost eclipsed by the noble and wealthy Ilori son of Ogunmola who led Ake's troops and headed a large number of soldiers.

Council for war. A Council was held by the Ibadan chiefs to arrange for battle. It was agreed that only a day's rest be given the army.

Battle. Ilori, Commander of the left wing, spending the whole night in fasting and drinking, and without receiving an order from the Captain general, and in defiance of his authority began an attack. The rest of the army for the Ibadan's glory followed, and a long and warm battle took place in which Ilori was killed. But the Captain general completely routed and defeated the confederates.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IFE 1882.

Cause. Ife had been subject to the Ibadans and served them by joining them in their several battles. Modakeke, being within the same walls but separated from Ife by a little stream, was more loyal to the Ibadans.

The Ifes proved disloyal and rebellious. When their chiefs Oluyole, Obalaye, and Derin of Oke Igbo, the King elect captured and sold the Yorubas within their town, and secretly allied them, selves with the Ekitis who were enemies of the Ibadans, Latosa the Ake of Ibadan having been informed of it, sent Oyelade with men to punish them. On pretence of a friendly interview with Obalaye, Oyelade shot and killed him. The Ifes at once declared war.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

The army was divided into three parts:—The Modakekes attacked the Ifes' first and second divisions which maintained their grounds. The third division under Oluyole gave way, their chief having fled before battle began. The two divisions could not for a long time hold out against the Ibadan fire and were soon dispersed.

The Ibadan troops now ravaged the town and captured men, women and children as slaves. Those who escaped among the Ifes encamped at Oso n. n.; at Gomod n., and at Isoya n., places which are about ten miles from Ife and were led by Arimoro, a chief from the Okitiparawa camp.

THE IGANGAN WAR.

The Egbas in 1882 set out in large numbers and laid siege to their inveterate enemy the people of Igangan. Their number was so great that the people were hemmed in within their walls. As it was impossible for them to drive away the Egbas by direct attack, a stratagem was resorted to. A strong detachment of troops from the neighbouring towns came to their aid and attacked the Egbas both on the right wing and on the flank and completely routed them. The number of lives lost and captured, has been estimated at about four hundred to five hundred. Oke-nla the Christian general was said to have had a hair breadth escape. Most of the Egba men of name with some gallant chiefs were lost and were never heard of any more. Although the town was set on fire yet they failed to capture it. The Egbas were compelled to raise the siege.

To be continued.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see

SEPTEMBER 20, 1905

THE LAGOS STANDARD

members of the Legislative Council are partly elected by the people, and partly appointed by the Governor, would, while constituting a step in the right direction, not be beyond the capacity or interests of the people.

OUR TWELFTH YEAR.

With the last issue of this paper the *Standard* completed Eleven years of existence as a public organ, and now enters upon its Twelfth year. The year that has passed has not been without its full complement of difficulties, trials, successes and disappointments, which has been our journalistic experience for the past eleven years. We have, however, been gratified to note that the paper has made progress, is becoming more widely known, and growing in popularity, if the frequent reproduction of extracts, and sometimes entire leading articles, from its columns, in foreign journals published not only in England, but in such distant places as South Africa and America, and letters of appreciation from different quarters of the globe, are any indication. During the past year we have been able to carry out our cherished design of enlarging the paper by means of which we have been able to give our subscribers more reading matter. This, of course meant more work and greater expense, which we look to the increased circulation of the paper to enable us to meet. We are pleased to note that the circulation has increased somewhat during the past year, but we feel, notwithstanding the fact that a very large percentage of the community is illiterate, that if all who can read and write would take more interest in the paper, the present circulation could easily be doubled. Unfortunately this is not the case, and comparatively few among the reading community take sufficient interest in a newspaper to contribute to its support either pecuniarily or by writing except when they have some grievance to air, or some interest to advance. The same old chronic complaint of delinquent subscribers remains with us. Repeated solicitations, appeals, and even threats of publishing the names of the delinquents, have all failed to bring about any improvement in this respect. We would once more take this opportunity to appeal to them, urging the increased expenses and responsibilities consequent upon our enlargement, as a fresh reason for their helping to relieve us of some of our pecuniary anxiety. To our paying subscribers, friends and supporters, who have stood by us for the past eleven years, we take this opportunity of tendering our grateful thanks, and while soliciting their continued patronage, beg to assure them that it will continue to be our earnest endeavour in the future, as it has been in the past, to make the *Standard* more and more the ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Sept. 11.
A Conference of the leading Naphtha firms at Baku has been held, re-emphasizing the fear and declaring that they will attempt to resume the industry unless solid guarantees are given for the adequate protection of the oilfields. The disturbances in the Caucasus are spreading, a sharp engagement has occurred in the centre of the city of Tiflis between the Revolutionaries and the Cossacks in which at least a hundred of the former were shot down. The Persians are arriving in the Caucasus in increasing numbers, and most horrible Tartar atrocities are reported.

The Japanese Cabinet has presented to the Mikado an acknowledgment of their shortcomings and craving an Imperial judgment regarding whether they should remain in office or retire. The Mikado in reply advises them to refrain from their post. The Japanese battleship "Mikasa" (Admiral Togo's flagship) caught fire on the 10th September, the fire reached the magazine, which blew up, rending the hull below the water line, with the consequent result that the vessel sank, and about six hundred lives were lost. The Russian Peace Commissioners have left New York, and Baron Komura, despite his illness starts for Japan on Thursday. The British Channel Fleet has left Copenhagen northwards. The delegates to the peace conference, the armistice, meet on the 15th September at Shushetu, midway between the Russian and Japanese lines. It is estimated that a quarter of a million people have been ruined by the earthquake in Italy. The War Office has decided to re-arm the Horse Field Artillery with a new short rifle.

Sept. 14.
The Australians drew with the South of England in the match at Hastings, this is the last match of their tour. The Swedish and Norwegian Delegates have arrived at Rurhadt, and resumed negotiations regarding the proposed dissolution.

Baron Komura is suffering from typhoid and is reported to be in a serious condition. M. de Witte before embarking for Russia telegraphed to President Roosevelt his gratitude for America's mediation. Generals Fukushima and Oranovsky who have been entrusted with the armistice arrangements, met this morning. Negotiations will probably continue for several days.

There has been a rupture in the diplomatic relations between Greece and Rumania, owing to the latter refusing to redress the grievances of the Greek inhabitants in Rumania.

News of the St. Leger:—Challacombe, first; Polymelus, second; Cherry Lass, third.

The proposed employment of Asiatic labour for the construction of the Panama Canal has been abandoned owing to the Trade Union opposition, and West Indian labour employed instead.

The American Catholic Bishop O'Connell has started on a Mission to the Mikado to deliver to him the Pope's congratulations upon the magnanimous peace concessions and to convey to him his appreciation of the considerate treatment of Catholics in Japan.

Many factories in the Volga Provinces have already closed for lack of fuel from the Baku Oil fields. A mysterious steamer has been sunk off Finland, it was boarded by two English speaking officers who offered the crew the choice of being blown up or returning to land, shortly afterwards the steamer was blown up. The crew escaped into the interior.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned, owing to the Emperor's refusal to agree to universal suffrage. It is stated that M. de Witte has given the Jewish bankers of America unofficial but authoritative assurance that the condition of Russian Jews shall be speedily ameliorated.

Sept. 15.
Eight hundred delegates, representatives from all the towns in Finland, met on Wednesday at Helsingfors to discuss the political situation. The military dispersed the meeting with fixed bayonets after the officers given by the police to disperse had been ignored. Anti-peace expressions continue unabated.

At Yokohama, shortly after midnight on Tuesday, a mob of about 5,500 armed with pistols and swordsticks attacked the police with the result that three of the latter were severely, and thirty-seven slightly wounded, while the mob sustained no casualties, however, ninety-eight persons were arrested. A powerful organisation which represents millions of money is being formed in Japan to push Japanese trade in Korea, Manchuria, and China.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been appointed Dictator of the Caucasus. A altar table has been placed in Eren Chapel in memory of old Erenians who were killed in South Africa.

Arrangements are being made for the Tsar to go to Darmstadt, when it is expected the Kaiser will have another conference with His Majesty.

American authorities are considering the question of damming Niagara, in order to raise the level of the Great Lakes.

The mysterious steamer which was blown up off the coast of Finland, proves to be the "Joba Griffin" of London, a storm has washed up many cases of firearms, hundreds of others have been collected from the peasants, and there are about a thousand rifles still in the hold.

Fresh shocks of earthquake in Calabria have caused a panic, but no damage has been done. No agreement has as yet been effected between Norway and Sweden. Sixty thousand Swedes are under arms, and eight Swedish battalions have been mobilised.

Sept. 16.
M. Dobranza the famous explorer who was sent by the French Government to investigate the reported malpractices in the French Congo has died of dysentery at Dakar. It is stated at South Shields that the steamer "John Griffin" with a cargo of firearms which has blown up off the coast of Finland, went to Flushing last July after changing ownership and was joined there by a mixed foreign crew, the English crew returning to Shields.

The revolutionary party in Tiflis has issued a proclamation in favour of a general strike.

The Russo Japanese Armistice Protocol was signed at Shimonoseki on the 15th and becomes effective and good on the 16th September. A committee of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament has been appointed to investigate this a peace riot.

A Canadian gunboat bombarded a United States fishing steamer poaching on Lake Erie, the steamer reached port in a sinking condition. The incident has provoked an intense feeling in the United States.

Sea reports concerning the disaffection in the Japanese Navy, whereby the sinking of the Mikasa is attributed are considered absurd.

The following is the result of the by-election at North Belfast:—Lionel, Conservative defeated Walker, the Labour Candidate by 449 votes to 376.

Result of the Doncaster Japs:—First, Bachelor's Button second, Mark Time, third Admiral Breeze.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will sail for South Africa about the end of October and spend a couple of months touring the country, visiting the battlefields, and inspecting the garrisons.

The wildest stories are current respecting the mobilisation of Swedish and Norwegian troops but are mostly fictitious. As the result of Nauman and the Swedish Minister visiting Downing Street, it is stated tonight that Great Britain is exerting her influence with Norway and Sweden, and that negotiations are progressing satisfactorily.

General Booth has drawn up two schemes for the colonisation of Rhodesia and other South African Colonies respectively, both schemes are being considered.

Sept. 18.
London, 16th September. The insurgents at Baku threaten to kill all workmen resuming work and to burn works where any attempt is made to repair the damage done.

Vesuvius is increasingly active and frequent undulatory shocks have been felt around the volcano, the activity at Stromboli is also most remarkable.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the programme of Von Lindquist the new Governor of Namaland focuses proposals for conciliatory measures for Moronga and his followers and also for Hereros, but Witboois is to be treated mercilessly and hunted down until forced to surrender, when the leaders will be hanged; the Ovambo chief Rechale, must also surrender otherwise operations will be begun against the Ovambos. Major Meister expelled the Hottentots from their strong mountain positions on Wednesday. The Hottentots left sixty dead.

The Japanese Minister of the Interior has resigned.

A plot has been discovered at Belgrade to assassinate King Peter of Serbia and Ferdinand of Bulgaria and to proclaim a united Republic, the ringleaders have been arrested.

The King at Edinburgh, on Monday will inspect forty thousand volunteers.

As the result of the armistice in Manchuria, both armies move back one verst. Manchurians overrun by outlaws armed with Russian and Japanese rifles, villages burning, and the Japanese are being driven back by the Manchurians.

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The Russian Government are pouring troops into the Caucasus, including half an army corps from Kieff. The situation at Baku is alarming, a repetition of the Baku atrocities is feared.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

ORE-NEA, THE FIRST CHRISTIAN DALOGUN.
"Stentor the Strong, equaled with brazen lungs whose throat surpassed the force of fifty tongues."

The Iliad.
John Okenia, Owolotan, was an Egba convert to Christianity. He was in 1853 made the Captain general of all the Christians at Abeokuta.

He distinguished himself in several battles, and won many victories. He was foremost in the Ijays, Makun, Iperu-went and Ibiyow wars, and also at Meji, near Agbamaya, in 1875 when at the head of an army of Christians and heathens he completely routed the Dahomians who were advancing against the village of Oba. He won the favour, esteem and respect of Christians, Mohammedans and Heathens alike, and was consistent and conscientious in his faith. In the farm—Shuren, a village which he founded, consisting chiefly of Christians, he kept order and discipline. He was liberal and kind to his slaves, of commanding appearance and voice. Although he died in old man, yet his death was superstitiously attributed by many to poison. He had the special honour of being interred in the Church-yard with military honours, when volleys were fired at his funeral ceremony. He died on the 7th of March 1882. His death was sung by our native—poet in the following lines:—

"The little Shuren village
Thy humble and calm retreat
With fair and golden presage
Is a monument of thee."

REV. M. AGBEBI, M.A., PH.D., D.D.
THE EGBA GOVERNMENT OF 1832.

Since the death of the Alake Okunika in 1852, no king ruled at Abeokuta, power seemed vested in Saguna the Bashorun who died in 1858. After him, two rival candidates, Ademola and Oyekan ruled, but were not acknowledged by all the Egbas. The Ogbonis seemed to have had supreme power, because there was no king, yet in 1872 the Egbas could effect the opening and the closing of the roads, and hence the kings of Abeokuta were nominal and the Presidents and Elders of the Ogbon Council could make and unmake kings.

THE HUSBAND SLAVE CHARMITY INSTITUTION.
A branch of this Institution was opened in Lagos in 1832 when it was announced that it was the outcome of a bequest of £1000 left by an English lady, Rebecca Hussey, in 1713, for the redemption of slaves, and which has accumulated to £23,481. 14. 4. and that slaves thus redeemed must be baptized as specified as by b. s. The Secretary for the Local Trustees in 1832 was C. Foresythe Esq.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TRAVELS.
In 1833 Father Chausse travelled through the Niger regions and returned by land route to Lagos.

THE DEPORTATION OF CHIEF AJASSA.
Chief Ajassa, the Apona of King Damsu with Agoro and others of the King's party were transported to the Gold Coast, and imprisoned for plotting against the English Government, and exciting rebellion. Chief Ajassa was the Speaker in the King's Council, he was both patriotic, diplomatic and an orator. He advanced the cause of King Damsu conscientiously, and went to England on his behalf, but failed to effect any change in the Treaty that has been signed and sealed. He and his party were at the petition of the public released and they returned to Lagos. Chief Ajassa died in 1839.

THE LAGOS EAGLE AND CRITIC.
A new journal was started in 1833 with the title "The Lagos Eagle and Critic" with O. E. Macaulay as Editor. It aimed at criticising the two existing papers "The Lagos Times" of R. B. Blaize and "The Lagos Observer" of J. B. Benjamin, but it soon became defunct, and failed to fulfil its object, on account of the want of freedom of the press.

THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.
Porto Novo was in 1833 proclaimed a French Protectorate. This opened a new era in the history of Porto Novo whose Kings were all famous for their oppression cruelty and bloodshed. It also saved it from the fear of the annual raids of the Dahomians.

THE GREAT FIRE OF CHAPEL STREET.
This fire which in 1833, commenced at Chapel Street, consumed all houses down to the King's Palace, and the palace and the whole of the Church Street were completely burnt. The fire broke out at another place near Ereko Market following the track of the previous one and

burning down whatever houses escaped the former. Great distress followed, but the houses were almost all rebuilt of better and fire proof materials.

THE DEATH OF THE EX KING DOSUHU.

The Ex King Dosuhu died in 1885. He was the son of Akitoye and succeeded his father to the throne of Lagos through the aid of the British. Consul who secured for him his right against the claims of his uncle Kosoko. He inherited from his father that weak, feeble and yielding disposition which rendered him incapable of ruling his people and necessitated the intervention of the English to whom he was obliged to cede Lagos in 1861 in compensation for a yearly pension of £1000 to terminate in his death. After the cession, he led a secluded life and indulged himself in Court luxury and pleasure among his wives, courtiers and chiefs the last of whom claimed their own share of the annual pension by demanding from him a bi-weekly feast in his Court and to which he readily conceded. He only once manifested his regret in the cession of Lagos and the loss of his authority by "speaking unadvisedly with his lips" before a French Admiral, when Captain Glover the then Administrator of Lagos subjected him to a heavy fine and the forfeiture of his pension, thereby smothered in him the last spark of a desire for independence. By flashes of sword bayonets and parade of British soldiers he was since cowed down to submission and loyalty. Being influenced at the same time by both Christian, Mohammedan and Heathen priests and teachers, he adopted the wise policy of giving his support to all when occasion required it, but adhered most strictly to the religion of his fathers. His confinement soon brought upon him rheumatism which gradually wasted his once bloomy face till he was relieved by death in Feb. 16, 1885.

THE WESLEYAN MISSION JUBILEE.

The Jubilee of the Wesleyan Mission at the Gold Coast was celebrated in June 4, 1885 in which Lagos took a part. There were processions, public meetings, children's meetings, evening meetings, tea meetings and entertainments. The increase in the Statistics for fifty years was from one native pastor to nineteen, from 711 full members to 6,716. A fund was then raised, known as the Jubilee Fund amounting to £1,645. 4. 2d.

CHIEF LATOSA'S DEATH.

Chief Latosa of Ibadan died in 1885. He was a staunch Mohammedan. Some affirmed that he died of wounds received in battle, others that he committed suicide by taking poison when he lost the confidence of his army.

DECREES AT IBADAN.

It was decreed (1) That no Mohammedan shall be at the head of the Government of Ibadan. (2) That no one shall any more assume the title of Are.

Reasons. (1) The Mohammedans are fond of war. (2) All who have borne the title of Are have done no good to the Country.

SIR JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER.

"While Butler needy wretch was doomed to live

No generous patron would a dinner give
See him when starv'd to death and turn'd to dust

Presented with a monumental bust

X X X X X X X X X X
He asked for bread, and he receiv'd a stone!"
Wesley.

Sir Glover died in 1885. His first connection with the West Coast of Africa dated as far back as 1857 when he joined the expedition to the Niger. He surveyed the lagoons at Lagos and portions of the river Niger between Houssa and the Sea. He was made Administrator of Lagos in 1863 and surveyed the river Volta from the rapids to the Sea. Sir Glover destroyed the pirates on the island of Dufosse on that river in 1870 defeated the Abonah tribes in 1873 and marched with 700 Houssas into Ashante, passing its ruins in 1874. He was knighted in 1874 and was created Governor of Newfoundland in 1875 and then of the Leeward Islands. He died ten years after his marriage in 1876. A Hall has been erected to his memory in Lagos.

HIS POLICY.

Glover's policy was to open the whole Yorubaland to trade and in course of time to unite the whole under one Government.

EDUCATION.

He believed that it is more advantageous to rule an educated people than an uneducated, and therefore he strongly supported and advanced the cause of education in Lagos, and sent Native girls to England for training with the view to lift up the status of the women by their work and example.

THE TREATY OF 1886 BETWEEN LAGOS, ADEYEMI KING OF OYO, THE CHIEF OF IBERAN, ILESIA, IBE AND ADEKI KING OF IBERU.

PRINCIPAL TERMS.

(1) That there shall be peace and friendship between the Chiefs who signed the treaty. (2) That Kings and chiefs of Okitiparapo and Ibadan shall respectively retain their independence.

(3) That the Alafin shall stand in relation to the Owa as when the Okitis were independent.

(4) That the towns Otan, Iresi, Ada and Igbojo shall form territories of Ibadan and subject to it.

(5) That the Kiji camp be broken and the contending parties withdraw their armies.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

(1) That after the proclamation of peace the Ibadan, camps at Kiji and the Ijesa-Okitis at Oke mesi, shall simultaneously begin to withdraw, the signal being given by gunfire in the Commissioners camp.

(2) That the Ibadans who encamped at Kiji shall return to their homes by way of Ikirun, Osoybo, Ede, Iwo, and by way of Ikirun Ilesu, Ejigbo and Oyo. The Okitis at Oke Mesi by way of Mesi Ipole, and Mesi Igbo, Esa Oke and Esa Egure.

(3) That camps at Mdeakeke, Isaya, and else where shall be broken up on such day and in such manner as the Commissioners shall determine. Then the Iles shall be reinstated to their town of Ile Ise, and the Mdeakeke shall forthwith withdraw provisionally to towns of Ipetumodu, Moro, Odunabon, and shall remove from these places to the land between Osoy and Oba rivers, and north of the present town of Mdeakeke before the end of March 1888.

DECLARATION OF ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES.

That the practice of immolating human beings whether at the festival of any deity or funerals of kings or any public or private occasion shall be and hereby abolished for ever, and shall be and is constituted criminal offence for any in Okiti Country to perform, participate, or aid, or abet others in performing or participating in any human sacrifices.

A like declaration was signed at Ile Oliti and Ijesa countries.

HENRY ROBBIN J.P.

Henry Robbin J.P. was a native of Hastings, Sierra Leone, but was subsequently trained in England by the C.M.S. with a view to introducing into Yorubaland improved industry in connection with Mission work. He was first employed at Abeokuta as an industrial Agent of the C.M.S. and has been instrumental in raising many Egba sons and slaves into prominence. His influence at Abeokuta was so great that the Egba from their superstitious notions gave the name "Rommini" to their children believing that that will make them be as great and fortunate. After some time he began to conduct his own business. Many slaves were redeemed by him from the interior countries and were taught and trained as Christians, most of whom now hold high positions in Church and States in Yorubaland. A reviewer of his life states:—"His career is not to be viewed by *damnation but utility*; nothing but liberality, gratitude, constancy, tenderness in his nature developed by the quality of the education he received." He died in Nov. 5, 1887 at the age of 52. His death was sung by our native poet the Rev Dr. Mojola Agbebi M.A., F.R.D., D.D.

To be continued.

OPENING OF A WORKSHOP AT LAGOS.

The construction and establishment of the first Technological Institute in Lagos for the practical training of young mechanics has ever been considered a thing that could and would only be accomplished by those rich folks who from time to time make so much ado about nothing. Such a grossly erroneous misapprehension has been boldly corrected, and the fact has been realized by the community of Lagos that at the bottom of the heart of a modest and humble carpenter, there laid for years True Nobility and Eaviable Patriotism. As an unpretending artisan and indefatigable handicraftsman, Mr Isaac Akinola Cole has plodded on year after year single handed until by undaunted perseverance he has successfully surmounted the colossal and concomitant difficulties, won for himself the respect and confidence of the public at large, and last week he invited 350 ladies and gentlemen to witness the opening ceremony conducted by the Right Reverend Bishop Oluwole, D.D., of a New Workshop built at his entire expense upon a plot of land he had acquired at a considerable value for the purpose of carrying on his work, and for training youths as Carpenters and Joiners.

This building which is 83 feet by 35 feet wide and 12 feet high at the sides with an additional height of 9 feet to the apex of the Gable, is constructed of bricks laid in lime and cement mortar and plastered. The floor is paved and cemented, and the windows are glazed and numerous for the purpose of light and proper ventilation. The roof is of Galvanized Corrugated Iron laid on a Pitch Pine King Post Trusses. All the woodwork of the building were constructed under Mr Cole's personal supervision. At one end of the building is an office, with a Store for

Tools just opposite. A large Timber Store adjoins the Workshop about 69 feet long by 25 feet wide with outbuildings at the lower end over 40 feet in length.

Mr Cole served his apprenticeship under Mr. Isaac S. John and the late Mr. S. B. Coole Williams for over 5 years and started on his own account some 18 years ago with two youths as apprentice and today at the new Technological Institute, Mr. Cole is responsible for the training of over 35 apprentices, and he employs 20 Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners. Mr. Cole was the Building Contractor who put up the pretty Villa Residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wright in Wesley Street, that elegant Bungalow known as The Christ Church Parsonage. Messrs. Pickering and Barthend's large Premises on the Marina, and that imposing architectural structure of Messrs. H. B. W. Russell & Co on the Marina. He is now engaged in the construction of extensive Shop and Store Buildings for Messrs. John Holt & Co at Olowogbowo and has completed a Bungalow and Stores at Abeokuta for The Lagos Stores Ltd. and also at Ibadan. Mr. Cole is a staunch Churchman and member of the Parochial Committee of Holy Trinity Church, Ebute Ero—Lagos.

At the opening Ceremony on Thursday last in the workshop Buildings, the Chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Oluwole D.D., who asked the Reverend T. Ogunbiyi to read a portion of Holy Scriptures. The Bishop then prayed, and after prayers, gave a short speech at the end of which he declared the workshop open. The Chairman then called upon Mr W. T. G. Lawson C.E., Town Warden of Lagos, to address in English and he spoke on the necessity of a mechanics' Institute, the independence of the workman and Booker Washington's scheme. The Rev. Pearse of Ebute Metta next addressed in Yoruba on the duty of Masters to their Servants and Carpenters to their apprentices and others.

After the singing of a hymn, the Bishop called upon Mr Herbert Macaulay C.E., to address in English Mr Macaulay confined himself to industry and impressed the audience with the necessary qualities of Honesty, Perseverance, Diligence and Character in every workman, be he a Labourer Carpenter, Bricklayer or Blacksmith.

The Rev M L Stone in a most forcible and eloquent speech in the Yoruba language endorsed the remarks of Mr Herbert Macaulay; after which the Bishop asked Mr Isaac Cole to say a few words. Mr Cole said:—"My Lord, the Bishop Chief Ashogbon, Ladies and Gentlemen. Words fail me to express on this auspicious occasion my most heartfelt gratitude to God, and deep appreciation of His very special favour and manifold blessings to me. I think that we mechanics of Lagos have much to be thankful for and like the Prophet Samuel of old we have always to remember "what great things the Lord hath done for us." We should always aim, as Mr Herbert Macaulay has just said, to be very diligent, honest, and willing at all times to give satisfaction to our employers and it is only with such noble qualities can we impress and uphold our independence as artisans, on these aroused us. It gives me unqualified pleasure to be able to put up this small Building not only as a workshop, but also as a training ground for young Carpenters and Joiners who wish for and seek after improvement and technical education, in a practical form.

No one has succeeded in life, and in any calling without encountering some amount of trouble and disappointment and worry.

But to my mind, I have been convinced that many of these disappointments and troubles are blessings in disguise; and I can say, without hesitation, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." In this Building, I intend (d v) to turn out the best possible workmanship in connection with Building Construction, Joinery, and that branch of work cognate to the latter known as Cabinet making; while I impart at the same time to Boys entrusted to me, sound instructions.

My Lord Bishop, Chief Ashogbon, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for so kindly responding to my humble invitation. Your condescension in attending this evening is a real stimulus to me, and I venture to seek your continued interest in all my undertakings and personal progress; and I trust that my fellow colleagues in the trade will join in making our Handicraft as noble and respected as it always has been of yore, and as it ought ever to be.

It is for us mechanics to realize the fact that one has himself first to say "I Am" before people around could say "Thou Art" and when you receive the consequent blessings you will then, say you must then say "God Is."

My cry tonight is "Thanks be to God." I close with the earnest wish for God's special blessing on us all.

After Mr Cole's short reply the Rev Amos N. Cole offered a closing prayer and the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

Refreshments were served round and the company dispersed about midnight.

THE LAGOS STANDARD

SEPTEMBER 27, 1905

in the commercial evolution of the Colony, that its solution appears to stagnate conception. The prospects of a betterment are as obviously distant and mythical as the antipodes or their discovery. Like the shadow of a grim monster, hovering over the atmosphere, its effect is ever melancholy and disconcerting. No one doubts the serious outlook and gloomy aspects observable all around, with a creative uneasiness which the conditions portend. The staple products of the Colony, chiefly in the form of palm oil, and palm kernels have been and are being operated on almost to the last margin of their profitable value, producers and exporters being point. If the following figures show not actual prices current, experts might be able to furnish corrections and give a more optimistic view to the situation. The prices now paid at the Liverpool market, for a ton of kernels is put down at £14 a ton, the Lagos market figure, something like £11.2.6, supposing we allow as a premium, or say, we average for deterioration, freightage, &c £3 on each ton, how looks the result? Even we fear, the result would be much more than what we here attempt to note. This on one of the two well tried and long proved incentives.

With regard to Palm Oil the price at the Liverpool market, figures at £25 a ton, at the present time, and the local price, a measure at 13/ will only just net £25 for the ton, that it goes for in the Liverpool Market; even where locally, a measure with a low fatness in 13/- as a profit. It must however be remembered that £25 to £26.10 is about the average at Lagos Oil fetcher. Another point; want of uniformity in the gauge creates a difficulty, which creates as much confusion to the seller the Natives, as to the buyer, the European; possibly no way out of the difficulty could be found in the ethics of trade transactions; the system however pursued by some certain firm, of weighing the Oil before determining the gauge is about the best and fairest for both parties. Cotton Goods have been known, formerly to have fetched easily all round 7½, this within a few years ago, say, as recent as two years, but how stands the show now? The traders, native traders more especially, having to work out unmarketable stocks with marketable, scarcely gets his 2½ all around. Heterogeneous Goods, *et idem* genus, have not been exempt in the world's competitive race and have equally been cut down in value in the somewhat questionable procedure, it may be inevitable also of ordering out articles of inferior quality at cheaper rates in the attempt of under selling each other. Competition like very solid and life of trade is inseparable in all commercial arrangements or pursuits, without it trade as such would probably lose more than half of its fascinating and attractive features; vital energy and activity. The keen, severe and almost suicidal pitch to which it has however reached here in Lagos forebodes at no far distant future an inevitable and colossal collapse: the symptoms of a commercial evolution; the fall of a commercial house, giving way to the evolving of another; and even and out an ever indelible "survival of the fittest." Debtors, and delinquents, disappearing from the scenery by hasty and enforced excursions to some impenetrable jungle for a period indefinite but welcome a probable alleviation; *incertae*; or mortal dissolution. What therefore, is to be done? the possibilities of the Yoruba Hinterland with an almost boundless area rich and fertile soil offers some solution and relief. Attention more attention need be drawn to the cultivation of the soil. The agriculturist is no mean figure in the world's stage. He is an exceptional and inevitable unit; and yields a receipt practically second to none. It appears to be very clear to those who have been studying the subject and who are equally competent to do so, that Corn and Cotton properly attended to, and intelligently taken up, will be profitable industries in the near future, despite the theories and views of would-be pessimists to the contrary; and in this connection, reference might be made to a new machine, Corn Sheller, to be seen on the premises of Messrs. Alexander Miller Bees;—for the purpose of shelling corn, as its name implies. A most simple and up to date machine of its kind to be found in the market, saves a great deal of manual labour; entirely dispensing with the system of the primitives of shelling with their fingers calculated to shell about a hundred weight of stalks in a quarter of an hour; a marvel of cheapness too; priced at 10/- each, which ought to place it within the reach of all. An inspection will be found to justify purchase. It is positive, that we cannot all be professional, nor clerks in its many phases of multifarious bearings, nor artisans. Agriculture calls for our attention. Should the call be unheeded?

energetically preparing for war. Nearly all the troops in the central and frontier districts seemed to be mobilised. Great relief is felt in Christians at the present peaceful outlook. The French newspaper *Le Matin* asserts that the secret plans of the French Government must have been unwisely disclosed to Germany by somebody in the Ministry of War, as a new submarine has just been launched at Kiel, identical in construction with a French boat. In consequence of this statement, a grave scandal threatens.

Admiral Nieboog and other high officers have left Japan homeward. Rosie (Gronski) has recovered.

The Australian Government has accepted General Booth's offer to place 5,000 agricultural English families in Australia. The Germans in Finland are being greatly strengthened in view of the Finnish threats of revolt.

Five mass meetings were held in Calcutta yesterday attended by thousands who vehemently protested against the partition of the Bengal Province. Hundreds of similar meetings are being held elsewhere, and the agitation is becoming formidable.

A wholesale emigration of Spaniards has begun in the direction of South America, many villages in Galicia are to ally deserted.

Numerous Japanese politicians are reaching the Minto, praying for the rejection of the Peace Treaty. It is now disclosed at Tokio that the Treaty provides that Japan should authorize the La Perouse Straits. This restriction of Japan's territorial liberty, has caused the most intense indignation, and is again arousing public opinion.

It is officially announced in Paris tonight that the Morocco negotiations are improving. Sept. 27.

Twenty thousand Textile workmen have struck at Lyons, two additional regiments of dragoons have arrived. Millea.

The Commander of the Japanese battleship, assembled who has been deeply dejected since the disaster, addressed the survivors yesterday. And feelingly addressed them, adding that he felt that the heavy loss affected the personal responsibility, attempted suicide after the accident left by jumping out of the window; he was seriously injured. (The Russian battleship "Revisan" was refitted in Port Arthur on Friday.

Despite official assurance, the French newspaper are becoming increasingly hostile and impatient at the German delays in connection with the Morocco Conference.

The tension between Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian opposition remains unrelieved.

A great labour convention occurs at Pittsburgh November, its chief object being to oppose the international of Asiatic labour the United States.

German newspapers publish letters from troops in South West Africa, accusing their officers of cowardice and incapacity.

The Karstad Conference terminated to-day. It is officially announced that an agreement has been reached and that the Protocols will be published next week at Christiania and Stockholm simultaneously.

The Imperial Government has decided to establish a naval base at Singapore. Great commercial docks will be consequence be completely purchased.

The situation in Venezuela again threatens to become serious, Castro amongst other high-handed acts, recently closed the French cables France, Germany, and the accessibility of joint French, German, and American action is being discussed.

Troops are pouring into Finland and strongly reinforcing the garrison of the principal towns.

It is officially announced at Berlin that the rebel attacks at Matanzas in East Africa have been successfully repulsed and 330 of the rebels killed.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE LAGOS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon and Rev J Johnson, Lieutenant of the Breadfruit, was this year 1855 appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Lagos. This was a step in the history of Lagos towards training educated natives to self-government in civilised lines.

HARDEN'S ACADEMY.

The effort was made by the Baptist to establish a High Class School called "The Academy" under the principalship of Mr S. M. Harden but which afterwards proved unsuccessful owing to want of support from the public. The time was not come.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated in June 21 1857 when all the Church bells were rung from six to seven a.m. Services of Thanksgiving were held in all the Churches, and there were processions of choristers and school children with banners and bannets. Each wore a Jubilee mull.

GLOVER MEMORIAL HALL.

The foundation of the Glover memorial Hall was laid this day June 21 1857. In connection with the Queen's Jubilee there were treats given to school children, the constabulary, the blind, the poor and the lame. The ladies held concert during this week.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN YORUBA.

The first Yoruba translation of the National Anthem was printed and circulated this day. In honour of Her Majesty the Queen, copies of which were sent to the then Governor Sir Alfred Moloney, who posed two copies to Her Majesty the Queen, through the Secretary of State and ordered it to be sung instead of the English in the Schools of Lagos. Bulley Leslie &c.

THE BRAZILIAN JUBILEE.

The Jubilee of the emancipation of slaves in Brazil was celebrated in Lagos, when public lectures were delivered on the slave trade. There were feasts and other public demonstrations of joy and thanksgiving.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Sept. 19.

London, 22nd September. In pursuance of the refusal to suspend naval services pending the ratification of the treaty, Japan has seized a Canadian schooner laden with salt, bound for Sehalin. Canada has appealed to the Imperial Power to intervene.

Sept. 23.

London, 23rd September. A German steamer has arrived at St. Petersburg bearing the treaty for the Tsar's signature.

Ajayi Ogbori Efen was one of those Chiefs of Ilorin that may be regarded as upstarts who made their way from indigent circumstances to the position of a Ruler. He distinguished himself in several battles and came into prominence during the Okiti wars when he was made Commander in Chief of the Ilorin army. His condition as a poor man raised against him a powerful opponent in Ilorin, Commander of Ate's troops but who soon died in a battle with the Ilorins. Ajayi's death in the Ikeru Camp in 1891 was attributed to poison which he took for which one of his wives suspected.

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the official trial of the twin screw steam lifeboat "Moseley," built by Forrest and Co., Limited, the well-known yacht and launch builders of Wyvenhoe, Essex, to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for service at Lagos, took place on the River, Colne. The vessel, which is of the tunnel type, and is the first twin screw lifeboat yet built has a length on water line of 57 ft., breadth on waterline 12 ft. 6 ins., breadth at extremities 15 ft., and a draught when fully loaded of 3 ft. 6 ins. The hull is built of steel galvanised, and is divided into twenty-one watertight compartments which in service will be constantly closed, exclusive of the engine and boiler rooms coal bunkers, and reserve feed tanks to float the vessel should the machinery part, become flooded. A cock pit is arranged aft of the machinery space, from which the vessel will be

In reply, Sir J. H. Samuel said he felt that they have been a great success in promoting the cause of the East, and all they do about numbers are contributing their own quota of votes and success, as they feel they have not done so much as they would like to do. He said that he was the proposer. The expectations however imply that they are a most important factor and one of the components forces that keep the Council Point of View in equilibrium, and that the success of these funds efforts will stimulate the *Export* to more ease.

The company after a very enjoyable renewal, headed by the *Export* evening event, closed with the National Anthem by *Communications*.

OCTOBER 4, 1905

husbandman himself, wide awake, and professing great wisdom, sowing with tares his own field. The evidence upon which the inferiority of the coloured races is alleged, are based principally upon the alleged difference in the structural formation of the Negro and the white man. On the latter point, quoting numerous extracts from the writings of such scientists and ethnologists as Dr. J. C. Nott, Dr. Samuel Morton, and Dr. Carl Vogt, the author shows conclusively that the theories of these anthropologists were deduced from ludicrously inadequate data, and which does not justify them in making the absurd inference of inferiority that they have made. For example, on the theory of cranial "variation" of the races by which it is sought to prove that the brain of the Negro is smaller than that of the average white man, hence the inferiority of the latter, Prof. Vogt in his cranial investigation of the African race—a race numbering in Africa about 200 millions, in the United States 11 millions, and in the West Indies one and a half millions—deduces his inferences from the examination of not 1000, or even 100 specimens, but of six skeletons. Professor Vogt confesses in his "Lectures on man" that he possessed no Negro brain, but that he examined the brain of the Hottentot Venus, "an excellent representation of which is given by Gratiolet," and upon this he deduces his inference! Well might our author exclaim:—

"The brain of a solitary Hottentot female, and not even the brain, but the model of that brain, is made to supply facts for a generalisation concerning the brain structure and the brain capacity of some 212 millions of the human race. Is a greater travesty of scientific research possible? And yet, of this particular department, the sample now furnished represents—as will be seen during our progress—the quality of the facts habitually served up to the world by the wholesale and retail traffickers in the popular waves of Negro aspersion."

In opposition to the deductions of the above scientists is the following emphatic declaration of such a noted anthropologist as ALPHONSE BACH:—"It has been asserted that the Negroes are specifically different in their bodily structure from other men, and must be placed considerably in the rear from the condition of their obtuse mental capacities. Personal observation, combined with the accounts of trustworthy and unprejudiced witnesses, has, however, long since convinced me of the want of foundation in both these assertions. . . . I am acquainted with no single distinctive bodily character which is at once peculiar to the Negro and which cannot be found to exist in many other and distant nations: none which is like what is common to the Negro, and in which they do not again come into contact with other nations through imperceptible passages, just as every other variety of man runs into the neighboring populations."

The doctrine of colour as a mark of inferiority, and as the sign of a curse upon the Ethiopian race, Dr. SCHÖNLEIN shows to be a pure invention; an invention of the slavery that Europe had introduced into the Western Hemisphere, and that America had fostered there.

Says our author:—"That such a doctrine should have gained credence among men of intelligence, is one of the most conclusive proofs of both the bias and credulity of the age. For if the black skin of the Ethiopian were the expression of the servitude to which the deity is a curse had condemned him, then what curse was there that consigned to the rigours of Egyptian bondage, for four hundred years, the Hebrews—the chosen people of God? And if a divine curse, were the Hebrews black? Again:—

Further, if, in addition to the black skin, the mental and moral degradation of the Ethiopian be also permanent symptoms of this curse, then of what curse were the mental and moral degradation of the European, in former ages, the symptoms? The Greeks had their slaves, who probably were all white; the Romans had their slaves, who certainly were more white than black, as the following characteristics given of these slaves prove:—

"The Phrygian was timid, the African vain, the Cretan mendacious, the Dalmatian ferocious, the Briton stupid, the Scythian strong, the Ionian beautiful, the Alexandrian accomplished and luxurious."

If slavery indicates a curse, then surely all the nations here represented have been cursed; but as they were not all black, nor were even the majority of them black, then the white skin and the yellow skin, which they also represented, must likewise have been cursed.

One of the chief functions of colour, our author is convinced, is that of modifying adverse climatic conditions, and especially the heat of the sun, and in support of this view cites cases of the effort of the climate upon coloured and upon white missionaries on the Congo the former in all cases being better able to withstand the climate. In addition to warding off or minimising the sun's intensity, pigment in man appears to fulfil another and subsidiary function, viz, that of producing variety. "For, indeed if this were otherwise," says our author, "then in nature's wide domain man had been the solitary exception." We are reluctantly compelled to defer further review of this interesting work to our next issue.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Sept. 26. The Japanese have seized a steamer belonging to the Kura chaka Trading Company, near Beijing Island. The steamer has been left in charge of the Commander of the Russian Islands. The date of the seizure is not mentioned. A blaze of anger has burst forth in Budapest at the Austrian Emperor's treatment of the Hungarian Disputation. The Emperor, it is stated received them standing, did not shake hands, addressed them curtly in German, would not allow them to speak, and dismissed them after an interview of four

minutes. The Disputation returned to Budapest without waiting to receive the Emperor's response.

The Karlovitz agreement confirms the outline already published in connection with the Arbitration Treaty, and is renewable in ten years. A neutral zone has been established on either side of the frontier, and historic points of the fortifications have been allowed to stand. The British Cotton Growing Association announces that it has been compelled to curtail its operations owing to lack of funds, only two hundred thousand out of half million sterling nominal capital has been subscribed.

M. de Witte visits the Kaiser tomorrow. The members of the French Congo, have returned to Bordeaux. It is understood that the report discloses the most terrible atrocities, the right whereof is stated as being largely responsible for De Brazza's fatal illness. The report scathingly indicts the Governor of the French Congo, M. Gen till for directing these mispractices.

Sept. 27. The Congress of the Zemstvos and Municipalities at Moscow has resolved that although the National Assembly does not provide a true national representation, it is, however, quite possible to utilize it with a view to the attainment of political freedom, and it is therefore advisable to organize an electoral campaign in order to secure as many seats as possible.

Apparently the acutest controversy is imminent in Paris concerning the administration of the French Congo. Count De Brazza's allegations of the atrocities have been discredited.

A memorial to General Hector Macdonald has been submitted at Dinglewall, thousands were present.

Public feeling in Hungary is becoming more dangerous. As an indication whereof the Emperor has for the first time during the agitation been personally attacked, and there are open threats of rebellion.

The official report of the Masaketry Commandant shows that shooting of the British army is unsatisfactory. Mr. Lyttelton writing to Mr. Zangwill states that he declines to reserve the territory in British East Africa which the Zionists have already refused, but that the Government is willing to consider any well considered scheme which Mr. Zangwill may advance later.

According to M. de Witte, Russia is urging the Kaiser to settle the adverse question. M. Rouvier has wired to M. de Witte at Berlin asking him to explain to Germany the French views of the matter.

The Governor of Finland has informed the deputations that if revolutionary activity increases, it will be rigorously repressed.

The City of London Corporation unanimously decided to confer the freedom of the City upon General Booth.

Russia has ordered a cruiser from Messrs. Maxim shipyard at Barrow.

The text of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which has been published, shows the Treaty to be the most important, most kindling Britain has ever contracted. Its objects are, the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India, with the maintenance of British and Japanese territorial rights (deference being shown to their special rights), also the representation of the common interest of all Powers in China by insuring the integrity and independence of that country, and if either Britain or Japan are unprovokedly attacked, the other shall render assistance. Britain recognizes Japan as the paramount power in Korea, and while safeguarding her own interests in the country, equal commerce is that opportunity will be afforded to all. Commerce in that country. The Treaty is binding for ten years. Britain has communicated the text of the Treaty to Russia, hoping she will recognize the unexceptionable nature of the Alliance.

Sept. 26. The issue of an Imperial decree postpones indefinitely the proposed tour, round the world of the Calcutta referenda with the object of studying foreign methods of government.

The Tsar's invitation to the Peace Conference were issued on the 21st September.

Activism is spreading in Hungary. The Independents who are gaining hundreds of thousands of adherents, are organizing a National Assembly at Budapest for the 3rd October.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty has given general satisfaction throughout Japan, though it is subject to some criticism as regards its extension to India.

M. Rouvier is finally framing the Moroccan agreement which was agreed this afternoon. As a result of the agreement, the International Conference will discuss the programme on the understanding that the Moroccan position held by France in relation to Morocco, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the frontier is recognized, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the frontier of Morocco is also to be acknowledged. The prolongation of negotiations is due to Germany's attempt to limit France's longstanding right to police the frontier, on which subject M. Rouvier is uncompromising.

Tokyo was illuminated last evening in honour of the alliance. A typhoon at Manila has killed and injured about two hundred Filipinos, and eight thousand have been rendered homeless.

The French Colonies' Minister has intimated that Count De Brazza's report will result in the re-organization of the French Congo.

A treaty has been concluded with the Niger Company for transport service to Lake Chad whereby portage and its attendant abuses will be suppressed. Railways and telegraph are to be extended and taxes in kind abolished.

The British China Squadron leaves today for the East and October to visit the Japanese ports.

Sept. 29. The Cape Argus publishes some sensational allegations of cruelty by the Germans to captured rebels. It is asserted that women and children have been hung and shot; captive women at Angrapecena and Windhoek were kept for three days and nights without food or water, and then hanged. London, 29th September. The Anglo-Japanese shipping combine recently formed with a capital of five millions sterling, takes over forty of Japan's purchased transports.

A fight took place at Budapest yesterday between the supporters of the Opposition party and the Socialists, about forty people were injured.

Mr. Jellicoe, the English Liberal candidate who has started an active anti-Chamberlain campaign in New Zealand is being well received.

M. de Witte arrived at St. Petersburg and was enthusiastically greeted at the station.

The Calcutta have begun military operations in Masochia for the suppression of the Chitronics whom the Russians and Japanese disarmed.

There is a remarkable revival of trade at Vladivostok, many American and Japanese firms are already at work, settling for concessions. Russian development companies are also being formed.

According to official reports received at Berlin, the revolt in East Africa is not spreading; in fact the rebels in some districts are giving up arms.

The Moroccan loan which was previously decided to be floated in Germany will now, according to the France

German Agreement be shared between French and German banks.

General Stessel is at Moscow suffering from paralysis.

Set 30

The Nelson Centenary meeting will be held at the Albert Hall on the 21st October when the Japanese Representatives will be handed a bust of Lord Nelson, a pedestal of the Victoria in oak for Admiral Togo.

The body of Count De Brazza which has arrived at Marseille, was received with military honours.

London, 29th September. Specimen bales of north-eastern Rhodesia cotton have been valued in Liverpool at sixpence to 6½ per pound.

Count Lambsdorff yesterday received the Master of Eltham who expressed a desire for an *intimate cordiale* with Britain.

Eleven Americans and twenty-four natives have been drowned by the sinking of a galeon at the Philippines during the recent typhoon.

The armistice in northern Korea up to the present remains unaltered owing to the Russians insisting on the extension of the boundary of the neutral zone, to the prejudice of the Japanese.

The Australian Premier announces that the granting of bonuses to start new agricultural and manufacturing industries, and the readjustment of the tariff, will have the Government's first intention. The Commonwealth Government have received communication from Canada asking whether they are prepared to establish preferential relations with Canada. The Government is considering the matter.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

KING LAJLA.

Prince Dada Lajla was proclaimed the Alake at Abeokuta in 1891 but as was always the case in Abeokuta, he was a nominal King of the whole, Abeokuta being recognised by only four townships THE KINGDOM OF ILARO.

Ilaro was obtained by conquest by the Egbas at the battle of Owu in 1834 under the famous Chief Sodeke and has since been tributary town to Abeokuta and paid tribute to it.

ILARO, A PROTECTORATE OF LAGOS.

The King and Chief of Ilaro during their kingdom to be transferred to Lagos Government, and in the interest of trade and protection against Dahoman raids the following proclamation was made by order of Governor Denton in August 13 1891.

- (1) The Kingdom of Ilaro is now under the sovereignty and Protectorate of Her Majesty.
- (2) The Kingdom of Ilaro is attached to the Colony of Lagos and forms part of the Protectorate thereof.

THE UNITED NATIVE AFRICAN CHURCH.

This Church was founded in Lagos in 1891 and is independent of Foreign aid, Ministry, and Control. Its first President was the Rev C. W. Cole (native) of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberia. Its first Secretary was W. E. Cole the late Postmaster of Lagos. It differs from the other Protestant Churches in that it opens wider the door of faith to heathens and Mohammedans in admitting polygamists into the Church.

THE KING OF ADO

King Ashade of Ado a territory north west of Lagos was by order of the Lagos Government apprehended and forcibly removed from his court and imprisoned for the murder of a woman called Falubi a British subject, for the seizure of three persons who were British subject at Igbo Iro and Badagry, and for the closing of the trade routes between Ado and Badagry. He was bailed on a security of £75 by Chief D. C. Taiwo and other Lagos Chiefs, and was afterwards released on the promise of ruling humanely and not disturbing the trade of Lagos.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

Father Chausse was consecrated this year 1891 as first Roman Catholic Bishop in Yoruba land. This marked an era in the history of the progress of Roman Catholicism in the West Coast of Africa especially in the district of Lagos.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP CROWTHER

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before mean men." Proverbs. 22 29

Bishop Crowther was a native of Yoruba. He was stolen from his country and sold to the European slavers during the Yoruba wars and was rescued and taken to Sierra Leone where he was brought up in the Christian religion. He entered Fouran Bay College in 1827 and was made pupil teacher of the College in 1829 and School Master in 1830 and Tutor of the College again till 1831 when in the capacity of a Catechist he joined the Niger expedition. He entered the Mission in 1835 where he laboured till 1837 when he began the Niger Mission. In November 18, 1851, he was taken to the Palace and was introduced to the Prince Consort and the Queen by Lord Wintoblesly where he had conversation with the Prince for an hour and a quarter and with the Queen for half an hour. His

told the Queen the proverb about "the Agiliti" and repeated the same to her in the Yoruba language and also the Lord's Prayer, when the Queen said "the language was soft and melodious." He was advanced to the Episcopate in 1864. His literary productions in Yoruba and Niger languages are numerous and still exist as Standard works in the language. He died in Lagos Dec 31 1891 at the age of 84.

To be cautious

"PEACE WITH HONOUR."

JAPAN'S LESSON TO CHRISTENDOM.

Once more we see the truth of what Kaempfer wrote 200 years ago about the Japanese: "They far out-do the Christian."

It has long been a commonplace of Western historians (e.g., Sir John Seeley, in "Ecco Homo") that Christianity exasperates Resentment from the minds of those subject to its influence. It is an interesting comment on this assertion to contrast the present treatment of Russia by Japan with the behaviour of Prussia to France in 1871: in the latter case the war was only half the duration of that in Manchuria, while the loss of life was very small in proportion; yet the victor trod with an iron heel on his prostrate foe, and cultivated Shylock in relentless determination to inflict cruel injury on his victim. Or take our own exhibition of Revenge at the close of the Indian Mutiny (not 50 years ago), when we blew the bodies of our prisoners into fragments at the cannon's mouth, with cool deliberation, because we knew that that mode of death would most efficiently lacerate the feelings of their relatives. Or in 1862, when an Englishman in Japan was killed, owing to his bad manners on meeting a feudal procession; we could not secure the punishment of his murderer, and, therefore, in our logical fashion, we bombarded the capital of the feudal chief concerned, utterly destroying by fire a town of 80,000 inhabitants, causing the deaths of hundreds of women and children—800 miles away from where the Englishman met his death. Lastly, take the incident of the Baltic Fleet and the Hull fishing smacks. Two or three Englishmen are killed, and immediately a cry goes up from men and women alike, from the clergy as well as the laity, that the Russian fleet shall be "sent to the bottom of the sea." Even Moses only stipulated for equivalence in revenge, but the foremost Christian nations are not satisfied with such feeble retribution.

"WHAT IS JAPAN AFRAID OF?"

At the English seaside town where I am staying, when the news of the peace arrived on 30th Aug. there was general incredulity and disappointment. Early that morning I was talking to an elderly clergyman, a refined, scholarly man, of cultured tastes and travelled experience. "It is impossible," he said, "that any self-respecting nation can have made such terms; there must be some mistake." His sister, a gentle lady of sixty, exclaimed, "What is Japan afraid of?" I replied of nothing except their ancestors; they hesitate to do anything that would disgrace their traditional code of reasonable conduct. These same ancestors, who though unseen were still in-arm with them at Mukden and a dozen other fights, were also watching at the table where peace negotiations were being discussed. What to the raw Anglo-Saxon seems a "climb down" was to them obedience to an ancestral whisper echoing in their brains.

Throughout Japanese history we are struck by the absence of revenge towards a conquered foe. When the great Ieyasu became master of Japan in 1600 he displayed a most conciliatory policy, amounting almost to gentility, towards the chief of his beaten enemies. The result was, that his dynasty enjoyed continuous rule during 250 years of unbroken peace. Whereas, in England some 60 years later, the first act of the dominant Royalist was to smother the corpse of Cromwell, exhibit it mouldering in a public square in London, and expose the Protector's head for years spiked on Westminster Hall. These things are a matter of taste, and the history has nothing to do with good taste.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE

Then again, after the Japanese Revolution of 1868 was successfully concluded, the victorious party went out of their way to make kindly overtures to the leading adherents of the Shogun. The new Government within a few months offered high posts to the very men who just before had been doing their best to wreck the future of Japan. Especially was this forgiving spirit shown in the sequel of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. Had that revolt succeeded Japan would now be a political despotism; yet, after the revolt was crushed, the relatives of Satsuma, who led the rebellion, were raised in rank and honored in every way. Why? Because the Government recognised the sincerity and magnanimity of its brave oppo-

nents. To have defeated them was not enough; the Japanese conscience required that something should be done to remind posterity that they, too, were great men, though ill advised. And so, when the present writer was in Japan seven years ago, he had the pleasure of watching large crowds hanging round a huge bronze statue of Saigō in Ueno Park, erected by the Government in honor of the man who, 20 years ago, very nearly ruined the whole future of Japan.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fine issues;

and it is, perhaps, because in Japan all great men are honored, whether on the right side or the wrong, that there is such a family feeling, such a fervent solidarity, in time of need.

THE LIGHT OF REASON.

An able writer, Mr Petrie Watson, has spoken of "the despotism of Reason" that has guided Japan in recent years. Not Reason of the theatrical type, proclaimed in France in 1789, but the reasonableness which should be the birthright of all men whose minds are the cheery geniality (so common in Japan) that does not like pushing matters to their bitter extreme, that prefers mercy to sacrifice, when others (not ourselves) are concerned. It has often been said that the Japanese have a genius for compromise; and that is because the motto, "Come, let us reason together," is one that exactly commends itself to Japanese nature.

Probably at the last moment new reasons were urged upon the Japanese plenipotentiaries by the Governments of England and the United States, and this may explain the seemingly sudden "climb down." But how many victorious nations in such a case would have followed Reason? Can we imagine the highly-civilised population of Christian England allowing its Government to forego so many hardly won Rights? or would our Government dare to behave in such a way, with a general election in its eye?

CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN.

We have many and many a time taught the heathen "a lesson," now they have given us one. But we are not likely to profit by it. The instinct of race are stronger than any teaching of religion or philosophy. Christianity can no more impart sobriety of thought, reasonableness in place of vulgar passion, than it can make us models of good taste and artistic feeling. In Japan a love of moderation and a sense of proportion are the heritage of the race. In so far as Christianity is "sweet reasonableness," the average Anglo-Saxon is as little a Christian as he is an artist. Or rather, we are Christians when there is no provocation to be otherwise—as a forged lion will not eat a plump baby—but in times of stern and stress the German on the Mount goes overboard and we are as crude as any savages. Like the Bank Act of 1844, our Christianity breaks down ignominiously at each one of those emergencies when it had been intended to display its eminent virtue.

Writers on Japan, of a somewhat musical type of mind, are never tired of declaring that there is "an impassable gulf" between ourselves and the inscrutable Oriental." In the light of what has startled the world during the last few days, let us hope that our case is not really quite so bad as that.—*Morning Leader*, September 1.

PROPOSED NEW MARKET AT ELEGBATA.

The prospective removal of the once famed Porto Novo Market from its ancient stratum on the Marina to a new and none the less eligible site on the Elegbata district has like all things in nature and sublimity, its friends and foes, and the suggestion has, waded through the muddy ford of a barbaric conservatism, that it is now nearly becoming *au fait accompli*. Proletarians and denizens of that particular section of the town may be justified, in cherishing an inward satisfaction and pride at the gratifying prospect of trade being revived at Olowu-bowo; which, from the earliest history of the Colony and for many years after formed its central figure of trade and life, prior to the subsequent suppression, witnessed from the seventies to the present; the reversion to its once quondam prosperous condition and furnishing of occupation to the vast unemployed, an unfortunately ever increasing and most undesirable army of inevitables, will not be without marked advantage and importance to the Colony at large. The centres of trade have alternately traversed the island round, returning now whence it started; there is scarcely a nook or corner in the Colony, not invaded by the hawk or commercial traveller; every where appears to have had its full share of energy and activity and been sifted; and as it were, the old field long lain unploughed, it about to be utilized. Excellent and extensive improvements awaiting vast and costly expenditure though necessary have been observed; quite a transform-

ation having taken place, in this notorious, fever breeding and malarial district. No one could have anticipated with the widest capacity of imagination a few years back, such wholesome and rapid improvements, which tend to extend a longer lease of existence to the island, but would have been branded a maniac, of the most dangerous classification, or doomed to the fate of his prototype Stephen. These substantial improvements at Elegbata are having the effect of resuscitating trade in that district and already, most of the European mercantile firms that had had their business removed to the Marina or other centres are not only resuming commercial activity, but new and recently established ones in the Colony are following in their route; the erecting of suitable buildings and stores, coming in as the cry of the day. The canal in progress, and almost near its completion, granting a safe ingress and harbour to the many crafts that may take advantage of its waters, adds its own inconvertible value to the convenience aimed at, for the management and operation of the new market. Outside the pale of selfish motives and suicidal self-interests; the study of the location, environments and unobscured possibilities connected with the selection of this new site, should necessitate no dissentient utterance in the controversy if indeed any were necessary and specious as to its preference over the old site on the Marina known as Ehingbati which has become inconvenient and unsuitable. With regard to what may be thought a plausible difficulty in the navigation of these market craft, rounding the Radagry point, making for the new seashore; the ghoul of fishing stakes with their ghastly stories studded here and there in lockless order over the lagoon forming at all times dangerous objectives to lives and property; nautical experts may be found willing to suggest a remedy, and recommendations have possibly been made at various times which it is to be hoped may assume a practical shape, as the necessity demands and within less time as could be; laymen on the subject regard with hopeful and anxious concern the dredging of the Lagos bar and ultimate clearance of those noxious fishing stakes whose only recommendation for still remaining on various spots of the lagoon, may be, because they are not removed. The sea terminus of the Lagos-Ibadan railway lies in closest proximity to this new market; this line at present but skirts if even as much, the fringe of Yoruba land; its further extension, and construction, till it reaches the borders of, or taps the Niger gives the prospect of a volume of trade with Northern Nigeria, channelled through it, of inconceivable volume and magnitude. It is inevitable that this line taps the Niger; all authorities on the subject are unanimous, and travellers give their unbiased opinions favourably to this view. The Colony's position to Northern Nigeria and its relation to that vast region of teeming population and inexhaustible wealth, though much of the latter, is in an infantile stage of discovery, if not practically undiscovered, places it on the most favorable and fortunate vantage ground unequalled by any of the other settlements of British West Africa. Good roads in the hinterland and the out carrying of the line, throughout the entire region of Yoruba-Hausaland will accomplish this for Lagos. What a grand future for Lagos does not this suggestion foreshadow? what felicitous vista will not the establishment of this new market, on this new site, forecast?

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard.

Dear Sir,—After perusing your remarks sent the vote recently introduced into Council to grant 300 of public money to subsidize the stipend of a clergyman of the Church of England, and the causes alleged by your correspondent "Janus" giving occasion to it. I sent for a copy of the Gazette to know if matters were really so. I discovered, however, that it contains only the bare statement and that no explanation was given of it as it was done in the case of other money votes. I presume this is forth coming in the next Council meeting. From the consideration hitherto taken by the Government for the opinion of the people before allowing such an important measure to pass, I hope that after the vote is explained, permission will be granted to ratepayers to express their opinions and that the whole thing will not be smuggled through. For the money grant, as stated assumed the character of an "Establishment Bill" in another dress. Another point is that our authorities are not aware that any measure that suggests the slightest leaning of the Lagos Government towards any particular Church must militate against all sense of fairness and justice in the administration of some of our hinterland States. It is however premature to discuss this point or any aspect of the vote until its explanation be vouchsafed by the authorities and set down in black and white. With several others I bid this time Accept my thanks, Sir, for permission to insert this article in your paper.

With kindest regards, I am yours truly,
FAIRPLAY WANTED.

OCTOBER 11, 1905

THE LAGOS STANDARD

Negro under Christian culture, he points to the phenomenal progress that has been made in the United States by a race only forty years removed from slavery. On the hackneyed subject of the Negro's aversion to labour, the author after quoting two or three extracts to show that the white man is not so fond of work as he professes to be, proceeds thus:—

These instances furnish a true index of the attitude of the white man towards work, both as regards his "dignity" and as an "evangel." To him work assumes the aspect of "dignity," or "good-fitting," only when it is being performed by the coloured man, so that when he works with his own hands, the cause is neither the "dignity" nor the "evangelism" of work, but rather the impetus of an inflexible and inexorable necessity. ... But if work were really believed by the white man to be "dignified," how could it become to him a degradation simply because it is being done by a black man? Why does not the white race, on the same ground, give up the pursuit of knowledge? Why does not the white man give up eating and all other acts which the black man shares with him? ... But perceiving that this is not the case, and that it is the coarse forms of work only that are singled out for this exceptional treatment, I find myself drawn to the conclusion, that the real cause of the white man's revolt against this class of work is his innate dislike of work in general; that being compelled to do work of some sort, and finding himself in a place where he can get the black man to do for him the kind of work that he most abhors, he professes that because that class of work is being done by black hands, he regards it as degrading.

We have only space for one more extract on subject of the future of modern civilisation:— The difference in the progress made by the European and that made by the Ethiopians must be considerable, for whereas the contact of Europe with a higher civilisation began, as we saw, a century before the Christian era, that of a section of Africa was six centuries after, and that of the other sections sixteen centuries after. But the complete, new with which the Ethiopian, commencing at the later intervals, has assimilated Christian and Mediterranean cultures, evinces no difference whatever between his intellectual capacity and that of the European. Thus, it becomes highly probable, that with time equalising in duration that which the European race took to evolve civilisation, the Ethiopian too will have produced a civilisation. And this probability gains further support from the fact that, like the two other races, the Ethiopic race in Egypt and Ethiopia developed spontaneous civilisations.

In the foregoing notice we have been able to give but a brief sketch of the most salient features of this remarkable work. To those who desire a more intimate acquaintance with the subjects discussed, we can only refer them to the work itself, which we can assure them will amply repay a careful perusal. It we have succeeded in awakening in the minds of some of our readers such a desire, we will consider our effort amply rewarded. We have only to add that "Glimpses of the Ages" is published by JOHN LONG, 13 and 14 Norris street, Haymarket, London, and sold at the price of 12/ net.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

It is not intended nor expected that an approach to an absolute exhaustion of the above subject, in the columns of this paper, or any similar could be made either in this issue or in a series; it is evident, that the vicissitudes of events and circumstances are no impotent forces in the present incarnate existence, but adapting to circumstances some attention is sought to be drawn to the serious outlook overcasting our commercial globe. In a previous issue of this journal, an article on the "Trade of the colony" was dealt with and its aspects considered; this follows in its train:—Cotton and Corn were said to be new industries destined to play, not only to play a large share in the commercial world of the Colony and its European market, but most probably to effect a dislodgment of the antislavery industries of palm oil and palm kernels ruling the markets: It is well known that large quantities of Corn are being shipped to Europe; and otherwise for export that is no new story: It had been done and tried some years ago; and the highest prices were got for them. Shipping to the Gold Coast, Messrs G. W. Neville and F. & A. Swanzy were giving then, as high as 47. (four shillings) the hundred weight, whereas now the highest figure could barely soar, clear off 3/ 13 the hundred weight; but whether the Indian and American corn, have a hand in the pie, in tying down this Lagos price, may be left open. Another view:—planters have given their tried experience, expression in the statement; that two crops can with the greatest ease be got every year, from Corn-culture:—by planters, must be meant the farmers the practical exponents of this universal art:—but the sorry tale comes in; the price given by the European buyers affords no inducement for a huge supply, considering that a single crop alone, cannot supply an export demand and give satisfaction to local demands, which latter had been usual when the exportation of this produce was not contemplated. The ghostly fact, shows itself in that should the present prevailing prices be not bettered and improved, in order to give an inducement for an annual yielding of two crops: the one crop system for the supply of Home and Export consumption will sum up its decision or judgement in but the three words, Death, Starvation, and Despair. To find that Gari and Yams that should intervene as staples, these also, becoming victims of an irrepressible greed

are being exported to the Gold Coast and Nigeria, it appears, whether with the prospect of an elaborate and extensive famine reaching the Atlantic from Northern Shara and the Mediterranean, legislation against further export of Gari and Yams through Lagos and from Yorubaland may not come in as a benefactor. With regard to Gari it is an open secret, that it has so advanced in price, that it is completely beyond the reach of the poor, who, wonderful to say, prefer and purchase rice instead.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

London, 30 September. M. de Witte has been created a Count.

Speaking in the Austrian Reichsrath the Premier, Baron Gautschi, said that the Government would propose to Hungary, that the respective Parliaments should appoint deputations to meet next spring, with the object of discussing the advisability of a revision of the laws of 1867 regulating the joint affairs of the two countries.

1st October. The most intense public excitement is rife concerning a railway murder mystery. The mangled body of a young woman has been found in the Mersham tunnel, on the Brighton line; at present there is no trace of the criminal. The tragedy has resulted in a crusade against the use of cell-like compartments on British railways.

It is officially stated that fifty cases of plague, 23 of which have proved fatal occurred in Poland last week.

The German press declares that the Russo-German Alliance was discussed at the meeting between Count de Witte and the Kaiser on the 26th September.

Hungary became colder on the announcement by Count Fejervary that the Premier would be prepared to make concessions if a peaceful solution of the crisis is now expected.

At the King's special wish, Lord Curzon stays in India in order to welcome the Prince of Wales.

Count de Witte has returned from St. Petersburg, from visiting the Tsar, overabundant with marks of the Imperial favour. The Kaiser decorated De Witte on the 26th September with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Obituary: Sir Donald Stewart, Commissioner of the East African Protectorate, and formerly Resident at Kumasi.

The Japanese are preparing a most cordial reception in honour of the visit of the British China Squadron on the 6th of October.

The official history of the South African war has already cost £10,000, although as yet not page has been printed.

A fire which it is still blazing at Hiroshima in Japan has destroyed twenty-seven army stores building, the damage is estimated at between ten and ten million yen. It is believed to be due to incendiary bombs.

The French cruiser "Sully," which went ashore last February in the Bay of Tientsin in South China has broken in two.

Steamer named "Haleisho" offered by foreigners was sunk by a mine in the Yellow Sea on Saturday, fifteen were drowned.

Frequent discoveries of depots of bombs and explosives in the houses of the firmarians in Constantinople are causing much apprehension in Turkey.

Despite the repeated and collective representations by the Powers, insisting on the acceptance of the scheme of financial control, the Macedonian Porte continues stubborn, and the opposition question is becoming acute.

The Japanese Government is preparing to improve internal communication, the introduction of foreign capital will be facilitated.

A draft of the Russian Budget for 1906 provides for extensive railway construction and especially for the development of northern Russia. It has been decided to double the Siberian line.

President Loubet accompanied the Foreign Ambassadors to Paris and opened the International Tuberculosis Congress and exhibition. The Paris Arbitration in connection with the Berlin electrical engineering firms lockout, has failed. The hardware manufacturers now threaten a lockout in sympathy.

Oct. 31. London, 4th October. Prince Rudow interviewed for a Paris paper says that Germany's action regarding Morocco has been purely aggressive and defensive, she could not afford to see Morocco become a second Tunis. He advocates the abandonment of the general idea that France and Germany are traditional enemies, and states that both Governments desire to see an increase of confidence between the two nations.

The contract for the German loan of a million sterling has been signed at Fes.

Britain today formally accepted the principles of the Peace Conference, but will not finally decide until informed of the programme which will be submitted.

Fighting against the Salvation Army colonisation scheme is growing in Australia. The New South Wales Premier openly announced that he would oppose it, unless landless Australians were first fully satisfied.

The Japanese Privy Council have passed the Peace Treaty and rejected martial law.

The United States Cabinet discussed the Chinese boycott and practically decided that the anti-Chinese regulations which provoked the boycott must be modified.

It is believed that Emperor Franz Josef will concede universal suffrage to Hungary, which will give the Government the support of the mass of the Nonmagyar peasants, as the workers are opposed to the secessionist aims of the Opposition.

It is considered in Hague diplomatic circles that the Peace Conference will not meet before 1907.

Roads' trustees have promised the Salvation Army three thousand acres of Rhodesia for colonisation purposes.

Cervantes is yesterday's cable:—For Baron Komura, sailed in the "Sato" from Vancouver on his return to Japan, said Baron Komura and M. Sato sailed from Vancouver for Japan.

Oct. 10. The Russian Government has decided to permit private schools in Poland to teach all subjects in the Polish language, except Russian history and geography, this concession has caused great satisfaction. The Tsar has issued a rescript ordering the retirement of naval officers who are an obstacle to the increased demands consequent upon the projected reforms.

It is stated Armstrong's are establishing branch naval shipbuilding works at Hiratsuka on the invitation of the Japanese Government.

It is reported at Tokyo that after the ratification of the Peace Treaty, the Mikado will have a grand naval review of the whole of the Japanese Fleet numbering two hundred ves-

sels, in Tokyo Bay. It is expected that a number of British vessels will participate. The Campaign against the Cabinet in Japan has begun.

The West Australian Parliament has dissolved in consequence of the defeat of the newly appointed Government on the proposal to drop the Legislative Council Referendum Bill.

Brisling, the discoverer of diphtheria serum has discovered a remedy for Tuberculosis which is neither serum nor vaccine.

Count Okuma speaking at Tokyo stated that Japan's war debt is now 250 millions, the interest whereon fifteen millions, is twice what Japan's revenue was a decade ago.

Mr. Gerald Balfour denies the dissolution rumours. It is stated that a Redistribution Bill will be introduced next session.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Cyril who was rescued from the sinking ship "Petrovsk" at Port Arthur has secretly married Princess Melia the divorced wife of Grand Duke Hesse.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE IGGBA KINGDOM A PROTECTORATE OF LAGOS.

The Chiefs and elders of Igba, having expressed their desire that their kingdom be transferred and that Her Majesty assume the Protectorate thereof it was published made known and proclaimed by Governor George Charden Denton C.M.G.

1 That the kingdom of Igba is now under the sovereignty and protection of Her Majesty, 2 That the kingdom of Igba is attached to the Colony of Lagos and formed part of the Protectorate.

THE LAGOS CENSUS.

The Census of the Colony of Lagos was taken in 1891 when the population numbered 85,507, 14,800 being males 43,807 being females, of this number 150 were whites and 81 mulattoes. There were 14,785 married males and 19,785 married females. 27,015 unmarried males and 21,024 unmarried females. The number of houses were found to be 27,077 whilst in point of education only 3,479 could both read and write.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Elementary Education was being valued by the Natives. Some were sending their children to Christian School to be trained for the Counters, and Government offices, having no higher aims in their education. The Inspector's report to the Board of Education in 1891 showed the number of scholars of all denominations as 3,215 and who earned a grant amounting to £435, 8, 0.

PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING ARMS.

A Proclamation was made in March 12 1891 prohibiting exportation of arms, (including cannon, marine guns, mortars, rockets, tubes, rifles, gauges, revolvers, pistols, fire-arms of every description, swords, cutlasses, bayonets, spears, daggers, and every other sort of weapon used or intended to be used in warfare or for any purpose of aggression) ammunition (including all explosive substances, gunpowder, cartridges, percussion caps, rockets, shells, bullet-shot and lead) and salt from the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, until it is declared they may be exported.

THE IGBU KINGDOM.

The Kingdom of Igba is situated North of the Lagos Colony extending 120 miles from the limit of Ondo in the East to the limit of the Egba and Awori territories on the West, and extending inland about seventy miles to the Yoruba territory. Area about 1,600 square miles. It embraces the states of Remo, Ode, Igbo, and Ila, all subject to the Awujale King of Igba Ode.

The Kingdom consists of a range of small villages eight to ten miles distant, with forest between, to prevent civil wars, and to keep the other tribes from knowing their population and strength. The whole country is covered with forests abounding in timber trees, ebony, cedar, palm, rubber, and gum. The soil is rich and fertile, the large fields are cultivated, growing yam, corn, beans, and palms from which oil and kernels are produced.

The Igbas are thrifty and wealthy, but are not as cleanly as the Egbas and Yorubas, on account of the scarcity of wells in most of their towns and are therefore subject to the attacks of yaws, in which, it is known they pride themselves.

During the ancient Yoruba and Egba wars the Igbas were the middlemen who supplied the Portuguese of Lagos with slaves, whom they bartered for salt and powder. A large number of these slaves were employed at home to till the fields, and this has degenerated into labour which rendered themselves useless slaves to the other tribes. The women formerly were engaged as carriers in which they excelled the Gambiais, but the men were engaged in trade.

Resolute, reserved and bigoted, the Igbas so strongly adhered to the religion, habits and customs of their ancestors, that for over eighty years their country was fast closed against foreigners and their religion. Mohammedanism could find no place in Igba. Attempts were made at different times

by missionaries to introduce Christianity among them, but in vain. The capital is Ijebu Ode, where the Awujale resides. On the authority of Alvan Milson M. A., F. R. C. S., "Ijebu Ode is 16 miles by rail, 10 miles in straight line from the Lagos side, with a population of 13,000, and the boundary between Ijebu and Yoruba is 100 miles long and 30 miles broad. It is surrounded by a wall of earth behind which is a deep ditch. It has four gates leading to the city, the Northern leading to Ibadan, the Eastern to Epe, the Southern to the Lagoon, and the Western to Abeokuta."

ROUTES TO IJEBU ODE VIA LAGOS.

There are three principal routes leading to Ijebu Ode. Viz:—(1) Via Ikorodu to Shagamu (2) via Ikoriki (3) via Ejinrin. These three are market places.

THE IJEBU TREATIES.

Treaties were first made between the Ijebus and the English by Commandant Wilmot in 1852 with the then reigning King who assumed the name Ibagio, and his chiefs Quitcheroe Gaze, Ogebowe, Pawewoe, Okata, and Okumadie.

IT WAS THEN STIPULATED.

(1) That human sacrifices be abolished. (2) That missionaries and Teachers be admitted into the country and protected.

Another treaty was made with the Remos in March 1852 which now exists in the form of a silver memorial staff which reads as follows:—Presented by the British Government to the Chief of Remo as a memorial of the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, for the promotion of Commerce, for the abolition of human sacrifices, and for the protection of Christian missionaries.

THE IJEBU TREATY OF JANUARY 21, 1852.

This Treaty consists of the seven following terms:—

(1) That the Awujale and people will from henceforth keep open and free to traffic all roads and rivers passing through Ijebu territory.

(2) That the roads and rivers shall be free to both Natives and Europeans passing from Lagos to the Interior.

(3) That no tolls, fees or impost of any kind shall be levied on person or property passing through Ijebu either by land or water.

(4) That the Awujale authorities and people shall use all their best endeavours to maintain peaceable use of the roads and rivers to all who wish to use them.

(5) That all disputes arising in reference to the use of these roads and rivers shall be settled by arbitrators appointed by the two parties to the treaty, and in case where the arbitrators shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos whose decision shall be final.

(6) That the Awujale and authorities bind themselves to endeavour in every legitimate and peaceful way to promote trade and commerce, and to abstain from all such acts as might promote strife with the neighbouring kingdoms and tribes.

(7) That on the faithful observance of the terms of this treaty the Governor of Lagos shall from date hereof make to the Awujale a yearly present to the value of £500 which may be withdrawn or suspended in case of breach or neglect of any or all of the terms of the Treaty.

THE IJEBU AND LAGOS WAR.

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror

Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts

Given to redeem the human mind from error

There were no need for arsenals nor forts."

Longfellow.

To be continued.

ABEOKUTA RACES.

The annual Abeokuta Race meeting under the auspices of the Abeokuta Race and Recreation Association came off on Friday and Saturday the 22 and 23 ultimo respectively. It was a gay and happy contrast to previous meetings; both the attendance and field ruled highly above the average of this last becoming popular sporting rendezvous.

About an hour before the races started the weather clouded sore anxiety, but it subsequently brightened up just in good time to the delight of all the spectators who were wending their way to the happy spot of the day.

The gathering was splendid. The entries though numerically less than last year included better quality of competitors. Lagos was strongly represented on the field. Visitors from Ibadan contributed also to the liveliness of the sport. At a few minutes after 2 p. m. the Race course at Ibadan became the centre of attraction of sporting and picturesque assembly. On the ground was a large enclosure comprising the Pavilion, Alake's refreshment booth, where the Alake entertained His Excellency the Ag. Governor, who attended the meeting on both days and other principal visitors.

Mrs Edon was in attendance in this booth and in most charming style acted the hostess. Within

the enclosure also was the Alake's private Tent, The Secretaries booths, The weighing booth and 40 other booths, specially put up for stabling horses competing in the Races. This latter innovation afforded undoubtedly a unique and excellent accommodation for runners; an entirely new arrangement in these parts.

At 2.25 p. m. The Alake, the Okele, and their respective suites arrived on the ground and having occupied their reserved seats in the artistically got up Pavilion, the racing began at 2.30 p. m. with the

MAIDEN RACE.

One and a quarter times round the course

1. A J Cunningham's "Kekere"

2. J A Thomas "Dandy"

Only three runners started in this race, Kekere and Dandy doing most of the running till within 40 yards to the winning post when "Kekere" took an independent lead to the finish winning by several lengths.

ABEOKUTA CUP.

One and quarter times round the Course

Abeokuta horses only.

1. S Ayle's "Prince"

2. Hon. A Edon's "Niger"

Niger and Prince started favourites. In the straight home Prince, Niger, and Gafara were seen to be hotly contesting the race, till about 10 yards to the post when Prince continued his lead to the finish winning in a fine style. Niger came in second.

EGBA CHALLENGE STAKES.

Twice round the course.

1 Capt Purcell's "His Excellency"

2 Capt J O Jones' "Caracas"

Six runners started in this race. All six bar none have favourable records and are indeed the pick of Lagos.

A splendid race from start to finish. Caracas led the way hotly followed by De Wet, Stealaway, and His Excellency; till within a few yards to the finish when His Excellency began to gain on them and won, a very keenly contested race by half a length. Caracas running second.

RAILWAY STAKES.

Once round the course.

1. Lieut. J. F. Oliver's "Stealaway"

2. S. Ayle's "Prince"

This was the race of the day. Fourteen runners started. De Wet and "Tuff Tuff" were the first to get away with Stealaway, and Prince pressing them hard by the heels. In the straight home Stealaway led the run and finished a winner, Prince running him a very good second.

IBARA STAKES.

Owner's up. Once and quarter times round the course.

1. Lieut Oliver's "Stealaway"

2. Capt. Purcell's "His Excellency"

There were three entries for this race but only two runners started. These two had all the running to themselves.

His Excellency was the favourite for this race; but Stealaway made short a long work by jumping in front of His Excellency and led the race to the finish, a winner by a head, both riders displaying excellent jockeying.

Subsequently after this was the Oke Ona. Native Race which was well run and closed the Programme for the day.

SECOND DAY.

IBARA NATIVE RACE.

This was contested by Natives only. Winner £200.

Then followed the

AKA STAKES.

One and a quarter times round the course. Abeokuta horses only:—

1. Alake's "Gafara."

2. Hon. A. Edon's "Niger"

Niger started first followed by Gafara. In the straight home Prince flew in front and led the running to the finish Gafara coming second followed by Niger.

On weighing out Prince's rider was some pounds underweight thus losing the prize.

Gafara was then declared the winner and Niger for the second place.

OTIA HANDICAP.

Once and quarter times round the course.

1. Lieut J F Oliver's "Stealaway"

2. N W Holm's "De Wet"

This was a good race especially towards the finish, when Stealaway cleverly stole away the lead from "De Wet" and finished a winner by a length. De Wet second.

Alake's Cup—Fully an hour after the last race, came this most exciting race of the day, and the most interesting race of the meeting. There were 13 starters, the very pick of the meeting. It was an ex-

citing race from the start to the finish. De Wet, Prince, Ethel, Stealaway, and His Excellency took up the running at the start. Coming up the straight home on the first round Ashanti Tobi led the run strongly followed by Stealaway, Caracas, His Excellency and Dewet; getting to the front of the Pavilion Stealaway shot ahead followed by Caracas, Ethel, and His Excellency, again in the straight home on the 2 round Stealaway was seen fast making for the goal, keenly pursued by His Excellency. Within 10 yards to the post His Excellency drew up to Stealaway with about two lengths between them. Stealaway possessing that good quality of staying the course kept up his running and won a most agreeably exciting race of the day by a length; His Excellency keeping the second place. The result of the race being thus

1. Lieut J. F. Oliver's "Stealaway"

2. Capt. H. Y. Purcell's "His Excellency"

GRAGURA SELLING STAKES.

One and quarter times round the course.

1. G Bubeck's "Tuff-Tuff"

2. Hon. A. Edon's "Elmina"

Tuff-Tuff and Elmina started strongly. In the straight home, Tuff-Tuff was seen alone making all the running and won in a canter. Shortly after the race, the winner was sold at auction on the course for £15. by Dr Hopkins who presided over the mart.

CONSOLATION STAKES.

One and quarter times round the course.

1. Lieut A J Ellis Sailaway

2. Capt H Y Purcell's "Small slop"

This race closed the Programme for the year's meeting at Abeokuta—a most successful meeting it was too. The Hon. E A Speed very ably acted the Principal Judge, by request throughout the races.

Opposite the pavilion on the other side of the fence was the Lagos Haussa Band stand, the Band being in attendance on both days. The sweet discourse of suitable music by this band greatly enhanced the beauty of the occasion.

It is hardly possible to sufficiently praise the Abeokuta Race authorities for their good management in bringing this year's meeting to such a signal success.

THE VICAR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Perhaps the only solution of the problem of the recent conduct of the Vicar of Christ Church towards the member of his Parochial Committee at sittings of their meetings is the fact that he is young and inexperienced, and that this is the first time he has ever been blessed with the Chairmanship of Parochial Meetings. Why the Vicar should leave his seat "on the Chair" in the middle of the proceedings of a meeting to meet a European lady and gentleman who have never once darkened the doors of his Church since their arrival at Lagos, and take the trouble to show them round the garden of the Parsonage, while the transaction of Church business is suspended until the members who were all natives, and every one older than himself, became so disgusted as to rise and leave the Mission premises, is beyond the widest limits of local imagination. While the members parsed their irresponsible Vicar and his two guests in the garden, he was quite unconcerned and did not even take the trouble of going out of his way to say "good bye" to the members of his flock whom he had summoned as "Workers" to this important Meeting. Undoubtedly, the European lady and gentleman though non-attendants at the throne of Grace (Christ Church) and perhaps members of the "Sunday Paper Chase Society" against which this Vicar has recently pronounced the most vehement anathemas, are, in the candid opinion of the Vicar of Christ Church, superior as guests of his, to the six negro gentlemen who happen, from the efforts of his predecessors, to so embrace the orthodox religion as to find a place on the board of the Christ Church Parochial Committee.

Upon the occasion, when Bishop Tugwell presided over this meeting with the same members, His Excellency the then acting Governor and Mrs Mosley called. The Bishop asked to be excused, and went to the verandah where he informed

entertained by the Municipality of Tokio. Admiral Noel was met at the station by the Members of the Japanese Cabinet, and distinguished Naval and Military Officers and drove to the Imperial carriage to Hibiya where the Mayor gave a garden-party.

Earl Spencer has been seized with stroke. A chair for Roman Dutch Law has been inaugurated at University College.

Oct 14.
Over a hundred British Officers were entertained at a dinner at Tokio on Thursday, a ball followed. The Mikado received Admiral Noel and his staff of Captains on Friday with marked cordiality. His Imperial Majesty has invited them to luncheon, and has placed the Shiba Palace at the disposal of the officers.

It is stated that General Batler retires from active service at the end of the month, having reached the age limit. Mr Bent, the Victorian Premier, has suggested that the State Premiers should meet at Melbourne in November to consider a means of reducing the taxes from Britain of settling emigrants.

Prince Troubetzkoi, one of the foremost Russian reformers died at St Petersburg after delivering a vehement speech before the Ministerial Commission, denouncing the closing of the Moscow University. The latter was reopened yesterday. The strikers in Moscow erected barricades which the Cossacks charged and broke down, several persons were injured.

The Chief of Police at Kasanoyansk and the Siberian Sub-Chief of Police at Kishinev have both been assassinated. The latter was largely responsible for the massacres at Kishinev in 1904.

President Roosevelt had several hours conference with Mr Root, the American Secretary of State. It is believed in reference to joint Franco-American action in connection with Venezuela.

The exchange of ratifications of the Russo-Japanese treaty have been arranged for tomorrow.

Reuter's Agent in London fears that the British Government has informed Germany that France never asked for, nor did Britain offer, assistance in the event of France becoming involved in war with Germany. The question never arose.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN. CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

CAUSE OF WAR.

The Ijebu broke the treaty they made with Lagos on January 21 1892 respecting the opening of the roads through their country to the Interior. They also assumed a warlike attitude when they denied a pass to Major Stanley to Ijebu Ode from Itoiki and threatened to kill him should he venture to proceed. War was declared against them in May 1892.

NATIVE DEPUTATION TO IJEBU.

The Natives of Lagos sent a deputation to the Awujale of Ijebu, headed by Prince Ademuyiwa Haastrop and Okoya, who bore the Lagos Ogbai staff and who introduced the Prince to the King and Council. The Prince in his speech congratulated the King and people for "the favourable acceptance of their sacrifice," through which the inhabitants of Lagos viz, the Sierra Leone immigrants, the aborigines and others were moved to upstate him and his comrades "to bring good to them." That the inhabitants of Lagos deplored the condition of the Ijebu and Ijebuland. When Lagos found that the British Government at Lagos was preparing an expedition against them, they decided to send them to entreat them to do all in their power to avoid bloodshed by complying with the wishes of the British Government in the opening of the roads.

THE REPLY OF THE IJEBU.

(1) The Ijebu replied they had never entered into a Treaty relationship with the Lagos Government. (2) They also affirmed that they had never deputed Otonba Payne and Jacob Williams to act in their behalf in signing a Treaty, or "in splitting Kola nuts." (3) They also repudiated the charge that they turned the Rev now Bishop Tugwell back, and Major Stanley, when the latter was sent on a Mission to them by the Lagos Government. (4) They asked that a term of thirty days be allowed them to come to a decision in the matter.

THE LAGOS ARMY.

The force that went against Ijebu in May 1892 numbered about 1200 strong under the command of Colonel F C Scott, C.B.

ORDER OF ENCAMPMENT.

The Ibadin natives under command of Captain Harding posted on the north. These were followed by the advanced guard of Hausas under Captains Gordon and Bower. Next came the Hausas of the Lagos Constabulary under Captains Tarbet, G B Haddon, Smith and R E D. Campbell. Then came the Artillery under Lieutenant Laurie. The West Indian troops under Major Madden. The Hausas of the Gold Coast Constabulary under Captain Bayley. The ambulance corps under Doctor Henderson. The Transport Branch under Captain U V Usher. The natives and advanced guard occupied the northern extremity. The Gold Coast Hausas the central. The staff escort and West Indian troops the south, connection with the several divisions, being maintained by a line of patrols.

BATTLE.

The Ijebus with their flint guns had the audacity of first attacking the Lagos army who were well

equipped with rifles and other modern weapons of war, and bravely defended their country, having the advantage of posting themselves in their thick forests. One account states, that the Ijebu at first not only checked the advance of the trained Hausa force for some time, but compelled them to retreat, and also the native Ibadin troops, and but for the superior bravery and courage of the West Indian troops under Major Madden, the Ijebu war would have been a long and regular siege. The Ijebu not having the same improved and deadly weapons as the Lagos army, to prevent bloodshed and wholesale carnage soon wisely surrendered in May 20, 1892. A Yoruba historian in his remarks on Ijebu war writes:—"But for British arms, no native arms could have taken Ijebu."

THE SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CARTER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FORCES.

"Gentlemen, I much regret that time has not permitted me to get together a more representative gathering of the Colony than that which is present this evening to assist in drinking a toast which I am going to propose. We have with us I am glad today in the flesh, Colonel Scott whose honourable name is a matter of history, and the majority at least of the Special Service officers who I know that Colonel Scott will be the first to admit, have so materially assisted in the difficult task which he has so successfully carried out."

It has often been made a subject of complaint that the Home Government neglects the interests of the Colonies, but I do not think that Lagos can with propriety make this charge, seeing that we have been sent some of the very best materials that British army is able to produce. I shall now gentlemen, ask you to drink the health of Colonel Scott and the Special Service Officers who are about to leave us, not forgetting those who are unavoidably absent."

To be continued.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held on Friday afternoon the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock at Government House. There were present His Excellency J. J. Thorburn Acting Governor; President, His Honor W. Nicoll, Chief Justice, Hon R. J. B. Ross, Acting Attorney General, Hon F. C. M. Anson, Treasurer, Hon C. J. George, J. R. Hon Dr. O. Johnson, H. Carr, Esq. Assistant Colonial Secretary, H. Wimberley Esq. Inspector of Schools, Bishop I. Olawole, Rev. W. B. Euba, and Rev. Father Brediger.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 29th September were read, and after having been at the instance of several members amended in certain particulars were confirmed.

Bishop Olawole in proposing a motion said:—"I wish to preface my remarks with an avowal of profound respect for His Honor the Chief Justice especially in view of my opening statement, which I would not make if I had consulted my inclination. But I am sure the Chief Justice would be the last person to wish me to sacrifice duty to inclination."

The Chief Justice's motion at the last meeting of the Board was sprung upon me, and I believe upon other members. The usual procedure hitherto, has been free and open discussion, then resolutions arising from it. The Chief Justice was at liberty to adopt a more formal procedure but it would have been equally appropriate to have given due notice of his motion to members beforehand.

The Chief Justice's principal motion was tantamount to the proposal at the beginning that Mr Carr's grant sheet should be accepted by the Board instead of Mr Wimberley's. The Board declined as it was in the dark as to Mr Wimberley's facts on which Mr Carr's figures were based. Reports and correspondence thereon since circulated justified the caution; a state of things was disclosed which raised strong presumption against the correctness of Mr Wimberley's facts. The new grant sheet which the motion ordered him to prepare might be on right principles, being according to the Code and Rules, but what of the facts to which they are applied, which are the same; so we are where we were.

To go to details—numerous arithmetical inaccuracies which no business man can accept, departure from established practice and law e.g. presentees and percentages—principles of merit grants. This departure makes a serious difference; no one would have discovered it but for Mr Carr's comments. Mr Wimberley having not thought it his duty to call attention to the new departure.

Inaccuracies in recording passes. e.g. C. M. S. Grammar School, which was credited with 132 passes instead of 195 in the stage subjects, thus seriously reducing the percentage of passes and depriving the school of almost £16. This is a plain matter of correctly adding the passes on his sheet. It would be absurd to suppose that the Government would employ a highly paid official to report on schools whose every statement needs to be checked at all points before it can be accepted. No need to multiply similar instances.

There are other matters to me more serious. The explanation of the inaccuracies of the first report—of the cause of the serious mistake in scholarship examination—the serious alterations affecting points in dispute—all these the Board would recall to mind. All these circumstances raise a strong presumption against reliance on Mr Wimberley's facts. His findings are also unreliable e.g. St. Paul's Breadfruit School organization and discipline. The faith of managers is shaken.

The Bishop then proposed the following motion.

"That whereas it appears from the correspondence on the table of this Board relative to the two Reports presented by the Inspector of Schools, dated respectively 7th April and 20th July, that there are to be found in these reports serious inaccurate statements, not only in respect to the principles on which the annual grants in aid of the schools have been calculated, but also in respect to the facts to which those principles have been applied, and whereas, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, a strong presumption has been raised against the general accuracy of the facts upon which the reports in question have been based; this Board have no option but to reject the reports of the Inspector of Schools in their entirety, and to consider the examination and inspection results rendered by the Inspector to be unreliable data upon which to found any calculation of the grants earned by the schools, and that this Board, approves that following the precedent of occasions when no school report is laid before the Board, the grants in aid in respect of the school year ended 30th September, 1904, shall be made on the basis of the last accepted examination and inspection results of the Schools, the grants being increased *pro rata* for each school, in accordance with the numerical increase of the scholars since the date on which the said accepted results were obtained."

Hon. Dr. O. Johnson, in seconding the motion said he did not desire to go over the whole ground traversed by Bishop Olawole which he entirely endorsed. He would say however, that there were complaints from managers as to the manner in which the most recent inspection of schools had been carried out. He referred to a school in which the inspection was conducted in parts with an interval of a fortnight between the two dates: one subject being taken on a certain date and another subject a fortnight after. Apart from the question of irregularity, there was necessarily a pecuniary loss to the school as it was impossible to get together the same children at each date of inspection. He gave another instance of irregularity in connection with another school, and added that there was most positive evidence of incapacity, and which had resulted in loss of confidence on the part of managers.

His Excellency the Acting Governor observed that the Board had committed itself by the resolution passed at the last meeting, of requesting the Inspector of Schools to prepare a special Report upon the basis of certain instructions given by the Board; and that as Bishop Olawole's motion is to the effect that the report be rejected, he was unwilling to put it to the meeting as such action would be tantamount to stultification.

After a lengthy discussion, in which the Governor remained in his opinion, His Excellency decided that copies of the Report be circulated to members.

The meeting was then closed.

The Supreme Court of Sierra Leone certainly has not enhanced such dignity as it may possess by a recent proceeding for contempt of court against the editor of the *Weekly News*, a Freetown journal. The editor published a paragraph contributed by a barrister in reference to what was described as a forthcoming important test case. It was not a case of ordinary litigation, but one in which the Crown was opposing a petition to the Court by the Curator of Intestate Estates for the administration and sale of certain lands. The paragraph briefly explained the points at issue, and mentioned that the claim of the Crown was based upon a provision in an Act of the Colony passed in 1816, which had never yet been put in force. Beyond the statement that it would be a "test case," there was nothing which could fairly be regarded as a comment upon the pending petition, but at the instance of the Acting Attorney-General the editor was held before the Acting Chief Justice for contempt of Court, and ordered to pay a fine of £2. "I do not think," said the Acting Chief Justice, "that the article would influence my judgment, but a publication of the kind may influence one unconsciously, and I am entitled to protect myself against such a contingency." The suggestion that his Honour's mind is so susceptible that he might be influenced even unconsciously by a mere colourless allusion to the facts of the case, seems much more likely to bring contempt upon the Court than anything that a mere newspaper could say. But he himself has said it, and of course he best knows his own infirmities. *Truth* 21/2/05

Christians and enlightened citizens of Europe are responsible, are upon a scale vastly greater, and unparalleled in the history of the religious rites of the benighted inhabitants of the Dark Continent, which they have come to civilize.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The impetus given to this industry during the last few years, by the formation of the Association of British Cotton Growers in Manchester, and its establishment in various portions of Western Africa, effecting the revival of a source of income and wealth at one time verging on the lowest possible decline especially with the natives of the hinterland of the Yoruba Country has been a lover of hope and expectation to the myriads of unemployed and demoralized of the interior. As has been hinted and otherwise expressed in various issues of this journal it is well known that this industry cannot appropriately be termed a new one, giving a plausible idea of its being an entirely new creative, and consequently fresh and exotic to the manipulations of the aborigines, but one whose introduction amongst these natives, by whom and when, may well go much beyond the period of the Fulani, Arabs or early Easters; and has been followed and pursued, through centuries of years down to the present. It does not however appear clear, that any exportation of this article or any necessity for such an exportation had at any time arisen to enforce at this early and remote period among the culturists either on a large or any possible scale, such a procedure; on the contrary their utilization lay in home use and home consumption and bodily occupied in market towns or market places are the inhabitants to be found in the peaceful pursuit of the weaving art and the turning out of useful and profitable results from the loom, such from the most ancient times, do we find, the knowledge of its art not altogether an unknown quantity among these people. The existence of a foreign market for the disposal of what may be termed the "surplus" stock and the creation of a great demand to meet the satisfaction, though in themselves guarantees for the exercise of latent energies; the natives are however not without their fears, regarding the permanency or continuance of this demand for cotton. Fair and frank dealing with the natives so far as the exigencies may warrant, coupled with the intention of impressing them, that the enterprise would be profitable as well to them, will ensure to the successful effort now in progress, though under the watchful and keen penetration of speculators and theorists, a lasting tenure. Lagos, it appears to be quite conclusive, has seen her rainy days; and now about to be relegated to those of similar late commercial Lagos, it must be remembered, is here referred to. Her trade, has for a long time since, been known to be as straitened and lencd in, as anything could be. Her prosperous era has fast closing in. Wealth but in the European sense or its ideal but in the native conception of it; native wealth has completely evaporated, dwindled beyond vanishing point, such as it used to be; not unless other lines of movements are struck with sensibility relieving frivolity; with a vigorous consciousness that all that glitters is not gold, not until there is such a wide and rude awakening, if need be, and is compulsory, will the trust and hope of a better future in store for the country at large, and the inhabitants thereof be realized. Imitation, has very often been said to be the sincerest form of flattery as likewise is it deceptive. The wants of the native in his native land are but few and exceedingly sparing, he has not the necessity nor is he required to get along with the extravagances, and the compulsory necessities of the foreigner, who from the nature of his clime, and his inevitable surroundings has become wedded to them, and the two become inseparables. Nature, says to such indication, if the term may be allowed, on the aboriginal native; his wants are few, his necessities scarcely discoverable, or discernible; he earth waits at his bidding; he, if a farmer, he but to scratch the ground, with the tip of his finger, implant there a grain or so of corn or miller, and his labours are forthwith at an end, till the good days of harvest; the days of reaping. Facile, though crude may have been his experiments and attempts in this path, with a little or no stock whatever in the nature of implements, machine, &c, his position could be immensely improved and profitably too, by acquiring the knowledge of the use, and manipulation of the various agricultural novations now being brought to play in connection, first with the cotton industry and eventually in various others, to be introduced and largely utilized in all the fields and farms of this largely untapped interior of Yorubaland. It is to be hoped this subject will have its fair share of recognition and appreciation by the generation more immediately concerned, and class, should there need be classification, on a subject all absorbing as this, to which it is hoped to be reached.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.

Oct. 16.

Speaking at Manchester on Friday Sir Edward Grey stated that he believed it perfectly true that the next Liberal Government would stop the importation of Chinese goods, and that a time would come when the Transvaal itself would wish that the experience had never been tried.

The celebrated actor Sir Henry Irving died suddenly of syncope at Bradford, after playing the part of Hamlet.

Earl Spencer is improving.

During the manoeuvres at Curragh yesterday, a squadron of the Buffs, Hussars when ordered to charge the guns, protected by a squadron of the 15th Hussars, through error the nineteenth galloped right into the guns. The horses and men became entangled, and there was much confusion, in which a private got his neck broken and a number of minor accidents occurred.

General von Trotha reports that the remaining operations during September proved to be successful. The remaining power is completely broken. He remarks that the Hottentots under Witbooi also fled before the German advance.

The Tsar and the Mikado signed duplicate copies of the Treaty on Saturday. Probably a month will elapse before the copies are exchanged.

The mobilization of troops has begun in the Caucasus. Violent earthquakes have caused a fresh panic in Calabria, Sicily.

The United States State Secretary conferred with the French Ambassador regarding Venezuela yesterday. It is understood that France will again attempt to diplomatically settle the matter before presenting an ultimatum.

The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia was summoned to Peterburg to submit to Imperial displeasure on account of his recent marriage with the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hessen. He is to be deprived of his military rank and excluded from Russia.

It is understood that all parties have accepted the candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark as King of Norway.

Oct. 17.

London, 16th October. There is strong feeling afoot in favour of burying Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey. The National Liberal Federation in a manifesto referring to the postponement of a general election says that in their anxiety to escape what the Tories are making out of the election, besides the fiscal classes, others including military efficiency and Chinese labour will be issues of the election.

Sixty representatives of the Paris Municipality who left Paris for London as guests of the County Council arrived here on Tuesday. The King tomorrow.

The Japanese Minister of War has ordered the army to abstain from criticizing the terms of Peace which are entirely the outcome of the sovereign power of the Emperor.

Baron Komura returned to Tokio and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The streets were strongly guarded, and he drove direct to the palace where he was received by the Mikado with special honour. Anglo-Japanese festivities at Tokio continue with the utmost enthusiasm. The Japanese army in Manchuria were ordered to begin the evacuation today which is expected to last six months.

An important meeting was held at Sydney today wherein Watson the Labour leader participated. The meeting resulted in favour of the formation of an Australian National Defence League and the adoption of Universal compulsory military training.

The new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formally inaugurated at Dullong today amid popular rejoicing.

Oct. 18.

The Anjara tribe have captured Captain and Lieutenant of a Marine who were returning to Tangier from the strand of a ship repairing "Assistance". They are believed to be held for ransom and also the Anjara tribesmen who are imprisoned at Fez are released. The British representative at Tangier has formally demanded release of the captives. The French squadron has sailed from Cherbourg. It is believed for Venezuela.

Civilian vacancies in the Cavalry, the Army Council are prepared to receive temporarily, applications for commissions on probation from gentlemen without preliminary training at the military college.

Sixty-seven new Rhodes scholars have arrived at Oxford, five are German. The remainder Colonial and American.

A receipt by the Mikado states that peace and glory have been secured, and Russia is again the friend of Japan, who sincerely desires that relations will become intimate and cordial. In a receipt to the Army and Navy, the Mikado commands them to always be in readiness and express gratification that through their valiant service, members of the force are able to face their ancestors.

The King received sixty representatives of the Paris Municipality most cordially at Buckingham Palace today.

The crippled submarine "A" sank at Portsmouth this morning before she could be docked, efforts to raise her have so far failed; there was nobody on board.

Russians voted £25,000 towards the Queen Victoria Memorial to be erected in London by 1910.

It is officially announced that there has been fighting in Southern Nigeria, that three British Officers have been wounded and that Lagos has sent reinforcements.

The natives of the Ogasas are customary on an occasion of grave calamity. Fifty thousand attended the laying of the foundation stone of the "Patriation Hall" of the United Bengal which will be standing potent against the partition. Processions took place afterwards, quite a hundred thousand participating.

Irving is to be buried beside David Garrick in the Poets Corner in Westminster Abbey. Wealth is promised from every part of the world.

Six hundred men, and three machine guns have been despatched to Darnassavan for Kawa, to suppress the German East African revolt.

Oct. 19.

Serious disorders have occurred among the Russian Royalists at Ekaterinodar. Sixty persons have been shot and traffic interrupted. The troops dispersed the crowd of about 2,000 after many had been injured on both sides.

The Moors fired upon the British torpedo boat "Cherwell" near Ceuta, but failed to sink the "Cherwell". The Moors released the captive British officers who are attached to the vessel.

The Armenian Archbishop has reported to the Viceroy of the Caucasus that ten Armenian villages have been plundered, that the situation of the inhabitants is terrible, and that robber bands are despoiling the country, the pacification whereof is impossible.

The Russians are sending large numbers of convicts from Sakhalin to Strelna. Area, capital prisoners will be permitted to settle in the Strelna valley.

Result Centre: Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Andrew, and Mr. Wargrave.

The fisheries dispute between Newfoundland and America is becoming more acute. The Secretary of State has advised the fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, that they are entitled by treaty to fish off the Newfoundland shore. The Newfoundlanders threatened to seize such vessels.

The general strike in the Argentine is raging on.

General Gallieni has resigned the Governorship of Madagascar.

The Japanese Premier banqueting Admiral Noel and his principal officers at Tokio last night.

King Oscar in closing the extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag, which approved the Karstad agreement, stated that he regretted the signature and hoped that a lasting peace could be preserved between the two nations.

Admiral Togo, with the Admirals and captains of his staff, and three thousand seamen, proceeded today to the great temple at Ise, in order to worship the spirits of the Imperial ancestors, and to return thanks for victories.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY.

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE EFFECT OF THE JEBU WAR.

The great trade route to the Yoruba tribes was opened for free trade to Lagos, the large stores of goods, provisions hoarded by the people were poured down in great abundance. (2) The revenue of Lagos was considerably raised in the course of a year. (3) Churches, and Schools were established in Ijebu, and there was a rush for English education. (4) The Mohammedan religion was also introduced, there from Ibadan. (5) Roads to Ibadan were constructed and there were new facilities for trade. (6) Slavery was entirely abolished and citizen labourer was no longer regarded degrading. (7) Lagos was crowded full of thousands of idlers from the interior countries, some of whom earned their livelihood by burglary. (8) The pay of labourers was lowered owing to their increased number; and houses were bought for five shillings and upwards. (9) The terror of British fire power, and the whole country, that many were seeking to escape the whole country, that many were seeking to escape the whole country, that many were seeking to escape the whole country.

A writer on this subject says: "There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the great moral effects produced upon the interior tribes by the late Jebu expedition. It has created a most powerful impression as to the power and determination of Her Majesty's Government, and has inspired respect and awe which gives a ready willingness to amicable negotiations. The Jebu expedition may therefore be considered as having done a world of good for Lagos, and as His Excellency expresses it, "The Jebu expedition has done more good for Lagos than anything in the history of the Colony since its foundation."

THE GLOVER MEMORIAL HALL READING ROOM.

A Reading room attached to the Hall was opened in April 23, 1892, for readers of all classes who would make use of this privilege. The Room was opened for reading daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m. excepting Sundays.

THE NIGER DELTA PASTORATE.

A Notice was issued in 1892 declaring the existence of the Delta Pastorate. Places announced to come under the scheme were: Josby, new Calabar, Orla, Oboke, Benin, and the interior market places where chapels were, voluntarily built and services kept by converts adjacent to these coast towns.

THE DEDICATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The new church at Asolara was dedicated in 1892 by Bishop Topham. The church measured eighty five feet by forty five exclusive of the Chancel, and twenty one feet by twelve, and built to accommodate seven hundred persons with convenience. It occupied five years in building; the foundation being laid in 1889 and cost nearly £2,000.

CHURCH CONFERENCE.

A Church Conference C. M. S. was held in Lagos in 1892 under the presidency of Dr. Topham, and consisting of members of the different denominations, who in the morning, three papers were read on the subject of Education viz, Education in its Intellectual aspect, by Rev. Principal Vernall, and Education in its Sanitary aspect by Dr. O. Johnston. In the evening the Subject of Missionary work was treated and discussed. A Conference meeting of the Rev. J. S. Hill, Bishop of the Niger, with the Lagos Clergy, and a Delegate of the Niger, was held when a memorial of the Clergy was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Lagos to the Niger Bishopric was presented to subject of the Niger to be forwarded to his Grace.

To be continued.

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THE LAGOS STANDARD

was shown, for the first time, from the top of the building. This little display was not made the occasion of any elaborate ceremony, but was simply intended to mark the completion of the principal work on the building, and when, as is the custom in France, all the workmen engaged received a gratuity. This building promises, when finally completed, to be *par excellence* the finest and most complete, as well as the largest of its kind in Lagos. Owing to restricted space, the structure contains three storeys, exclusive of the ground floor which will be utilised as a store-room. The shop, we understand, will be kept on the first floor above, while the two upper stories contain the living rooms—dining-room, reception-rooms, billiard-room, bath-rooms, and offices, all of which are very commodious and complete in every arrangement for the health and comfort of the occupants. The bricks, iron work, and indeed nearly all the materials for the building were specially imported from Europe, regard being had to the exigencies of the climate and the durability of the materials used. Aside from its imposing size and solidity, the French Company's new building will, by its ornate appearance, enhance not a little the architectural beauty of a part of the town already noted for handsome edifices. We would take the present opportunity of congratulating Monsieur CRILLOX, the Architect, and Monsieur CHAT, the Builder, on the admirable manner in which the work was designed and supervised, as well as the rapidity and accuracy of finish with which it has been carried out.

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF LAGOS.

Naturally, we pride ourselves, in this Colony, in being a go-ahead and pushing element: far away and in advance of the other settlements:—our natural position and natural surroundings certainly bear more favourably than those of the other Colonies in British West Africa, which gives to the Colony, the importance it has held and still is holding, with all prospects of being enhanced, if proper and judicious advantage is taken. The death of that eminent engineer, Sir William Shelford, wired here from Europe last week early, must have been received with much concern and profound sympathy by all those who have keenly been watching the rapid developments of civilization during the last few years, and the introduction, into Lagos and our hinterland of the *Iron-horse*. His name will ever go down to posterity of West Africans, as a great and prodigious renovator, revolutionizing all that tended to the hampering of further progress and enlightenment, and the introduction of salient forces and facilities, both of profit, as well as of utility. The railway works, bridges across the lagoon and all other attachments, and indispensable in connection therewith testify *si monumentum, circumspice*. In an issue, some time ago, a casual reference was made in this journal of the wonderful and great possibilities in store in the near future, in the making of good roads on well selected sections throughout Northern Nigeria, to fall in with what would then be the land terminus of the railway for conveyance through this line to Lagos of all the possible traffic it may come in touch; creating Lagos, to its own surprise, a huge market and sea depot for the Interior. The Governor of Northern Nigeria, Sir Frederick Lugard has always been on the track of the making of new roads in his province and jurisdiction; beside a well-laid out road, recently opened by him between Kano and Zangari, others are in construction; and since the construction of the Lagos, Ibadan railway, and the subversion, of the great city of Kano, she (Kano) is now brought to within thirty to forty days' journey, and sometimes less; the consequence anticipated is, that Lagos will be the happy possessor of the entire trade, coming this way. The conquest of Kano by the English Government thus brings within the sphere of British influence and into British territory, that trade which, for years had been known to be carried on by caravans, from Tripoli to Kano in Sokoto in Northern Nigeria. The prospects derivable and the advantage to be as well attained by the influx of trade through this channel, not only has warranted the further extension of the Lagos-Ibadan line, but would prove immensely valuable to the Lagos Railway itself. It has been foretold, by the interested, and those studying the subject, that in the general system of African railways now gradually coming about, there can be no doubt that West Africa, although at present isolated, will play a very important role; and it would also be a most satisfactory feature to find out, that in the diversion of this trade route, it would bring not only the traffic into British hands but would also have the effect of creating a market for British goods hitherto almost exclusively continental.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Oct 30
Two British officers are still the Moors' prisoners.

The Spanish Foreign Minister telegraphed to the Minister at Tangier to obtain the release of Brigand Valiente whose brother holds the officers as hostages.

President Roosevelt speaking at Richmond U.S.A. said "we can help the nations in the vicinity of Panama by wise and generous assistance."

"If they decline our help, it will be bad for them, and bad for us ultimately, as it will probably cause the United States to face humiliation or bloodshed." The speech was plainly directed against Venezuela and San Domingo.

Mr. Arnold Foster speaking at Croydon stated that the army was steadily and rapidly improving, and that in three years, it would be on a better footing than it had been for many years.

After a conference with the State Secretary, the British Ambassador at Washington announced that a satisfactory solution of the Newfoundland fishing dispute was imminent. Fifty Boer families at Chibuvana having failed to establish their titles to land, the Mexicans refuse to return the money deposited. The Boers will probably settle in Texas or even return to South Africa.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for India. A great crowd enthusiastically bid them farewell there was an affecting farewaking of their Majesties by which all were greatly moved.

The Mikado proceeds shortly to Temple of Ise to report the conclusion of peace to the spirits of his ancestors.

The Moorish Government steamer is expected at Genoa to-night, bringing the Brigand Valiente as ransom for the British officers.

The Mikado reviews the whole of the Japanese fleet on the 23rd of October. The fleet is to be raised to seven columns extending about ten miles and headed by the prize ships. The Mikado will be on board the "Asima."

Governor Denham, Egerton, Rodger, Probyn, and Lugard are holding a conference in London discussing a number of important questions interesting to West African Colonies generally.

During his stay in London Governor Rodger obtained the Imperial assent for the construction of harbour and waterworks at Accra and the survey of railway from Accra into the interior.

Oct 21
London 20th October. The warship "Pathfinder" left Tangier for Genoa to obtain definite information concerning the captive officers.

The Russian battleship "Tzarevitch" stationed at Tientsin has been ordered home. The "Askold" and other interned warships will assemble at Tientsin whence they will proceed to Vladivostok.

Political circles in Copenhagen are convinced that Prince Charles of Denmark will be elected King of Norway immediately after the King of Sweden's farewell proclamation to the Norwegian people in a few days.

The most impressive scenes marked the funeral of the late Sir Henry Irving to-day. Crowds surrounded the Abbey, whence was a most distinguished congregation. The King and Prince and Princess of Wales were specially represented. The Queen sent a magnificent floral cross.

Cour de Witte is exercising powerful influence on behalf of reform for Russia. He delivered a remarkable speech at the first meeting of the Council of State, declaring that no practical results could be expected from a new Cabinet under the existing regime, and advocating the rapprochement of the Government and moderate elements of society.

Telegrams from the colonies indicate the universality of celebrations in connection with the Nelson Centenary a tribute to the changed aspect of Anglo-French relations is apparent in the celebrations in England. It is estimated that Nelson Memorial Services will be held in no fewer than thirty thousand churches throughout the world on Sunday, but the most notable ceremony will take place in Trafalgar square tomorrow.

The Canadian Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies the rumours concerning his retirement.

Sir Edward Grey speaking in London stated that a Liberal Government would not change any of the three cardinal features of the foreign policy, viz. friendship with the United States, alliance with Japan, and the agreement with France; that it was desirable however to reestablish the position of Russia in the Councils of Europe, while any improvement of Anglo-German relations must be conditional on fair and good Franco-German relations.

President Roosevelt speaking at Atlanta stated that business in business or public life should be treated with contemptuous abhorrence. Referring to the Chinese boycott of American goods, he said that China must beware of persisting in a course whereunto America could not honourably submit.

Oct. 21
A railway strike has broken out at Moscow which has cut off telegraph communication. The strikers have joined the general movement. Strikes are spreading throughout Russia.

It is rumoured at Tokyo that the Japanese Government proposes to increase the army from thirteen to twenty divisions in order that Japan may be better qualified to discharge her obligations to Britain in connection with the alliance.

Admiral Togo with the main fleet arrived at Yokohama on Saturday, and saluted the British fleet. He joined that evening with Admiral Noel. The Mikado has decorated Admiral Noel with the first class order of the Rising Sun. Admiral Togo made a public entry into Tokyo on Sunday, in order to report to the Mikado the return of the fleet from war. He drove through cheering crowds to the Palace of the Mikado who warmly received him and praised the services of the Admirals, officers and men. The Japanese newspapers of Saturday contain cordial articles on the Nelson Centenary, they publish portraits of Nelson and Togo side by side.

Nelson's signal was hoisted at all celebrations held ashore or afloat throughout the Empire. Two thousand people assembled in Trafalgar Square, London and sang the old hundredth national anthem. There was a demonstration at the Albert Hall on Saturday evening when the Japanese representative was handed a bust of Nelson on a pedestal of oak from the "Victory" for presentation to Admiral Togo. The representative was accorded a great ovation, his audience standing and cheering. The "Victory" at Portsmouth was aglow with bunting, and was at night illuminated. During the evening she was visited by thousands of people.

The largest graving dock in Britain was opened at Southampton on Saturday and christened the Trafalgar Dock.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Genoa on Saturday on board the battleship "Revenge," escorted by the British squadron en route for India. The British vessels exchanged salutes with the Italian Fleet.

The British officers who were captured at Morocco have now been released.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

PROCLAMATION ON THE IJESU KINGDOM

It was proclaimed in Nov. 4, 1892 that the Queen rules that portion of Ijesu territory which is on the north bank of Lagos Lagoon, situated between the town Bayeku in latitude 6. 34. 13" N. and of longitude 3. 35. 5" E. extending as far north as the latitude of the town of Itoiki on the Iru River which has been determined to be 6. 41. 51" N. and eastward to a point corresponding with latitude 6. 44. 54" N. on the left bank of the Oshun River, extending to the mouth of the said river, inclusive of towns situated in the said territory.

CHIEF AGBAKU OF IJESU.

Agbaku a chief eighty years old and partly blind was in 1892 made a political prisoner of the Lagos government, and put in goal for using his influence in preventing the Ijesus from trading in produce and threatening the people with vengeance of a fetish god Obanias, if they dared to carry on such trade. He was first fined £40, and then sent to the Lagos goal.

THE WILLOUGHBY FUND.

A. C. Willoughby (junior) who bravely fought under the hot fire of the Ijesus and fell in defence of the honour and dignity of her Majesty Queen Victoria, having been shot through the heart by a bullet from an Ijesu soldier during the engagement will ever be remembered in the history of the nation as a dear price for which the Kingdom of Ijesu has been bought. A sum of £85. 8. 4 was raised by government officials both Europeans and Natives for the support of his family. This practical mark of sympathy from the officials and the public in general will tend to encourage and foster a spirit of ambitious loyalty in the young native officials and the youths in the Colony generally.

INSPECTOR SUNTER.

The Rev. Inspector Metcalfe Sunter M. A. claims a place in the history of Yorubaland for his zeal in advancing the education of the land. He was Principal of Fourah Bay College from 1870 to 1882 when under his tuition students earned yearly the degree of B. A. of Durham University to which the College was affiliated in 1876. A writer remarks thus: "The Fourah Bay of the latter days in spite of great merits and services of its masters in Israel has not hitherto from whatever cause produced men of such intelligence cultivation and capacity as are some of those who passed under Mr. Sunter." He was made Inspector general of Schools of the West Coast of Africa from the Gambia down to Lagos, a post he has creditably filled. He was loved and respected by both teachers and scholars all along the Coast for his amiable temper and genial disposition. He was a "born teacher" in the true sense of the expression. He died in Lagos on a tour of inspection on December 15, 1892, much lamented by all who knew him.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S PEACE EXPEDITION.

"The warriors name is now a name abhorred And every nation that should lift again Its hand against a brother, on its forehead Shall wear for evermore the curse of Cain."

LONGFELLOW.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

(1) The objects of this expedition were to put an end to the intertribal wars which for eighteen years have disturbed and distracted the whole hinterland.

(2) To restore peace into the Country and enable its peoples to pursue industry and cultivate the arts of peace.

(3) To establish good understanding and lasting harmony between the various interior tribes and the Lagos government.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The force of the expedition consisted of his Excellency Governor Carter, Haddon Smith, the Assistant Inspector and Political officer, Doctor Rowland Colonial Surgeon and Botanist, A. G. Fowler, Geographer, A. L. Hatherett Interpreter W. S. Turton, Photographer, 200 Hausas including the Band, 1 Maxim Gun, and 17 pounder under Command of Assistant Inspector R. L. Bower, 350 carriers in charge of Paymaster W. R. Harding.

To be continued.

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THE LAGOS STANDARD

hail task the European has been, and is still trying to achieve with the aid of the Maxim and Nordenfledt. Has he succeeded? Will he succeed? We think it time to give up essaying the impossible, and adopt the *feras* trade method, which in Africa, where everything moves slowly, is ever been found to be the most successful means of achieving solid and lasting progress.

THE TRADE OF THE COLONY.

It does not rain but it pours and the trading community have been confronted with the intelligence prevalent at the return of last market, that the merchants do not require any more corn, thus giving a deadlock to any further supply. It was however not far to seek, the cause or causes that could have led to this step on the part of the merchants. It has been found out, that for sometime now the quality of corn brought from the different markets, has been not only questionable, but bad: particularly so in respect of those from Badagry and district, consequently the merchants in their own interest, have had to reject the greater quantity of the corn offered. One thing, unfortunately, is but too clear, and which mars the success of this trade:—the lack of patience on the part of the natives in the preparation of the corn for the market. No adequate trouble or care is taken by the native in the drying of the corn before despatching the article to the market for sale, which greatly militates against and causes a comparison most unfavourable between the Lagos quality with the Indian or American in the Liverpool market. Some steps should however be taken or means devised by which this new industry could be safeguarded in order to be able to maintain its hold in the European market; Competition, doubtless is responsible in some degree and has its share in the general depreciation and stagnant condition observable: the haphazard zeal and eagerness verging on the unscrupulous for making money, existing among the farmers, the hurry-scurry and haste, necessitating the sending down to the markets insufficiently dried corn for sale, not only would it work against the interests of the farmers themselves but the interests as well of the whole trade. Admiration appears to be a necessary evil in the various vocations of life. It clearly exists in *principle*, in all the various callings, and occupations of our environment; inseparable to the conditions we are in. It might be called by some other name, and often has, but its identity is *our*. It would be a matter for some reflection, what the present element would be or would have been were honesty to reign supreme. It would be a question whether such a virtue would ever have its just quota of appreciation. About a couple of months ago, the prices paid for corn, by the merchants, rose to somewhat extravagant figures; now it appears from the latest report, a devaluation has taken place, and no positive margin of profit is left, on any purchase covering or in excess of three shillings and twopenny (3/2) per cwt. The corn usually brought from the Egbas and Ibeju markets, formerly held a premier place, and was reputed for its soundness. These were usually kept in the barn after drying, in order to get them runder, in this manner, they are safe to be kept till another season. Epe corn followed in quality those from the Egbas and Ibeju districts, but those from the Badagry and Oja districts were of very inferior quality and of most indolent character. They are easily perishable and do not last or keep beyond a season; the farmers of these latter districts, are of an indolent set, taking little or no trouble whatever in the drying of the corn or preserving them in the barn for any period, as the Egbas or Ibejus have been known to do. Now comes a problem as difficult of a solution as it is puzzling and intricate; where it has been found out and known that a firm renders some quality of corn and consequently refuses to invest in that article of trade, strange to say, *mirabile dictu*, another firm would buy, in which case, the question arises, whether judgment of quality varies much amongst the merchants: such a procedure makes it exceedingly difficult to effect an amelioration, and any suggestion of the creation of a post or function for the Corn trade, similar to the present, existing one for the Palm Kernel; that of an inspector safeguarding its interests and those connected with it, may in this instance not prove effective; except both parties involved, inspectors and the merchants have due regard to the interests of issue and have particular concern for the trusts lodged in their care, it would be no matter for surprise what the inevitable fate to this new industry would be; not only would it lose its place in the World's market, but worse would be annihilated off the face of the World's competition.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

London, 23rd October: Crowthen and Ishon the British

officers who were taken prisoners in Morocco state that they were well-treated, and that no indemnity was asked for, and no conditions imposed.

Reuter's Agency at Harbin states that the Russians are rapidly demobilising, that all the north-bound trains are loaded with troops and equipment, but that many will be unable to move before winter. The Russo-Chinese bank is preparing to reopen its former branches in southern Manchuria. The Russians are extending commercial activity to Dulai and Port Arthur.

Socialist parties in Warsaw have unitedly issued proclamations declaring that they will forcibly prevent the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

President Loubet and the French Foreign Minister left Paris to-day for Madrid, where they received an enthusiastic welcome.

A Sydney telegram states that the Marylebone Cricket Club has declined the invitation of the Board of control to send a team to Australia in 1906. The Board will probably invite Jackson to bring a team.

The review of the whole Japanese fleet in Tokyo Bay was witnessed to-day by enthusiastic crowds ashore and afloat. Admiral Togo stood by the side of the Mikado on board the "Asama" which steamed between the lines. Ten Russian prizes were present. The Mikado afterwards received a number of British and American officers on board the "Asama."

Earl Spencer is much better, and is now able to leave his room.

George Meredith the Novelist broke a leg whilst walking. The Poets in a prophetic note to the Australian Embassy demand the removal of the foreign officials connected with the scheme for the financial control of Macedonia, who, it is stated are interfering with the domestic affairs of the country. This note is regarded as a challenge to Europe.

The Prince and Princess of Wales passed Vienna, where they were met in the evening by the brilliantly illuminated Mediterranean Fleet.

The government of Valente by the authorities at Fez has been formally demanded by Lowther.

London, 21 October. At a meeting of the Leisauans in St. Petersburg, it was resolved to boycott the National Assembly, and to join the struggle of all progressive elements against bureaucracy. Similar resolutions were passed at other centres. No cattle train has arrived in St. Petersburg for two days, usually there are ten trains daily. There is only one week's meat supply in Moscow. The railway strikes have plunged Russia into a state of chaos. Besides Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, many cities in central province are completely isolated. Factories are beginning to stop for lack of material.

President Roosevelt speaking at Mobile re-affirmed that the Panama Canal should be dug despite opposition and in representations of great commercial interests. Addressing the students of the Tuskegee Negro Institute. He declared that the future of the South depended on both races working out their destinies as free-building Americans.

At a dinner at Madrid, King Alfonso and President Loubet exchanged toasts, dwelling on the cordial friendship existing between the two countries, and expressing a desire for general peace.

It has transpired that Admiral Togo did not anchor once in five months, viz. from 18th August till the "Sevastopol" was torpedoed in December last.

The South Australian Government have graduated their first-class proposal designed to break up large estates, which have passed all stages.

An assembly of Labourers are organising a march of the unemployed to Downing Street at the next Cabinet meeting in endeavour to interview Mr. Balfour.

London, 20 October. Thirty-six thousand workmen from factories in Lodz struck yesterday, the movement having a political character, the declaration of martial law in Poland, Light House, railway and telegraph strikes, and decided on a general strike in Moscow. The strike in Lodz is a direct movement of the principal towns. The strikers at St. Petersburg at twelve miles distance to Count de Witte that the only remedy for the present situation was a political strike, and a National Assembly elected by direct universal suffrage. Count de Witte declared that some of these demands were unattainable, but he pointed out that universal suffrage was an unattainable demand which could influence voters.

According to the Times, the St. Petersburg Ambassador, Right Honourable Sir Charles H. Darnley, is believed to be in London, in connection with the proposed peace conference for an Anglo-Russian understanding. Admiralty officers have been called by Germany, but rejected owing to the influence of Russia.

Reuter's Agency at Harbin states that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was an example of friendship and would probably lead to complete amity, but, with a good man at the helm, would be able to defeat all hostile combinations. He was certain that the next Liberal Government would remove any vestige of distrust in the Liberals which might exist in other regions of the Empire at present.

Section of the leading Russian railways, excluding numerous branches, are now at a standstill.

Governor Booth was presented with the "Freedom of the City of London" at the Guildhall to-day, with all ancient ceremonial except that the carter was of oak and not precious metal. A crowd of distinguished persons were present including several Agents-General. General Booth received a great ovation.

It is reported that the crew of the Russian battleship "Catherine the Second" at Sevastopol have mutinied, also that the "Kryas" (Russian battleship) has been burned by incendiaries. The crisis in St. Petersburg is considered likely to precipitate the execution of the reforms recently promised by the Tsar. At a specially convened meeting of the Council yesterday, the Ministers agreed to these reforms, which include the formation of a Cabinet granting freedom of meeting, and speech to the press, and immunity from arbitrary arrest. The Tsar requested Count de Witte to draft a constitution of these lines. This was approved on the 22nd October. Meanwhile the capital is overruled. Troops of Cossacks charged the strikers on Thursday, wounding many.

Oct 25. The following is the result of the election at Hanspaul to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Thon. Minors becoming Judge Advocate General, Fletcher, Conservative 4,223, Kewes Liberal 3,873.

Oct 24. London, 23rd October: Crowthen and Ishon the British

The St. Petersburg officials belonging to Ministry of Communications, who are connected with the administration of the State railways have struck. A revolutionary meeting held at the St. Petersburg University. It was announced that a provisional revolutionary government had been declared in Khar'kov and the Governor arrested. General Troppoff has ordered the troops and police to unhesitatingly suppress any outbreak with ball and cannon. Remarkable scenes occurred in Khar'kov when 1,000 students assembled in the Head University Buildings for two days. A Committee of Public Safety was formed, and negotiated the surrender of the University, the students leaving their barricades unarmed, but exempt from arrest and prosecution.

According to the Times Correspondent at St. Petersburg the strikers in Russia exceed a million there are 90,000 troops in St. Petersburg.

A strike has broken out on the Siberian railway. President Loubet arrived at London and was welcomed by King George.

Trade in Odessa is paralysed. Anarchy in Russia has dislocated trade with Berlin and other parts of Germany. Only trains carrying mails proceed to the frontier.

Oct 30. It is understood that arrangements are progressing to counter with the representative of the government in the Orange Colony in London.

28th October. It is reported that owing to the gravity of the situation, steam is being maintained on the Tsar's yacht, ready to convey the Imperial family to Denmark if necessary. Delegates of the Workmen's Corporation at St. Petersburg yesterday evening, resolved to continue the general strike to the bitter end, but to give no occasion for violence.

The strikers "Fox" and "Proserpine" have been urgently ordered to Somaliland from Suez.

The employees of the Trans-Baltic and Central Asian Railways have struck. The present crisis is having a depressing effect on Commercial affairs, 29th October. Ordinary life in Russia is practically at a standstill. The authorities are apparently paralysed by the stubborn and unanimous resolution of the people to force the government to make the paper constitution a reality. General Troppoff is awaiting the result of the conference between the Tsar and Count de Witte. The latter has spent the last two days endeavouring to persuade the Ministry to promulgate the constitution recently drawn up by him (Witte). The Russian Minister of Finance confirms the postponement of the fifty million loan, and has intimated the bankers connected that negotiations are suspended, pending an improvement in the present situation.

It is announced at Vienna that the Powers have decided to make a demonstration in Turkey. Austria, and not in European ports, because they do not wish to encourage the Macedonian insurgents.

The students and workmen have erected barricades in the streets of Odessa; a sharp encounter has already occurred with the Cossacks in which the strikers were killed and eighteen wounded. The troops are showing reluctance to fire upon the people. St. Petersburg is quiet to-day.

Government have sanctioned the construction of a new jetty at Sekundi at a cost of £15,000.

Oct 31 05.

London 29th October. Telegrams from all parts of Russia are most gloomy, but Sunday in St. Petersburg passed quietly, there were no disturbances. The students associated outside the University but were dispersed time after time by the troops. The streets were patrolled all day by strong forces of cavalry and infantry. At an extraordinary sitting of the St. Petersburg Municipality, a delegation from the Union representing half a million workmen, demanded the intervention of the Municipality in order to guarantee responsibility from arrest. The Articles of the Imperial Statutes and the Justices of the Peace have voted for a strike. Moscow is isolated and the prices of provisions are very high. It is difficult to estimate the number of victims in yesterday's fighting at Odessa, as the police removed, thinned and counted, but they are believed by number at least three hundred. The strikers are confined to barracks being considered untrustworthy and Cossacks only are employed to disperse the crowds. The troops at Warsaw and Lodz fired in the air. Ninety-two officers in St. Petersburg including a number of Generals are to be prosecuted for participation in the rebellion. It is reported that the crews of four warships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet have mutinied, killed Admiral's Dikoff and Chukina and returned to Sevastopol flying the revolutionary flag.

It is officially announced to St. Petersburg that a manifesto is to be issued to-night appointing Count de Witte Premier with special authority for the unifying of the different branches of administration, granting of civic liberties to the people, extension of legislative power to the national assembly and the enlarging of the franchise. Sharpshooters with the military are reported to have taken place at all provincial centres, and there has been much blood shed at Riazan where the troops shot two editors killing 45 and wounding ninety.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

THE COURSE OF THE EXPEDITION.

Leaving Lagos on Jan. 3, 1893 the expedition proceeded by land route to Abokuta. The Lagos and transport proceeded, leaving only a few soldiers with the Governor as body guards, till they arrived at Ota, where the whole force was arranged in order for travelling. The expedition arrived on the 7th at Aro, a short half an hour's distance from the town Abokuta, and where ambassadors from the different chiefs arrived to escort the Governor to the town. All entered with pomp, the band leading, and crowds of people lined the roads for two miles from the gate of the town to the C. M. S. yard at Ake where the expedition quattered.

INTERVIEW OF CHIEFS WITH CARTER.

There were present to the large and open space before the Ake church, his Excellency Governor Carter, and his attendants on the one hand, and the Magaji, the Jagan, the Oluide, with the

Balogun, of Igbore, Ibadan, Itesi, Idomapa, Ikija, Odo, Eruwo, Iko, Itoke, Oke, Ikija, Imo, Ilesun, Ilemo, Ilungun, the Lukotuns of Igbere, Oba and Ake, Iporo, the Odofo of Igbore and others, representatives of the different townships.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S SPEECH.

I am very pleased to have seen you; this is a most important day both for Abeokuta and Lagos, making as it does a new era in the history of the country, for it is a sign of the removal I trust, once for all, of the suspicion and distrust with which the Government of Lagos has recently been regarded and the substitution in its place, of confidence and good will. I could not have received a better reception than the one you have received me as a friend; you can rely on me as such. To-day is not a "palavering day" we shall see each other again."

THE REPLY OF MAGAJI.

The whole of the Egba give your Excellency a thousand welcome greetings salutations innumerable, we thank you for being truthful and just; we have heard of your fame as such. As a nation, we manifest our joy and appreciation by the present assembly, we come to bid your Excellency welcome, a thousand times welcome to our city Abeokuta."

THE LAGOS TREATY OF JANUARY 18, 1893.

PRINCIPAL TERMS:

- (1) That peace shall exist between Lagos and Abeokuta, and in case of any dispute, reference shall be made to the Governor of Lagos for settlement.
- (2) That there shall be complete freedom of trade between Egba & Lagos, and no closing the roads shall take place without consent of Government of Lagos.
- (3) That the kings and authorities shall afford complete protection and every assistance and encouragement to all members of the christian religion.
- (4) No annexation of any portion of the Egba Country shall be made by the Lagos Government without consent of the lawful authorities of the country; no aggressive action shall be taken against the said country, and its independence shall be fully recognised.
- (5) No human sacrifice shall be made.
- (6) British subjects shall have freedom to occupy land, build houses, carry trade, and manufacture in any part of the Egba kingdom.
- (7) No cession of any portion of the Egba Country to any Foreign Power shall take place without consent of her Majesty's Government.

GOVERNOR CARTER AT OYO.

The Governor arrived at Oyo on the 6th March and had a treaty signed by the king of Oyo and his chiefs similar to that of Abeokuta except the following clause:

That on the event the king of Oyo faithfully observed the terms of the Treaty, he will from January 1 of the following year receive a yearly pension of £100, but which will be forfeited on breach of any of the terms.

To be continued.

THE EDUCATIONAL IMPASSE
THAT WAS.

In accordance with the Resolution of the united meeting of School Managers held on the 25th Oct the following covering letter was addressed to government conveying the resolutions which were unanimously passed and published in our last issue.

Lagos, Oct 26th 1905.

Sir, I have the honour to forward to you for the information of His Excellency the Acting Governor, the enclosed Resolutions unanimously adopted at a united meeting of the Managers of all the Schools in the Colony, except the Roman Catholic Schools, held at the Wesleyan School-room, Faji, yesterday evening, under the Chairmanship of the Rt Rev Bishop Johnson.

I am to state that the second resolution closing our schools to Mr Wimberley takes effect at once.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

G A WILLIAMS
Hon Sec

Hon E A Speed
Acting Colonial Secretary
etc etc etc
Lagos

In reply the acting Colonial Secretary addressed the following to the Honorary Secretary of the meet.

Colonial Secretary's Office
Lagos, 26th October 1905.

- Sir,
1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th October.
 2. I am instructed to inform you that His Excellency the Acting Governor has read this communication with very great regret and considers your

action both ill-timed and ungenerous.

3. His Excellency cannot admit the right of your managers to dictate as to the person chosen to examine the schools.

4. If however you are determined to persevere in the course proposed I am to point out to you that your action may involve the loss of the grant to which your schools might otherwise become entitled, and that in that event your managers will be solely responsible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E A Speed

Acting Colonial Secretary,

G A Williams, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,

29 October

My dear Bishop.

Referring to the recent decision of School Managers to close their Schools to Mr Wimberley's inspection and to our conversation this morning as well as to the present impasse on the Education Board, I think we are all in danger of forgetting that after all it is the children whose interest we must consult—the children must be educated and the money devoted to that purpose should not be allowed to lapse.

I cannot help thinking that some modus vivendi can be arranged and I shall be glad to meet any small and representative number of the School managers who care to attend at the Secretariat at 3 p. m. tomorrow (Monday) afternoon in the hope that so very desirable a result may be attained.

Sincerely yours
E. A. Speed.

In consequence of the above seven representative School Managers attended at the Colonial Secretariat when a friendly conversation took place, and the situation having been defined the deputation thanked the Honble E. A. Speed, Acting Colonial Secretary for his courtesy and withdrew.

Another united meeting of School Managers was held on Tuesday October 31st at the Wesleyan Faji school room at which Bishop Oluwole explained the situation which the meeting discussed and resolved that the following, to remove the existing dead lock, be sent to the government in answer to the letter of the 28th October.

Lagos

November 1, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th October which was laid before the School Managers at a meeting assembled on the 31st idem.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the School Managers deeply regret the view His Excellency has taken of their action which he has characterised as "ill-timed and ungenerous."

The School Managers are altogether unable to understand why His Excellency has taken this view. Since the schools were first inspected and examined by Mr Wimberley over a year ago, no report has been received by Managers to enable them to arrange for another inspection. The circumstances connected with this delay are well known to His Excellency and are such as to furnish sufficient grounds for School Managers entirely losing confidence in Mr Wimberley as an Inspector of Schools. In this unsatisfactory state of things Mr Wimberley, issued notice for the current year's inspection. As soon as this notice was received, the representative Manager of the Anglican Schools on the Board of Education, forwarded a mild protest to His Excellency, in which he intimated that having regard to the general situation, it was not expedient for Mr Wimberley to attempt to undertake an inspection of the schools, until the present difficulties and all the circumstances in connexion therewith had been removed. To this mild, and undoubtedly reasonable and generous protest, the reply sent was to the effect that His Excellency was not prepared to interfere with Mr Wimberley in the performance of duties to which he had been appointed by the Secretary of State. This left a painful impression on the minds of Managers, as if the interests of Schools and of education generally were going to be sacrificed to those of an individual official. They therefore felt that the only course open to them in protecting the high interests of which they were trustees was to close their schools against Mr Wimberley and submit the whole case to the Secretary of State to whom they had been referred by His Excellency.

The School Managers claim no right whatever (and they fail to find in their resolutions any cause for the impasse) to dictate to the government as to the person chosen to examine

the schools, but they conceive that it is a duty which they owe to the government as well as to the schools of which they are Managers, to draw the attention of the government to any possible hindrance in the way of the successful administration of education in the Colony.

The School Managers still adhere to the view which they expressed of the Inspector of Schools in their second resolution of October 25, but in consequence of the private interview which their representatives had with you on the 30th October they are content, without further interference, to leave it with the government to supply a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties, and accordingly open their Schools, under protest, to Mr Wimberley in the hope that justice will eventually be done in the cause of education.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours most obedient humble servant,
G. A. WILLIAMS
Hon Sec
Hon E. A. Speed M.A., LL.B.
Acting Colonial Secretary
etc etc etc
Lagos

OBJECTIONABLE ARRANGEMENT
AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

To the Editor of "the Lagos Standard."

Dear Sir,—I shall be thankful if in the interest of public traffic and respectable elements of the community, you find a space in your valuable column for this letter through which I hope to reach the railway authorities.

I venture to call attention to the iron fence at Iddo station as an objectionable innovation and a cause of untold annoyances to educated people going to that station either on a journey to see some one off or to meet a friend or relation.

To those going on a journey; in this respect that however respectable they may be they have to carry their baggage from the fence to the train as their carriers are not allowed to come in to help them; I have seen a wife of a clergyman who on being refused the services of her carriers by the police standing at the gate was obliged to carry her things on her own head into the train, I have seen other respectable and educated people carrying in or out their things because their carriers were not allowed to go in with them on going or to help them out on arrival.

To people seeing their friends off or meeting them to welcome them home; To give a most recent instance, only last Saturday I had the mortification of seeing not less than five well educated people who evidently went to meet their friends and relations, turned out by a police man. One of them a clergyman, another a mission agent, two government officials and one a clerk at the Bank; all Natives of cause and needless to say there were three Europeans standing unmolested. By the time the train arrived I also saw the wife of a clergyman who came to meet her husband but was not allowed to come within the fence.

Without prolonging these facts which are common place experience at this particular Station I shall cut short my observations by asking a few questions:—

1. Who is responsible for this arrangement?
2. What purpose is it expected to serve?
3. Are the police not exceeding their orders to the detriment of the traffic?
4. If I am rightly informed that the fence is meant to safe guard the uneducated Natives from accident during shunting time; I ask further why are educated civilised Natives treated as I describe above as if they have never seen a railway before?

Be all these whatever they may I believe every Native who reads this will agree with me that the arrangement is objectionable and why ever is responsible for the idea has betrayed himself to be an enemy at heart of the traffic; who interest he is supposed to seek. I remember seeing one of the railway officials one day enjoying the fun of seeing the police violently pushing people back. Now if the officials would take advice would certainly counsel them either to put a stop to the objectionable arrangement at once and allow free access to the train to all or to check the police as it is evident they exceed their orders or least supply porters to help every passenger or with their things to the train.

Believe me
Dear Mr. Editor
Yours faithfully
Truth.

Nov. 7, 1905.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE
YORUBA COUNTRYBY
A YORUBA HISTORIAN.
[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

GOVERNOR CARTER AT ILORIN.

Leaving Oyo the Governor proceeded to Ogbomoso where he was strictly warned not to visit Ilorin as he will be killed by the people, he notwithstanding resolved on fulfilling his duty at the cost of his life, and sent to the Emir, informing him of his intention to visit the place, and who sent back that he will be welcomed. Arriving at Ilorin, he was cordially received by the Emir, and arrangements were soon made with him for effecting peace through his authorities at the Ota camp.

OFA CAMP.

The Expedition then proceeded to Ofa where the Ilorins encamped, and the Governor had an interview at a public meeting with the Chief Alanmi Adama, son of the late Kara, Biala and Memo when the desire of both Governor and the Emir with reference to their breaking up their camp was expressed and all assented thereto.

IKIRUN.

On March 1, the Governor proceeded to Ikirun. This place where the Ibadans encamped was described as a lovely spot, surrounded by picturesque woody hills and splendid rocks, some of which were 1700 feet above sea level. Here Captain Bower was despatched to Oke Mesi, the Okinparapo camp, to have interview with Ogedemgbe their captain-general, and convey to him the Governor's wishes for breaking up the camp. The Governor here had interview with Balogun Ajayi and others on the same question. All having expressed assent the expedition returned to the banks of the river Oshun.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE CAMPS.

On the 8th of March the delegates from the three camps arrived at the Governor's camp at Oja, the Ilorin's posting on the right, the Ibadans on the left and the Oke Mesi people in front of the Governor's camp. The Governor then asked if they agreed to decamp on the 14th all having agreed, kola nuts were split and eaten by the three parties as sure signs of peace.

On the appointed day, the Ilorin's setting fire to their camps retreated home. The Ibadans numbering over 20,000 people left Ikirun for Ibadan, and Ogedemgbe from Oke Mesi also.

The Governor proceeded to Ibadan at the same time with the Ibadan troops in order to protect the tributary towns from being looted by them on their march. Passing Oshogbo, Ido, Iwo, they arrived at Ibadan on the 27th of March.

IBADAN INTRIGUES AND INGRATITUDE.

After the Ibadans had safely reached home, the Governor proposed to them the like treaty he had made with the King of Oyo, but their were divisions among the chiefs respecting it, and they finally refused to sign, thus proving ungrateful and treacherous to a Government who had undertaken so much on their behalf by opening the Ijebu roads to Lagos for them which they had fought in vain to effect for themselves, and by extricating them from the Ilorin and Okinparapo mesh.

CARTER'S RECEPTION AT LAGOS.

The Governor on returning from the expedition was heartily welcomed by the whole populace of Lagos. The public streets through which the procession was to pass were lined with crowds of people. The Governor mounting his charger at Ebute Ero and accompanied by his escort was surrounded by a crowd on foot and on horseback, including chiefs, mayeguns, baloguns, gwas, native captains, with their various retinue, and music accompaniments of drums, horns and tom-toms. The procession proceeded to Balogun Square via Ereko market. Men, women and children shouting every where "Oko abo." The procession went on to the Marina. At Prince Ademuyiwa's new building was emblazoned the inscription "See the conquering hero comes." On his Excellency's arrival at the Government House a guard of honour presented arms, and the band played "the National Anthem." As he entered the house he was received by the native officials headed by the Chief Registrar Otonbi Payne and the white cap. Chiefs headed by Chief Femi Odibo. Three cheers were given his Excellency who bowed and thanked them all.

To be continued

THE WEST AFRICAN LIQUOR
TRAFFICHOW BRITISH TRADERS CHEAT
THE NATIVESOFFICIAL ADMISSIONS AND INACTION.
AMAZING REVELATIONS.

Sometimes as we draw the attention of our readers to the Liquor Traffic on the West Coast of Africa, and pointed out, in the first place, that the

Governments of Lagos and Southern Nigeria derive about 85 per cent. of their revenue from this traffic. One of the Governors, speaking on the subject, said it was deplorable, but "there were no other means of carrying on the Government" of these territories.

What this West African liquor trade means may be gathered from the following:—Quite recently an order was placed in Liverpool by one of the large African houses for 50,000 cases of spirits to be shipped to West Africa and, the region of the Niger. The order which was finally accepted, and which went to a Hamburg firm, was to supply the cases, 12 bottles, labelled, capped, and packed in straw for the total price of 15 4d per case!

Our readers will have some idea as to what must be the contents of such cases at a price like this, and what must be the condition of the natives in a territory where 85 per cent. of the revenue is derived from the duty upon such awful poison.

But this is not the only crime with which these shippers may be charged. Writing home quite recently to the Colonial Office, Governor Egerton, who dates his letter from Benin City on the 30th March, of this year, informs the Secretary for the Colonies as follows:—"Several merchants have spoken to me on the subject, and from what I have seen in Lagos, I have formed a very strong opinion that the present practice of continually altering the sizes and shapes of the bottles, etc., in which spirits are imported, with the sole object of deceiving the native purchasers, should be prevented by legislation as far as it is possible to do so without undue interference with the freedom of trade." These are the Governor's own words.

Not content, therefore, with the high profits to be made by shipping alcohol at 15 4d per case, and exchanging the same (as is the usual practice) with the unfortunate natives for rubber and other native produce, these shippers are continually altering the sizes and shapes of their bottles, so as to make large and curiously shaped bottles to contain only small quantities of spirits. The Governor puts it quite clearly when he says that "the only object of this is to deceive the natives."

Dealing with the same subject, Mr C. A. Britwistle, writing from the P.M.O.'s Quarters, Lagos, on the 16th March, 1905, says:—"From personal experience I can fully confirm the statement as to the practice of merchants importing deceptive bottles and demijohns which are very cleverly constructed so as to convey a false idea of contents." And then this gentleman goes on to add:—"Fairly long notice should be given as to the date when an ordinance dealing with the matter would come into operation, so as to allow merchants and distillers in Europe to work off existing contracts and stocks of present shapes and sizes."

We have had a lengthy correspondence with the Colonial Secretary on this subject, and now record the final attitude taken up by this gentleman on the matter. In reply to a letter of ours of July 5th, Mr Secretary Lyttelton informs us that "he does not approve of the suggestion to which we refer." (This is the suggestion of Mr Britwistle that the merchants should be allowed to deliver whatever they may have on hand of their fraudulent packages.) Mr Lyttelton goes on to say that "although it is not clear at present that the practices in question prevail to such extent as to demand special legislation, the matter is engaging attention, and steps will, if necessary, be taken to prevent any persons from being defrauded." That is Mr Secretary Lyttelton on the 22nd July. Further correspondence took place, and on August 1st Mr Secretary Lyttelton wrote to us that the "subject was still receiving" his attention.

Finally, on the 7th October, in answer to another letter of ours, we received the following:—
Downing Street,
7th October, 1905.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr Secretary Lyttelton to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 15th of September, that he is unable to admit that it is true, as represented in that letter, that the perpetration of grave frauds on West African natives can be described on official authority as rampant, or that "the Secretary of State for Lagos," or any other officer of that Colony, has recommended "that the fraudulently manufactured packages should be used by the merchants engaged in this fraud before any steps are taken to bring the practice to an end."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. L. ANTROBUS.

The Editor, "The Catholic Herald."

Our readers no doubt will scarcely believe their eyes in view of the letters we have already quoted. But this is Mr Secretary Lyttelton's statement, and to that statement we have sent the following answer:—

October 10th 1905.

Right Hon.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Whitehall, S. W.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 7th

inst., just to hand, you say that you cannot admit that it is true as represented in our letter of the 5th September "that the perpetration of grave frauds on West African natives can be described on official authority as rampant." Might I then ask what is the meaning of the following paragraph contained in the dispatch from Governor Egerton, and dated Benin City 30th March, 1905?—"Several merchants have spoken to me on the subject and from what I have seen in Lagos, I have formed a very strong opinion that the present practice of continually altering the sizes and shapes of the bottles, etc., in which spirits are imported, with the sole object of deceiving the native purchaser, should be prevented by legislation as far as it is possible to do so," etc? If a practice which is described as "continual" by Governor Egerton may not reasonably be described by us as "rampant," then we should certainly like to have the opinion of some impartial person upon the use of the words referred to. Perhaps it would be more accurate to use the word "rampant" if the practice were contrary to any legislation or to any custom, but, as a matter of fact, the custom has been going on unchecked and legislation is suggested to repress it. This seems to us to make the matter even worse. You further say that you "cannot admit that it is true that any officer of the Colony of Lagos has recommended that the fraudulently manufactured packages should be used up by the merchants engaged in this fraud before any steps are taken to bring the practice to an end." I would merely point out that Mr C. A. Britwistle, writing from the P. M. O.'s Quarters, Lagos, March 16th 1905, says:—"Fairly long notice should be given as to when an ordinance dealing with the matter would come into operation," and then he adds "so as to allow merchants and distillers in Europe to work off their existing contracts and stocks of present shapes and sizes." These "present shapes and sizes" are being sent out, according to Governor Egerton, to deceive the natives, and we venture to think that the words used in our letter are fully justified by this paragraph. We were under the impression, from the character of the letter, that Mr. Britwistle was writing as an official of the Colony of Lagos. If he is not an official, then to this extent our description is inaccurate. But may we point out that, in your letter to us of the 22nd July last, you referred to the suggestion, and said "you did not approve of it." Furthermore, you stated in the same letter that the matter was receiving attention, and that steps will, if necessary be taken "to prevent any persons from being defrauded." You also said in your letter of August 1st that "the matter is still receiving attention." May we then ask whether the suggestions of Governor Egerton and of Mr Britwistle have yet been carried out, or whether there are any proposals yet brought forward to achieve the ends they so strongly recommend? We ask these questions because your letter of the 7th inst., seems to take up quite a new attitude with reference to the abuses in question. *The Catholic Herald* 20. 10. 05.

BIRTH.

On Friday last 10th inst at 6 p.m. at their residence Odunfa Street, Oke popo the wife of Mr P. O. Meredith of a daughter. Distant friends will please accept this intimation.

Large Whisky Distillery owners require well introduced firms as sole agents, liberal purchase terms and support. Unrivalled brands. Apply with Bank references to Kincaid, 16 Devonshire Square, London.

NOVEMBER 22, 1905

THE LAGOS STANDARD

timely and gracious. It has not counted very many years, since these occurrences have taken place, and thus they would be within the recollection of the majority now in the Colony. Universal peace proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land; slavery with all its appendages and cruelties, abolished and destroyed, a reign of justice extant. As was to be expected, many advantages were taken of this new condition of circumstances; to some the conditions were potent of all that is disastrous and calamitous, to others a *spes melioris*. Communications between cities and towns which formerly never could have been thought of, much less attempted, were now free and open, children and youths travelling unmolested, almost without guides or attendants; such being the freedom and liberty accorded through this change, there is very little cause for wonder, at the extraordinary influx of incarnations, human and otherwise, continually entering this little island of Lagos from the interior; as varied in colour as in character we find the colony teeming with them; those who are traders amongst them, are generally of the Hausa or Gambari tribe, composed of both sexes and generally reputed to be well-to-do; well, it is known that they are certainly far better off, than they sham themselves to be; with the access now given to free intercourse and safe journey between the sea shore, and the interior, large numbers of these, forming themselves to caravans find their way to the Coast ostensibly for trade; and on their arrival locate themselves, and their belongings, loaded on donkeys, at Ebute Meta, on the mainland, ultimately making for Lagos, after leaving these and other burden at the former place, with the sole intent of playing on the credulity and liberality of the simple Lagosians, who become the unfortunate dupes and victims of the artful and crafty Gambari; these latter are excessively prolific in the arts and devices of superb cunning and fraud, and equally inexhaustible are they in their unparalleled resources for its accomplishment. No wonder then, that the Lagos people are easily, or find themselves easily hoodwinked by their brothers and sisters of shadowy characters from the interior. Some of these would-be-mendicants, on reaching Lagos, and quartered in some congenial division of the town, where possibly practice makes perfect, and along with others of similar notable horde, start their iniquitous traffic, by feigning the adoption of the loss of one of the principal senses, that of sight. Finding this of easy management and of effective force and influence, forming themselves into batches and in files, these arch-impostors, parade the various streets in the town, chanting doleful and weird monotonous, halting, in other instances from door to door, soliciting alms. But are these people, on the whole, what would be called, paupers? One has been led to doubt their verity, by discoveries often made, when these frauds are on the "recess." After a morning round, during which their pouch or sack has done pretty fair "good service, and they themselves, well exhausted, it is general, to find these paragon of cheat, indulging themselves in a timely cool bath at mid-day in the lagoons, oblivious to all lookers-on. In civilised countries and amongst civilised communities, beggars and mendicants are not allowed the liberties they seem freely to allot themselves, and enjoy in Lagos or West Africa generally, the immunity from punishment of some sort or the other, has not a little tended to encourage and increase the boldness and force of this band in their wiles. This system of mendacity not only is a serious nuisance encouraging idleness and sloth but a mighty attribute to the denudation of the towns wealth, at the hands of nocturnal raids. It is a surprise that up to the present, up-to-date position of Lagos, no legislation has been thought fit to be enacted, to put a check or infuse some terror, to the pursuit by able-bodied men and women of this beggarly procedure.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Nov. 11.
London, 7th November. The strikes in Finland are ended. The total number of persons who have been killed at Odessa, is reported to be nine hundred and sixty-four.
Count de Witte is gazetted as President of the re-organised Council of Ministers. It is understood that Shipoff the *Arder* of the Zemstvolst Party in Moscow has accepted the Comptrolgery of the Empire, and Ministry of the Interior. Occupants have also been found for the Ministries of Finance and Communications.
The decrease in the reports of disorders in the Russian Provinces appears to indicate that the Government's tardy orders for the suppression of disturbances is now being carried out.
Lord Lansdowne was entertained at a banquet last night in recognition of his services in bringing about the conclusion of the Alliance with Japan.
The Australian Commonwealth Government has requested the Agents General of the various States to report on the whole question of Asiatic immigration, including their opinion of English views.
The British Fleet has left Tokyo for Sasebo.
Australian socialists threaten a general strike unless

universal suffrage is conceded. The agitation produced rioting in Prague on Sunday, wherein one hundred and twenty were wounded, several mortally.
The United Kingdom imports for ten months ending October, show an increase of eleven millions, the Export an increase of thirty millions sterling.
At a meeting of the leading London Jews, it was decided to appeal for funds to provide relief for the victims of the Russian rising.

Supplementary regulations regarding elections for the Russian National Assembly which have been elaborated, include the extension of the franchise, and the increase of membership for the Assembly. At least eight hundred families have been ruined at Odessa, many of the wealthiest merchants have been converted into paupers, and are now living on charity.

A powerful movement headed by several prominent Court personages, is endeavouring to compass the downfall of Count de Witte.

The influence of the reactionaries is growing proportionately with the increase of the revolutionary movement.

Although Odessa is resuming a state of normal life, still terrible scenes occur in the neighbouring villages, where all Jewish houses have been demolished. Hundreds have been killed, and there are thousands of wounded and starving.

A mass meeting of Jews in New York formed a Relief Committee for Russian sufferers irrespective of religion. Fifty-six in Russia and eight hundred dollars have been subscribed. Telegrams have been received from Jews in London, Paris and Berlin offering to participate in an international organisation.

The interment of the victims at Odessa was begun on Monday in the presence of vast crowds. Four hundred and twelve Jews were buried in trenches holding seventy bodies each. Two hundred and forty five corpses were not identified owing to the lacerations having been battered with hammers.

The revolutionaries of the Poles have been evidenced by the fact that they have proceeded calmly with the election of an interim government at Helasagora. On 3rd November although fifty thousand troops were landed with guns from the warships, the Tsar's subsequent manifesto arrived at the critical moment, converting a tense situation into universal jubilation.

Despite the general cessation of strikes in Russia, the Railwaymen's Union has issued a significant circular stating that men must store arms and use as one man at the decisive moment.

After a week's most cordial amities at Annapolis, Prince Louis of Battenberg with the British Squadron, departed for Baltimore where they received a great ovation.
The Birthday honours list announces that the Duchess of Fife will henceforth be styled Princess Royal and her daughters Princesses.

Birthday Honours—Governor Egerton to be K.C.M.G., Dr. Cargill of Northern Nigeria to be C.M.G.

Nov. 10.
London, 9th November. Rothschilds of London, and the New York Banker Schiff, have each contributed ten thousand pounds sterling to the London fund for the Jews, which will be distributed by British Consuls in Russia.
Grand Duke Vladimir has resigned his command of the Petersburg Military District, and Grand Duke Nicolas has been appointed as his successor. The resignation of General Trepoff is confirmed.

The appointed Commandant of the Palace reports that the graves of the revolutionaries have been ordered to be left in the harbour and the inhabitants are fleeing. It is also reported that the "Ukases" of the Emperor have joined the revolutionaries and are at the forefront.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Bombay, crowds of picturesque natives thronged the quays, and salutes were fired while every ship was dressed in honour of the King's birthday. Bombay presented an address in a magnificent cabinet, the panel whereof was a map of India, the towns being indicated by diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The Prince and Princess of Wales landed in the afternoon, and were welcomed by a brilliant gathering of officials, native rulers, and dignitaries.

The anti-Jewish atrocities in Bessarabia are reported to have been terrible, many persons were culled, and buried alive, some were even soaked in petroleum. The excesses at Kishineff began by Gendarmes officials openly haranguing the mob near the Governor's House. Resistance to the pillagers was mercilessly quelled by the troops.
Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Squadron have arrived at New York.

Nov. 11.
London, 10th November. It is officially declared that the mutinous soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt numbered five thousand. Order has now been restored. Keener's Correspondent who has arrived at Kronstadt has ascertained that hundreds of rifles fell under the fire from the machine guns of the troops, and that the remnant evenly fled, or were arrested. It is believed that about a hundred were killed, and several hundreds wounded.
Result of the Liverpool Cup: Swinford 1st, Chaucer 2nd, Glenamoy 3rd.

The New York police have found ballot boxes floating in the North River and elsewhere. It is expected that a number of arrests will follow.

The appointments are officially announced of Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, and Comptroller of the Empire in connection with the new Russian Government. All who have been appointed, except the Minister of Communications, are Departmental Officials. De Witte's officials are expected to lead to his resignation.

The railway strike is spreading in Austria. The men have adopted a policy of passive obstruction, paralysing traffic by their literal observance of all regulations.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Bombay last night for Agia.

The death is announced of Mr. Parrott, member of Parliament for Northampton.

The attempt of the French Government to prevent Civil servants forming Trade Unions has led to a crisis which has threatened a great strike in the arsenals. Disorderly scenes occurred in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The Socialists uniting with the Nationalists in opposing the Cabinet. M. Berthoulet has resigned on the question of the Government employees forming Unions. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Premier Rouvier by 310 votes against 147.

An official statement shows that the sufferers from the recent excesses in Odessa number at least forty thousand.

London, 10th November. The Lord Mayor of London has offered at the request of Mr. Wadsworth to sign a Memorial House of Commons.

behalf of the unemployed.

The London fund on behalf of the Russian Jews now amounts to £10,000, the funds raised to £25,000.

An Official Communiqué issued at St. Petersburg, denies the Government's complicity in the recent arrests and promises the adoption of measures to prevent a recurrence. As the application or release is only possible when the country is pacified, the Government undertakes to punish the police and officials who have been guilty of provocation.

An outbreak of rioters occurred in Kishineff. The rioters set fire to the building, but the troops quelled the disturbance, killing 22 and wounding many.

London, 12th November. The Queen has given two thousand pounds to the Mansion House Fund for the unemployed, and appeals to the men and women of the Empire to contribute, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the starving during the winter.

An Imperial Ukase proclaims martial law throughout Poland, where the authorities fear an insurrection is being organised.

Hundreds of Jews are fleeing from St. Petersburg fearing disturbance.

The trains for Poland are crowded. A well-armed Defence Committee has been organised in the Jewish Quarter. A similar panic prevails in Moscow.

Count de Witte has received telegrams from various parts of Poland demanding full autonomy, including a 1905, during at Warsaw, elected an universal outrage.

The Official Russian Communiqué signifies the agitation in Poland as an impudent movement, aiming at independence and states that as long as it continues, Poland will receive none of the benefits of the Tsar's latest manifesto, and that it is this agitation that has caused the recent proclamation of martial law.

The Governor of Kronstadt has resigned.

Three cruisers are preparing to take the bulk of the mutineers from Kronstadt for a long disciplinary voyage.

M. Durnovo, Assistant Minister, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

It is stated in Tokyo that it has been definitely decided that Admiral Togo and the Japanese Squadron are to visit England; probably in March.

The proclamation of martial law has exacerbated the Poles. The people of Warsaw are panic stricken; houses are barricaded, the Jews are arming, and there is a general strike causing scarcity of coal and food.

Large amounts were raised on behalf of the Russian Jews at meetings held in the United States yesterday.

One hundred and fourteen more Jews have died at Odessa from the effect of wounds received during the recent excesses. Telegrams describing the sufferings and appealing for help are still pouring in from Russia. The Chief Rabbi of London has ordered an appeal to be made from all Jewish pulpits in England on Saturday. There is a great exodus of Jews from Southern Russia towards England and America.

10,000 passports were issued at Odessa on Friday and Saturday.

Japan issues immediately a fifty million sterling force per cent loan, half of which is to be applied to the conversion of external loans.

The Norwegian plebiscite shows a large majority in favour of offering the throne to Prince Charles of Denmark.

The King of Greece has arrived at Windsor.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

BANQUET TO GOVERNOR CARTER.

A grand banquet at the cost of £171. 4. 9 in honour of Governor Carter was given by the representatives of the citizens of Lagos when a large company of 118 guests sat to dinner at Glover Memorial Hall, when a large scroll festooned with flags was placed above the dais on which was inscribed "Welcome the peace maker."

At the conclusion of the toast to the Queen, the following address written on vellum beautifully illuminated was presented to him.

"We the undersigned merchants, traders and residents of Lagos take the opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of the unprecedented successes which has distinguished your Excellency's administration of this Colony. This success is doubtless due to your Excellency's long administrative experience on the coast of Africa coupled with diplomatic tact and judgment in dealing with native questions. We commend your Excellency's fondness in the matter of the late Jebu difficulty and we would further desire to show our high appreciation of diplomacy which avoided resort to arms in another direction, and resulted in the opening of the roads and the restoration of trade and tranquility.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the cordial and enthusiastic reception extended to you by the peoples of the Interior Countries which you have visited, whereby by an end has been put to disastrous intertribal warfare of long standing thus restoring to their homes and useful labour large populations; and we would further add, it is our hope and belief that your Excellency's tour will be the means under Divine Providence of advancing the cause of religion, science, and commercial progress."

CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION.

The success achieved by Governor Carter in his administration of the government of Lagos has only been exceeded by that of Governor Glover. He does not seem to have had a superior administrative power to Moloney, Dumasque and Griffith, but was only fortunate to hold the reins of the government at a time when the hinterland chiefs who had for twenty years been waging war with each other were hankering after peace, and seeking some superior neutral government to effect it for them, and which advantage the home government seized to authorise Carter to carry out its execution. Glover's original plans in the opening of the whole country for trade, with this difference, to adopt coercive measures only, as an end result, but generally by

treaties of peace with the people, he should induce them to follow and pursue legitimate trade. In this way he has earned a name for himself. But to his praise be it mentioned, that Carter like Glover alone of all the governors of Lagos can boast of having personally traversed the whole Yoruba Country and possessed a personal knowledge and acquaintance with the places and people he had to deal with, making him thereby an authority in political matters in Yorubaland. Governor Carter was knighted in England in recognition of the valuable services he had thus rendered the government.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF THE BALOGUN OF IBADAN.
After the return of the Ibadan troops from Ikirun, a dispute arose between Ajayi the Balogun and the son of the late Bashorun, when three charges were preferred against the Balogun by the whole council of chiefs.

(1) That he was ruling arbitrarily and contrary to law. (2) That he was selling Ibadan citizens as slaves. (3) That he secretly planned the interference of the Lagos Government in the late war. He was condemned to death by the Council, but was offered the option of inflicting death upon himself in any way he preferred; and a day was appointed him. In the meantime his house was blockaded none was to go out of all the inmates, and none was to enter in, either to buy or sell, soldiers were also set to watch at the different gates to prevent his escape from the town. The Balogun not admitting his guilt, refused to make a short way of himself, and was in the interval indulging himself in drinking and in excesses. On the day being near, he was often urged by his wives to lay down his life in order to save the lives of his children and family whom the Ibadans will all destroy if he refused to die when the appointed day arrived. One account states, that even his own children would go at stated times to beg him to die. But when he would not yield to their solicitations his own brother shot him dead at his piazza where he lay drunken. His own son and heir was then asked by his brother to give him another shot in order that he might not be charged in future with killing his father, and this he did. On the appointed day it was publicly announced that the Balogun is dead. All the chiefs and people joined in the funeral ceremony and feasted and danced as is the custom of the people when a chief died. Thus ended the tale very singular in the history of Ibadan.

To be continued.

ABDULLAH QUILLIAM

SHIEKH OF THE TRUE BELIEVERS IN THE
BRITISH ISLES

ON THE STORY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The war which is now ended by the Treaty of Peace concluded at New Portsmouth began suddenly and dramatically at midnight on the 8th of February, 1904. At that hour, when many of the Russian officers were drinking and dancing in the cabarets of Port Arthur, the Japanese fleet silently and swiftly sailed into the bay and dealt the first deadly blow of the war.

The Russian ships were lying within the harbour unsuspectingly, when a rocket blazed over the bay and at the same moment the Japanese torpedo boats launched their projectiles against the Russian battleships. In a few minutes the Russian Port Arthur fleet was crippled. The battleships Retvisan and Tsarevitch were torpedoed, and the cruiser Pallada was also disabled. The Japanese ships were unharmed.

Next day the Japanese returned to the attack, and seriously damaged the battleship Poytava and the cruisers Diana, Askold, and Novik.

On the same day, in Chemulpho Bay, the gunboats Varig and Korietz were sunk, with their flag flying and hands playing, by a Japanese squadron under Admiral Uru. While the Japanese fleet under the immortal Admiral Togo devoted itself to the blockade of Port Arthur, the interest of the war shifted to the land operations. A large force of Japanese was landed at Chemulpho on the 8th of February, 1904, and, seizing the Pekin Road, secured the Japanese position in Korea. Transports sailed every hour from Japan, and troops poured upon the Korean littoral.

CLOSING PORT ARTHUR.

Meanwhile, Admiral Togo was attempting to bottle up Port Arthur by sinking a number of ships across the mouth of the harbour. The attempt failed, but during the operations the Russian cruisers Bogdan and some torpedo boats were blown up.

After some minor preliminary engagements General Kuroki began his great campaign against the Russian forces twenty days after the opening

of the war. With an army of 45,000 he marched upon Wiju, at the mouth of the Yalu river, the natural boundary between Korea and Manchuria. The Russians, intending to offer fight on the banks of the Yalu, fell back on the position.

Just before the battle of the Yalu, on April 13, 1904, occurred the greatest disaster to the Russians since the beginning of the war. On that morning the flagship Petropavlovsk, with Admiral Makharoff and nearly 500 men, was blown up by a submarine mine in Port Arthur harbour. Out of the whole ship's company only 80 men were saved. The great Russian painter, Vereschagin, was also lost on the Petropavlovsk. For the first time the Russians were impressed by this disaster with a sense of the seriousness of their undertaking in going to war with Japan.

PASSAGE OF THE YALU.

The passage of the Yalu was forced on May 1, 1904, by General Kuroki. The Russians were outnumbered and outmanoeuvred. The Japanese artillery was splendidly handled, and the Russians were driven back to Feng-wang chen with a loss of 29 guns. The Russian losses were 70 officers and 2,324 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, while the Japanese loss was 318 killed and 788 wounded.

It was the object of the Japanese now to isolate and capture Port Arthur. Columns were landed to cut the railway and to take Dalny. General Oku, by his victory at Kinchau in which he captured 68 cannon and 10 machine guns, occupied Dalny, which then became the Japanese naval base for the assault on Port Arthur. Troops were poured into the town from Japan and were placed under the command of General Nogi for the siege of Port Arthur. The tightening of the grip around Port Arthur induced General Kuropatkin, who had arrived at Mukden to take command of the Russians, to send a force south for its relief under General Stackelburg. This force was met at Telissu on June 14 by General Oku and completely defeated. The Russians lost 1,834 killed, the Japanese 277.

THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG.

The object of the Japanese was now to concentrate their forces for a decisive and overwhelming defeat of the Russians. General Oku, General Kuroki, and General Nodzu joined hands at Kai ping. Marshal Oyama was appointed commander in chief of the combined armies, and on June 27, 1904, the march on Liao-yang began. This battle was decided in the desperate fighting that took place over the possession of the Moticuling Pass. It was taken and lost three times by the Japanese, but at last the frenzied fighting of the Japanese soldiers proved irresistible, and the pass was conclusively forced by the Japanese armies.

The three armies now began to concentrate for the attack on Liao-yang the headquarters of the Russian troops. Kai ping, Hsi ho yen Ta shih chiao, and Niuchwang were successively taken, the Russians fighting desperately, and retreating slowly and sullenly before their remorseless enemy. The fighting was raging for several days over a front extending over a hundred miles. Town after town, village after village was taken by the Japanese, until at last, on August 29, General Kuroki got within nine miles of Liao yang, and began pounding its defences. The Russians, it is supposed, numbered 180,000 men, the Japanese 200,000. For four days the Russian gallantly and bitterly contested their position, but the Japanese were not to be denied, although the issue was often in doubt, and on September 3 General Kuropatkin gave the order for the retreat. The Russian losses were 16,000, the Japanese 17,539.

KUROPATKIN'S FAMOUS ORDER.

For the next month both sides were engaged in building up their depleted and wearied forces. But on October 5, 1904, General Kuropatkin issued his famous order that "the time for the advance of the Manchurian armies had come." Two days afterwards he advanced southwards from Mukden, and occupied Sha ho station. Two Japanese positions were captured, but were retaken. Fighting went on for a whole week, until, on October 13, it became evident that the Russian attempts had failed, and the Russians, after a culminating effort which lasted two days under a heavy deluge of rain, were driven back at every point. The total Russian casualties in this battle were estimated at 60,000, the Japanese returned theirs at 15,879.

This series of engagements showed the world what splendid soldiers the Japanese were, and what a miserable bragart was the Russian general, who had boasted that "he would bend the Japanese to his will."

The centre of interest was now again shifted to Port Arthur, around which General Nogi had been slowly but surely drawing his cordon. Fort after fort was carried with great slaughter on both sides, until the distance was picked on November 10 by the capture of 203 Marten Hill, which dominated the harbour and dockyard. The Japanese brought up their heavy siege guns to

this hill, and on December 3, 1904, began to bombard the harbour. Most of the ships still lying there were hit, and the Sevastopol, which tried to escape, was torpedoed by the watchful Japanese torpedo boats outside. Resistance was now hopeless, and the Russian finally evacuated the fortress on January 7, 1905. The total number of prisoners was 878 officers and 23,491 men.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

Now for two months the two armies, wearied with their exertions, rested. Attempts were made to bring the hostilities to an end, but without success. Early in March, 1905, the Japanese again showed activity, their objective being Mukden, and by the end of the first week of the month, when the ground was yet hard with frost, the Japanese began to turn the Russian flanks. The battle again raged for a week. Positions were lost and recaptured, the Japanese showed incredible bravery and heroic self-sacrifice in their efforts to dislodge the enemy. The Russians, as before, fought stubbornly and courageously, but they could not withstand the onset of the Japanese and on March 10, 1905, Kuropatkin sent a famous message to the Tsar, "I am surrounded." In this battle the Japanese losses were 41,222, and the Russian about 60,000. It was the last great land battle of the war, the operations which followed being irregular and unimportant.

But what really brought the war to an end, and impressed Russia with the hopelessness of her task, was the utter annihilation of her Baltic Fleet in the Straits of Tsushima on May 29th of this year. Admiral Roxtrestvensky tried to rush the Straits in a fog. The fog, however, lifted, the Japanese Fleet, which had been in hiding in the Straits, bore down on him, and when night fell the Baltic Fleet was no more. This was the last important incident of the war.

Then came the offer of President Roosevelt on behalf of peace, which resulted as we know in the Treaty signed on September 5, 1905.

Such is the record of the war in the Far East, the results of which has been to abase the pride of the Muscovite to the dust, and to raise Japan to the position of a first-class world power.

What the final outcome of these stirring and great events will be it would be difficult to foretell; with Japan paramount in Korea and Manchuria, what more likely that she will dominate, and at the same time rejuvenate, China, and if she succeeds in so doing, then, say in another fifteen years from now, Germany will receive "notice to quit," so far as Kiao Chou and her other possessions in the Celestial Empire are concerned, and we shall probably witness another European power being brought to its knees by the plucky little Islanders of the Far East.

The Crescent.

THE ILESHA TROUBLES.

FIRST INTERVIEW OF THE MESSENGERS FROM ILESHA WITH THE EKITIPARAPO SOCIETY.

On Thursday afternoon the 16th instant Apra on behalf of himself and others who arrived from Ilesha on the 14th sent to inform the President of the Ekitiparapo Society of their arrival in town this resulted in their being invited to a meeting of Committee of Ekiti Children in which the Elders and women were at Union House on Thursday night and pursuant to which Apra Fadeji, Abudu Kadiri and another who gave him name as Parakoyi Oba Ibokun met and attended obeyed the invitation. Apra complimented the members one by one—He was asked what did he come to Lagos for. He said since the past the years he had been asked by the Commissioner visit Lagos during the Races and was on prevailed upon this time.

Aina Johnson the spokesman opened the meeting and addressed him after which Apra spoke of the distracted state of affairs at Ilesha.

Oloja and Ogunfahon next spoke, Apra Fadeji, Abudu Kadiri spoke.

Apra thanked the members for their act unceasing services from time to time for the good of the father and motherland which service he said were well known, and greatly appreciated by all the inferior peoples, that as the people of Lagos so does the Commissioner seek the peace and welfare and interest of the inferior peoples; but Ilesha authorities are to be blamed for taking advice and that all that were said that that night will come to the hearing of the Commission.

Ajayi Euler (Rev. Michael Thomas) A General History of the Yoruba Country, Lagos Standard, Jun 14, 1905 Mar 7, 1906

HON. C. A. SAPARA WILLIAMS

AT LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to a recent issue of the *Journal of Commerce*, that of October 31 for a lengthy account of the visit of our esteemed townsman Mr Sapara Williams, to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce at the invitation of Sir Alfred Jones K.C.M.G., President of its African section. It is interesting in more ways than one, to gauge and follow the utterance of West Africans when away in distant countries and climes, and under the most foreign influences and watch their significant effects. Before an august body of European merchants interested in the African trade and its development, the lecturer spoke primarily on want of Continuity of Policy; its disadvantages, and the usual drawbacks from which the Colony has been for a great many years been groaning over; expressing a hope of the introduction of some broad principles by the Colonial Office, by which its Officers could be directed and guided. The composition of the local legislature as put down by him, however well it may look on the outside and only there it could be thus looked at, could not stand that investigation for satisfaction, when closely observed; as the Government vote forms always the majority; and the community need better or faller representation. On the subject of the Education of the masses, it is well admitted that sufficient attention has not been given to it; much may have been said and promised; but very little indeed after all has been done or is done to this very important matter. A great deal has been speculated on the matter also of the Sanitation of the Colony: we all know well enough that the sanitation of Lagos is a disgrace to any civilized community or management; it ranks as a puzzle staggering any solution, and possibly defying solution. The Water Supply scheme had been for a long time now before the Government, but the result has only ended in mere elusions and fulminations; but at the suburb of Ebute Meta, a better arrangement seems to exist for the general supply of good drinking water to the Railway officials, and which is largely taken advantage of and utilised. The lecturer dwelt on the subject of the Lagos Bar, which always has engaged the attention of all sections in the Colony; its improvement and how best to effect it. It is very gratifying to find that Governor Egerton has been successful in bringing Downing Street to take a note of the importance and necessity to the Colony and its vast hinterland of the opening and improvement of the bar; the accomplishment of what otherwise would be an Herculean feat, would be one of the greatest blessings of civilisation to this portion of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. On touching on the question of Tolls in Northern Nigeria, it was only but just, fair and possibly most opportune, had the Hon. Mr Williams thought it his duty to refer to a Petition sent up from Lagos a few months ago, to the Secretary of State, London: the fate of which has become unknown and lost. He must have known fully well, that at the second Mass Meeting held at the Glover Memorial Hall, at which he himself was present, being one of the vice-presidents, some remarks were made by the Chief Lemons of Lagos, supported by Yusufu Bey, demonstrating how highly detrimental to the Lagos trade, and suicidal has been the disastrous system by Northern Nigeria of exacting heavy taxes in lieu of tolls. Mr Williams certainly cannot say that he was unaware that a petition to the Secretary of State, on the burning Question was to follow and was in preparation at the time. Doubtless more justice would have been done this subject of tolls were the above mentioned facts pointed out to his deeply interested auditors. Cotton growing, as the lecturer observed, can never form a paying or profitable element in the hands of a Baed or Association of Planters or Growers; the natives ought to be secure or should be indemnified against the fast and loose tactics, regarding prices. A penny per pound for clean cotton is about the minimum figure, any one can plant and deliver cotton for, without the possibility of a loss; well now, with such a grand promise to the native, and with all his (the native's) undivided attention bestowed on the cultivation and production of this industry, should a sudden stroke be administered to his efforts by a further reduction in the figure; a breaking up of the industry ensues what then is to become of the poor native farmer. This subject of Cotton growing between the native and his foreign buyer requires more close consideration. An astounding portion of his delivery, was the total absence or allusion whatever of any kind by Mr Williams of the troubles that have been taking place at Ilesha; more so, as much had been expected of him, on that topic, by a now amazed community: although he was one of the signatories to that remarkable and influential petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by some inexplicable process we find Mr Williams has not thought that it may be worth his while to spend any

But who is to blame? and have not West Africans yet learnt to know, how they stand? and where they stand? Can the present process and system of the education pursued evolve results otherwise? Can we follow on lines similar to the Japanese? the future generations in all likelihood may, if stripped of all that tends to imitation, the vain and the vacant: the present gives no such a prospect. Mr Williams is reported to have said that "he deprecates the attitude of many natives and when they learned to see that they were West Africans and not European (they would do better)." No thoughtful, sensible native, of the right sort, to build, not to destroy educated, or uneducated, would care to be anything other than what he is by evolution. Improvement not imitation is what is required. It would have been well to know on what point or points Mr Williams harbours a feeling of deprecation, regarding the attitude of natives towards the European, in order that a rectification, of mutual benefit be effected. The sentence is vague, compassing in its meaning a wide scope of unlimited latitude.

NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Nov. 15. London, 14th November. Secretary A. Lyttelton speaking at Bristol, admitted that payments to the Imperial Defence were distasteful to colonials because they didn't see with their own eyes the result of the expenditure. He advocated the development of the Army and Navy within the shores and on the waters of the colonies themselves. The Unionists placed a desire for the closer commercial union of the colonies in the forefront of the programme. At a mass meeting of Jews to protest against the Russian atrocities which was held in London, a telegram from Balfour was read saying that the Government heard with pity and horror of the Jewish massacres, and had already taken every step which seemed possible to mitigate the calamity. Similar messages from other prominent people were read. The Queen announces a wish that the unemployed fund shall apply to the whole country. As the result of Balfour's appeal at the Guildhall, the subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund already amount to a hundred thousand pounds. The Arsenal employees in France strike today on a question of freedom of speech. Sir George Williams founder of the Youngmen's Christian Association was buried in St. Pauls today. It is authoritatively announced that the friendliest Anglo-Russian discussions have taken place with a view to a closer understanding between the two countries, steps are being taken to revive the Commercial Treaty. A conference of the National Union Conservative Association at Newcastle, adopted, with only two dissentients, the resolution of the Right Honourable Henry Chapling, M.P. declaring that a closer union of the Empire which was the most important question of the hour, was obtainable by a readjustment of taxation. Mr. Redmond's speeches at Glasgow and Motherwell have excited virulent comment from political quarters. The speeches constituted an unequivocal re-assertion of the demand for Home Rule. November 16. London, 15th November. Mr Balfour speaking at Newcastle last night said that it was legally impossible that an election which was far distant might be very close. He refused the opposition with having no programme and declared the fact that the Unionists were not arrayed for a great contest in a manner best promising success. He appealed to the party to rally to the so-called retaliation policy, and stated that if his advice was rejected, disaster would follow. Mutiny has broken out at Vladivostok. Fierce fighting has taken place between the rioters and the loyalist soldiers and sailors on either side. Malcontent reservists started the disorder by sacking and burning. Most of the town having been burned, and a famine threatening, the inhabitants are taken refuge on the ships in the harbour. Three hundred sailors and artillery men were killed, and wounded on the first day. A strike began at St. Petersburg to-day and is rapidly becoming general, having spread to the printers and tramway-men in all the principal works including the Putiloff and Baltic yards. Strikes have also broken out on the Baltic and Warsaw Railways. St. Petersburg is again cut off from the rest of Europe except via Finland. Massacres of the Jews continue at Novgorod, Mohileff, Kief and elsewhere in Russia. There is a panic again amongst the Jews in Kishineff owing to a Ukase issued by the Tsar thanking the Governor of Bessarabia for his services. The police at Odessa sacked a synagogue yesterday under the pretext of searching for bombs. Nov. 17. London 16th November. The conclusive struggle between the Russian Autocracy and the revolutionists seems to have begun. The Government it is stated relies entirely on the loyalty of the troops while their opponents rely partially on the defection in the army but principally on their power to paralyse the life of the country and the popular dejection of the elite, and corrupt regime. The situation in St. Petersburg is so grave that the British Embassy is arranging to send off the British single women, those choosing to remain do so at their own risk. The boyars are only awaiting an opportunity to break out. The strikers number 50000. Sir Edward Grey speaking at Dudley said that the most Government would not be Irish or Independent Labour, but thoroughly Liberal. The Polish railway men have decided to return to work on the grounds that it is the evident intention of the authorities to provoke insurrection. Agrarian disorders are general in the provinces, and disquieting rumours have reached St. Petersburg concerning outbreaks similar to that at Vladivostok, among the troops at various points on the Siberian Railway. It is stated that the Manchurian army is starving and shelterless. The London Fund on behalf of the Jews in Russia now amounts to 60000 sterling. The strike in the French Arsenal has practically collapsed. The Prince and Princess of Wales are participating in a ceaseless round of gorgeous ceremonies.

rumours that a dissolution is imminent. The King sprained his ankle while shooting at Windsor to-day. The approaching return to Japan of enormous numbers of camp followers of the troops threatens to provide an unemployed problem. Nov 18. London 17th November. Advice from Russia, generally show that things are growing worse in the capital and provinces, apart from Moscow where the working class do not favour the strike, but are in sympathy with Police. There is no sign of the determination of the strikers weakening. Mr. Seldon suggests that Newfoundland should send a steamer laden with foodstuffs for the unemployed in England and invites donations, to the Government for delivering the freight. He also makes a similar proposal regarding Japan. A Ukase issued by the Tsar grants privileges to the peasants regarding the redemption of land. The agricultural Bank has been ordered to facilitate the purchase of land by the peasants, for which purpose the capital has been increased and powers for obtaining loans bestowed on it. The land redemption tax which peasants now pay is to be abolished by 1907. The powers have presented the Dniep with a final note on the subject of the eventual control of Macedonia. In December, Zangwill submits a scheme to Mr. Lyttelton for the establishment of a Jewish colony in Uganda. The London Russian-Jewish Fund including American subscriptions now amounts to £125,000. Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark the future rulers of Norway enter Christians on the 19th November. The German Bundesrath has approved a bill providing for the construction of six additional cruisers and eight torpedo boats. These divisions in both cases, their greatly enlarged dimensions. Earl Minto has arrived at Bombay. In connection with the dissolution rumours it is stated on authority that Mr. Balfour will converse with Mr. Gifford for February, but that the Tariff Reformers will force a dissolution, probably in March. Count Goetzen reports the partial pacification and resumption of work in German East Africa. Nov 20. A German torpedo boat collided with the German cruiser "Ussine," which sank. An officer and thirty-two men are missing. The International Fund in aid of the suffering Jews amounts to £145,000. The New Zealand Rugby team beat Scotland at Edinburgh by 12 points to 7. The correspondence of Russia-Jewish Committee and most heartrending details of the recent massacres, showing that the calamity exceeds even the worst massacres. A council of workers at St. Petersburg, discussed a protracted strike along the strike at night on Monday. The Norwegian Socialism unanimously elected Prince Charles of Denmark as King of Norway. A telegram from the Prince said that he will accept the honour, and announcing that he will take the title of King of the Norwegians and a marriage on that. A debate in the Australian Federal House of Representatives on the Government's proposal to label all goods wholly manufactured by Trade Union labour, was adjourned after a passionate sitting of four-and-a-half hours. It is stated that Sir Antony Macdonell has just sketched a plan for the extended local Government of Ireland, which all sections of the Liberal Party will welcome. The British Squadron under Prince Louis, who has a short leave New York on Monday after ten days' absence in America. The visit has been immensely popular. The cross channel steamer "Hilda" from Southampton for St. Malo sank off the French coast this morning, 125 lives were lost, five saved.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

IBADAN DECLARED A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

The unsettled state of Ibadan was given as a reason why they did not yield to Governor Carter's proposal after peace had been made. But after the death of Ajayi the Balogan, new tribes were created. Fijibi was made Bile, Ogunfiki the Ogun; and Fajina the Odi; Akola the Balogan; Babaloia the Otun Balogan and Kofu the Odi Balogan. The Lagos Government having been informed of this, and an order having been received from the Secretary of State in England that Governor Denton should proceed to Ibadan to finish the work, he accordingly went accompanied by Captain Haddon Smith, Private Secretary, and one hundred Hausas under Assistant Superintendent W. Houghton, Odeir Henderson and Captain Stewart. On the Governor informing the Ibadan Council of the treaty to be made, and to place a Resident with Hausas at Ibadan, they seemed to object until they were made to understand that they will not in any way interfere with the internal government of the place, when all readily gave in their assent, and even the younger members of the Council begged to share in the honour of also affixing their signatures. PRINCIPAL TERMS OF THE TREATY WITH IBADAN. AUG. 15, 1893. (1) That the general administration of the internal affairs of Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Ikirun, Ogbomoso, Ejigbo, Ilesha, and all countries in the so called Ewon Ogun and Ekeun Ogun vested in the general Government of Ibadan, and the local authorities of the said towns act in harmony with and are subject to Ibadan notwithstanding that the Alafo is recognised as the king and head of Yorubaland.

(2) That they (the Ibadans) fully recognise all the provisions of the Treaty with Oyo of the 3rd of February 1893.

(3) That they fully agree to carry out within the territory of Ibadan all the provisions of the said Treaty.

(4) That they will use every effort to secure the free passage of all persons coming through Ibadan either from the Interior to Lagos or from Lagos to the Interior, and that they promise to afford protection to all persons and property so passing.

(5) That in order to better secure the performance of the two treaties, they do agree to receive at Ibadan such European officers and such a Force of the Lagos Constabulary as the Governor shall from time to time deem necessary for the said purpose and for securing to them the benefit of the said Treaty and Agreement, and they also agree to provide land for the occupation of such officers and Force.

(6) They upon the request of the government of Lagos agreed to provide land for the construction and maintenance of a Railway through their territory should the construction of such Railway be determined upon and to accept for such land, Compensation if any, as shall be agreed upon, between the parties hereto, or between the authorities of Ibadan, and the persons undertaking the construction of such Railway.

(7) They all agree that all disputes arising under or in reference to this Agreement shall be enquired into and adjusted by Two arbitrators, the one to be appointed by the Governor of Lagos for the time being, the other by the Bale and authorities of Ibadan; and in any case when the arbitrators so appointed shall not agree, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Governor of Lagos whose decision shall be final.

THE INDUSTRY OF THE PEOPLE.

Hitherto the industry of the people of Yoruba had been confined in agricultural lines to mere food products, used by the natives such as yams, cassava, corn with the growing of palm from which oil is extracted, also kola nuts with cotton and indigo. New industries were now introduced among which was the growing of coffee and cocoa. European settlers have even taken the lead by giving a practical example to the natives in growing them in a very large scale. The African *Platanus* tree though in a less extended scale was now made an article of export. This fibre is produced from the *Raphia* *Vinifera*, the palm wine palm, which is in some parts of the country abundant than the oil palm. Thus gradually the people are taught to extend their industries and develop the resources of their land, and thereby increase the exports and wealth of the country.

SPIRIT ORDINANCE 1893.

The provisions of the Spirit Ordinance of 1876 as amended by the Amended Spirit License Ordinance of 1880 will be strictly enforced in the Kingdoms of Ado, Ilaro, Igbesa, and Pokira. The rate for wholesale licences shall be for one year £10, or for half a year £5, and for retail licences for one year £5, or for half a year £3.

GVERNOR MOLONEY.

Governor Moloney held the reins of the Lagos Government for about twelve years from 1880-1891. He was a Roman Catholic by religion, but was very far from being bigoted, for he was as earnest in promoting the interests of his Protestant subjects as of his Roman Catholic subjects. He was pious and devoted, a great exemplar to all Europeans living far from home. His policy in the Interior was though unapproved by some, was considered the best and most humane; for he deprecated employing coercive measures in dealing with independent native tribes as unjust and cowardly, but by humane and kind treatment to persuade them to lay down their arms and undertake the pursuit of legitimate trade. This policy his successor adopted throughout his administration except in the case of Ijebu. His object was not to extend the Colony by adding to its native territories, but to develop the resources of the country and increase its wealth by encouraging the pursuit of improved agriculture, by helpful ordinances, written literature on local subjects for the enlightenment of the natives.

Under his auspices the Botanical garden at Ebute Metta was established and which has been the means of enlightening many in the Colony and the Interior in the growing of cocoa and coffee and other economic plants. The Education Ordinance, The Town Police and Public Health Ordinance, The Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance, The Nlaughter House, The Fish Markets were some of the internal organization he originated and in which he was excelled only by Governor Glover. His eye for the Africans was a genuine and practical one, and plans were projected by him by which to raise the intelligent natives to a position of independence and self government, one of which was the admitting of able and competent natives to the Legislative Council. He will ever be remembered as one who believed that it is preferable to govern the educated to the uneducated, and as such fur-

thered the cause of education by inaugurating the Government Education Ordinance, and which has been the means of not only raising the Standard of Education in the Colony but extending it to the common masses of the people. He was promoted to the West Indian Settlement at Honduras where he lost his devoted and loving wife. Loved by all classes of the people of Lagos he has earned the merited name and reputation of being one of the best and most distinguished Governors Lagos has ever had.

To be continued.

AFFAIRS OF LAGOS.

ADDRESS BEFORE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

VIEWS OF A NATIVE.

Hon. C. A. Sapara Williams, (an official member of the Legislative Council of Lagos) yesterday delivered an address before the members of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "The Affairs of Lagos." Sir Alfred Jones, K. C. M. G., (chairman of the Section and president of the Chamber), occupied the chair, and there was a numerous attendance.

Sir Alfred Jones said, in dealing with a country like Africa, the first thing they had to consider as British people was what could they do to make the African successful in his own country. There was no doubt that the success of their colonies depended greatly on the success of the colonials themselves, and unless those men could be made successful in British Africa it would be a bad thing for them and worse for us. He however, thought they might well be proud of what they had produced in Africa, and it was gratifying to see Mr Williams, who was a native and a citizen of that British colony. Several things had occurred lately which were encouraging to Lancashire. As President of the British Cotton Growing Association, he was extremely glad to be able to say that the prospects of growing cotton in West Africa were exceedingly gratifying. In the Sierra Leone territory they had cotton produced, not in the quantities they wanted, but sufficient in quantity and quality to encourage them to go ahead, but when they came to Lagos and Nigeria, he could say that it was one of the remarkable things he had known in his life. To-day they were importing 10,000 bales of cotton, of 5 cwts. each, from Lagos alone, for which the natives were going to get £100,000. Lancashire was going to have her cotton supply insured for her factories, and altogether it was one of the most excellent things connected with that Chamber. Liverpool was more interested even than Manchester in regard to this production of cotton, because the Liverpool-African trade would greatly benefit. While Lancashire would get cotton, the money which went to the natives would be expended in British goods, and therefore they would see an enormous advantage. In a few years they would have ten times the output of cotton that they had to-day. At the beginning, he admitted they were a little bit nervous as to what would occur, but the result had been double what he expected. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was doing a great deal in improving the health, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were the first to advocate railways for Africa. He believed that the engine was the proper thing for West Africa, and the best missionary to send there to provide cheap transit into the interior. (Hear hear.) In conclusion, he claimed that Liverpool had done more for Africa during the last ten years than Africa had had done for her during the 100 years before. (Applause.)

The Hon. C. A. Sapara Williams, who spoke as a representative of the coloured people remarked at the outset that internal divisions diminished the usefulness of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce. Proceeding he urged that the time had come when they should have a continuous Government policy for the colonies, for in consequence of the frequent changes of Governors, plans which were coming to maturity were often abandoned because the next Governor had different plans to his predecessor. Any scheme genuinely calculated to benefit the country would have the cordial support and sympathy of the native community and that support was well worth the Government to elicit by treating the native sympathetically. The local government should cease to regard the natives with suspicion, for the educated natives had the welfare of their country and the people much at heart. The first great necessity for the progress and enlightenment of the population of the country was a more extended opportunity for education. (Hear hear.) When one considered that out of a revenue of £400,000 only £2,000 was spent on education, it showed how much that question was being neglected. There should be claimed, he adequate

means for acquiring the rudiments of education, and no greater service could be rendered to the colony than by the establishment of a technical school at Lagos, at which one of the subjects of instruction should be agriculture. What was wanted to increase the output was that the natives should be imbued with new ideas. Although much had been done with regard to sanitation by the present chief medical officer, he did not hesitate to say that the present sanitary system of the town of Lagos was, to say the least, not worthy of a Government that called itself civilised. He advocated the great need of a good reliable supply of drinking water for Lagos, and that town being the commercial centre of the interior countries it was imperative that the entrance to the harbour should be improved. As to the question of tolls on goods carried by caravans in the interior he seriously warned them that a step should be taken to put a stop to that practice before a terrible mischief was done to the trade of Lagos. Then as to the railways the whole management required vigorous reform. He advocated the appointment of a Commissioner to have complete control, and to work the lines on business-like principles. Turning next to cotton growing, he urged that central model farms should be established under the superintendence of practical agriculturists, so that the natives might be educated in the proper methods of cultivation. The natives could be trusted to take up and develop the cotton growing industry if so instructed, but the main difficulty in the way was the want of capital for maintenance during the period of cultivation, and in that matter such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce could be of material assistance. The establishment of model farms, as he had suggested, would tend to interest the chiefs and councils in the movement, and for the success of the scheme that was desirable. He strongly deprecated the giving of indiscriminate credit, which had done so much to harm the Colony and, with regard to the collection of debts, he thought the time had come for a thorough reformation. The system of sending men to prison should be abolished and a more drastic measure adopted with regard to debtors. He was willing to give his services for the purpose of obtaining such an ordinance, so that they should have better trade and more honest native men in the West African trade. To a large extent, however, the fault lay with the merchants themselves, who gave too much credit. (Hear hear.) Let them cease giving credit, and they would have proper trade and development in Lagos; but so long as they continued to give credit, and were prepared, because there was competition, to give credit, so long must they be prepared to lose their money. Alluding to the splendid work of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, he said he should like to see its sphere of usefulness extended to include irrigation and other matters, which would be most valuable. As a native he could say that they were prepared to develop their country; he was perfectly sure that those who had known Lagos for many years would agree that the town was making a great stride, and he could assure them that every native of Lagos was working to make the metropolis of West Africa. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr J. Pickering Jones, seconded by Mr Ellis Edwards, and supported by Sir Alfred Jones, Mr Sapara Williams was thanked for his address. *The Liverpool Courier* 31.10.05

FOR SALE.

S. S. "FRIEDA." A light draft Steam Launch, (wood coppered) 25 feet long by 6 feet 10 inches beam, Sun deck and awnings Engines in perfect order very small coal consumption, A splendid boat for Creek service Price £250 F. O. B. ADDAH. draft of the launch 11 inches.

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pol started on Friday, is now in the hands of the authorities, but that the crew are still mutinous. The International Fleet have landed detachments and seized the Customs House at Mytilene. An enthusiastic meeting held at Melbourne, at which four thousand were present, resolved to protest against the action of both the Houses of the Federal Parliament in petitioning the King in favour of Home Rule for Ireland; they also decided to support a counter petition.

General Lindquist, the Governor of German South-West Africa, reports that Isaak Witbooi and seventeen chiefs and followers have surrendered.

The troops at Sevastopol have shut themselves in the barracks.

Thousands of Russian prisoners from Japan are arriving at Vladivostok. A number of them became mutinous yesterday, and attacked the officers club.

A railway collision has occurred at Massachusetts. Fifteen persons were killed, and thirty wounded.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY
A YORUBA HISTORIAN.
[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

OGEDEMEGBE.

Ogedemegbe the Seriki of the Ekiti tribes was born at Irepo, a province of the Ifeja kingdom. He was of humble birth and may be called an upstart, rising from a rustic to the generalissimo of the combined army of his tribes.

He first came into notice in the war at Ibara which he ably defended against the attacks of the Ibadans under Balogun Ajayi Ogborielou, increasing his influence and power by pillaging and daring feats till he had another occasion for distinguishing himself at Igbajo, where after several successful battles he was caught by Ogunmola who branded his face with heavy tattoo marks a lasting sign of victory over him, and a disgrace to the Ifejas. But he was afterward released on an arrangement being made and which was never fulfilled. Having stirred up his people to revolt against the Ibadans the city of Ifeja was besieged and destroyed in 1870, but he was allowed by Chief Ogborielou to pass with his choice men through the Ibadan force to Iperinjo via Onco, and being pursued there he removed to Igbu Alawun, and thence to Ibara where he finally settled.

From this place he with his men led a predatory life by which he increased his force and strength. But in 1880 during the Okidiparapo war, he was requested to give aid by his presence at Oko Most, where he for several years kept the Ibadans at bay. It is related that once in a desperate battle between the Okidis and the Ibadans, whilst given orders to his men, a shot entered his mouth which he swallowed unhurt. He held on the war till peace was made in 1893. But abusing the liberty granted him and his soldiers for the service they had rendered the country, he lost the confidence of his people when he by force kept the King in subjection and reduced him to a mere nominal sovereignty. But fearing lest his high handedness and oppression might affect the trade of the Interior Countries he was at the invitation of the King seized and made a political prisoner at Ibadan by Captain Bower. This disgrace he could survive on account of the mild and respectful treatment he received at the hands of English Resident at Ibadan till after some time he was released and sent back home on very strict conditions from the British Government. Ogedemegbe can rightly be classed as one of the heroes and patriots the Yoruba Country can boast of.

JAMES CHURCHWILL VAUGHAN.

James Churchwill Vaughan was born at South Carolina in the United States but emigrated to Liberia in 1850 when he was twenty three years of age. In 1856 he came to Lagos and settled in the interior where he was engaged in carpentry farming and board sawing.

At the beginning of the Ifeja wars in 1860 he was caught by the Ibadans and severely wounded and maltreated but was protected by Balogun Okunle till he found his way to Abeokuta and lived at Atadi, resuming farming, sugar making and tobacco growing. In 1867 at the outbreak at Abeokuta he was plundered by the Egbas of all he possessed and driven to Lagos penniless, but by dint of diligence, perseverance and economy he more than recovered what he had lost and he began trading business in which also he was successful. He was a practical and exemplary workman, and though he amassed great wealth, yet he led a very simple but useful life and taught many native youths in the art of carpentry some of which have assumed his surname. He

was kind, liberal and generous. By granting capitals without interest to several young workmen who had proved themselves honest, he raised them up in their social status and made them wealthy and well to do. But what was most creditable to him was he kept up his children and family not only respectably and intelligently but religiously and devotedly to the cause of religion. He died in 1893 at the age of sixty six. As a foreman he has exerted a potent influence in the whole Yorubaland, and as Longfellow has described such men, he has left behind him

Four prints on the sands of time
Foot prints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er his solemn main
A forlorn and ship-wrecked brother
Seeing might take heart again"

To be continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND CHRIST CHURCH.

To The Editor of the "Lagos Standard"
Sir,—It is a significant fact that whenever matters connected with the Anglican church or rather with Bishop Tugwell is under consideration, your redoubtable contemporary cannot look upon them dispassionately.

His reasons for siding with the opposition by the Hon. C. A. Sapara Williams to the vote of £300 that was asked as a contribution to the stipend of the vicar of Christ Church is as superficial as it is baseless.

Christ church is not a "missionary organization under the management of the Church Missionary Society." If it were so the vote would not have been asked for at all. The Church Missionary Society who have always avowed that their work is amongst people who are mainly heathens and Mohammedans, have consistently given up the care of Christ Church to the Lagos Native Pastorate Church. It is because they have done so that the difficulty of finding a Pastor, to meet the peculiar circumstances of this particular church has rendered it necessary for assistance to be sought for from the Public Treasury. Evidently the Hon C. A. Sapara Williams did not realise the special feature of the case, for, I am sure, if he did, he would be the last man to say that on no account should public funds be used by a Christian Government to meet the necessities of a special case.

The issue which has been confused is, that it is assumed the legislature has been asked to grant money for one religious denomination to the exclusion of others. It is nothing of the kind. The money has not been asked for the Native Pastorate Anglican Churches, but for one church only connected with it. The reason is that the provision which the Native church can make will not adequately meet the case of that particular church, and although very necessary in the interests of the public, does not necessarily come within the scope of the operation of the Native Anglican church. In the interest of the Christian religion the authorities of the Anglican church were quite justified in seeking help from the Public funds to meet this special case.

It is well known that practically all the Europeans in Lagos, when they go to church go to Christ church for religious purposes, and it is much more well known that the only thing that will satisfy them is ministrations by one of themselves. The Pastorate church cannot find the fund and ought not to be called upon to employ the service of a European clergyman in any of her churches. Therefore it became necessary for the church authorities to approach a European government to assist in keeping whatever there is of public religious worship amongst its European subject, at a time when the opportunity for such worship appears likely to be lost.

It is also to Christ Church that on State occasions public religious ceremonies are held and it will be admitted that the susceptibilities of the European element here will be wounded if such services are not conducted by a European clergyman, while it cannot be considered offensive to the Native for a European to officiate on such occasions. This is a serious consideration.

Surely Sir, we see quite enough of Billiard playing, paper horse chasing, Stock taking etc on Sundays amongst European residents to shock the Christian religious sentiment of any Negro and if the yearly sum of £300 is calculated at least to maintain the scratch in this direction, is safe, and I consider it money well spent on the public purse.

The European population is a floating though a constant and an increasing one. It is not from such a source that the funds for providing a permanent office can be obtained, but if an organisation for sustaining the moral tone, the higher ideal is not kept up for their benefit the effect of this neglect will tell more banefully in the future in their dealing with the native community.

And just as the physical health of Europeans is taken into serious consideration at present by the Government so will there come a time when the Government will insist upon making provisions for the moral and religious needs of its European subject if they are neglected at the present time. When this deterioration does come the Government will appropriate thousands of pounds to build and maintain a Church for Europeans and subsequently call upon the members of the legislative council to register its act and to vote a much larger sum than £300 a year to provide for the service of a European Clergyman. This Euro

pean Clergyman may be a man who will strictly confine himself to the work for which he is paid and thereby be less useful to the community than whoever may be the recipient of the subvention that is now being asked for.

In the interest of public morals therefore I trust that we have not heard the last of the vote of £300 which has been asked from the Legislature to assist in paying the stipend of the Vicar of Christ Church, and that the members of Council will be able to reconsider the subject.

I am
Sir
Yours truly
A. CHURCHMAN.

[We publish the above because we wish to be fair all round but the argument of "A Christmas" does not appeal to us. The public object and rightly, to the public revenue being appropriated to the benefit of one Christian denomination to the exclusion of the others, and that was the case put before the legislative Council. Nor do we see how the subvention to Christ Church can affect, stock taking, paper chasing Billard playing on Sundays. It is just the other way about. If a large number of the European population were attending church instead of paper chasing on Sundays and our correspondent pleads for European ministrations of public expense for them that would be a horse of another colour. Ed L. S.]

"A DANCE IN WEST AFRICA"

We hear a good deal about the superiority of civilised man over his uncivilised brother; not a little of the low ethical standard of the Black man compared with the White. The theme is one which the cheap-Jack critic is very fond of expounding; he mouths over it with unctuous recititude; dotes upon it with wearisome reiteration. He shudders with horror at the debased mentality of the Negro, and thrills with ecstasy over the European "culture" to which he belongs, which he is quite positive he also adores. Well, our friend has matters so much his own way, that he must be prepared for an occasional dig. In these columns there appeared last week a letter from "Orion," describing a scene in the African forest; just a primitive West African scene; no European culture about it—not a trace. It was an entertainment on native lines; innocent of Bond Street fashions, and virgin of civilised appearances. We have placed it side by side with an article entitled "A Dance in West Africa," which appeared in the *Daily Mail* a few days ago, from a Lagos correspondent. The comparison induces thoughtfulness. Are we very superior after all? What is this "dance" the correspondent tells us of? The man who writes it is, we are sorry to suppose, an Englishman. Nay more, a British officer, since he speaks of our "Mess President," and so forth. One labourer under the idea that the words "gentleman" and "British officer" were synonymous terms: usually they are. But this man is a cad, and a poor cad at that, and there seem to be a good many more of his stamp in that particular "Mess," more's the pity. This "dance"—of which he sends a account to the most popular of British newspaper—do you know what it was? He and his friends dressed themselves in their best and went to a hall where European dancing by educated natives was going on. He calls them the "aristocracy" of the place. It remained for him and his friends to give this native aristocracy a taste of another sort of aristocracy—the aristocracy of the civilised European cad. He and his friends are courteously welcomed. Then they take these White aristocrats—to drinking champagne they interfere with the performance of the band "remove by force" the instruments from the bandmen's "steak-like lips." This is "appreciated" by the natives, "who scowl at us as we choose the best looking women in the room and wait round with them." Then the "storm bursts." There is a *melee*. "I remember," writes this noble specimen of Caucasian aristocracy—"hitting out, then falling through the open door and landing on the ground." The article closes as follows:

My boy comes to my assistance and I run back to the hall, just in time to see two native police men, with the assistance of all the men, struggle with my three friends. The master of the ceremonies comes up and begs us to go away quiet. He is very polite—he has not forgotten he has money to collect of us—so we agree, make for a quarter, and go to bed in a jolly mood, cured of the most frightful ailment in West Africa—depression.

We do not know who the writer is. We merely express the hope that a decent Englishman will be found in Lagos to ascertain, and have ascertained, to give this superior person the sound thrashing he so obviously requires. *The W African Mail* 10. 11. 05.

An Anti-Trust Bill has been introduced into the Arabian Federal House of Representatives which provides that if investigation by a special board shows that competition is unfair, the Government may prohibit the importation of goods, but the prohibition must be reported to Parliament.

The Victorian Parliament has been prorogued. The Governor in his speech declared that the financial state of Victoria was very satisfactory, there being a surplus of £326,000.

The Westminster Budget shows a deficit during 1904-5 of £46,000, and it is estimated that the deficit for 1905-6 will be £132,351.

In addition to the Russian refugees numbering at least 80,000, who have arrived in Berlin alone, thousands of German residents in Russia are fleeing to Germany.

The Turkish crisis is ended, the Porte having accepted the Ambassadors' offer, reference to their respective Governments.

Dec. 14.

The Tsar after consultation with the people's representative has appointed a Governor-General for the Baltic provinces where disorders are most acute.

Goetz reports that two thousand rebels under Hongou, who attacked a laager in the district of Lini, were repulsed, and 81 killed. Guerrilla fighting is proceeding in the Ruaba. Utchunge mountains.

London authorities at Copenhagen have seized 314 cases of ammunition which were being transhipped for Finland.

The newspapers to-day consider that the supreme necessity of upholding the discipline and efficiency of the Navy justifies the drastic and sensational decisions of the Admiralty regarding the strengthening of the "Assistance" off Tatum, for which several officers have been severely censured.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Minister Stengel said that Rinderpest had stopped operations in Southern Danubian, and that a supplementary vote of thirty million marks was unavoidable.

The Governors and Town Prefects throughout Russia have been vested with extraordinary powers to repress disorders.

Dec. 15.

London, 14th December. Mr. John Redmond speaking at Belfast said that the protestants might dismiss from their minds any fear that they would be subjected to religious disabilities if Home Rule were granted, as the nationalists were willing to agree to any safeguard the Protestants demanded as necessary.

The first Cabinet which met today sat for ninety minutes. It is understood that the advisability of dissolution was discussed.

News from Russia is meagre, and indicates that the struggle between the Reactionaries and the Constitutionalists is still most active.

A yellow book published in Paris confirms the extreme gravity of the Moroccan crisis which occurred about the middle of June. It states that Count Von Buelow warned the French Ambassador of the danger of "lingering" on the edge of a precipice if not an abyss, and that the French Ambassador at Berlin reported to M. Rivet that Count Von Buelow's attitude was such as to inspire grave uneasiness.

Reuter's Agent learns that France at present regards Algeria's conference with grave misgivings, and is utilising the interval to arm as fast as possible. It is noteworthy that the French Press is reviving the anti-German agitation, declaring that Germany is conspiring to undermine French supremacy in Northern Africa.

A telegram from Colombia reports that a revolt occurred on board the Russian battleship "Tsarevitch" which is in harbour. Military assistance which was asked for from the British authorities was sent and fifty mutineers were landed.

According to the *Evening Standard*, the Shipping Ring have agreed to a less generous application of the rebate system, namely a nine months' instead of a fifteen months' term; they have also agreed to change the method of administration whereby shipowners will not be the only arbiters in cases of disputes concerning rebate.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 12.)

1. Customs.

A swarm of locusts made their appearance in the Colony, flying over the head of the town, to the east, destroying every thing green in their way. They were seen by the millions which cut off completely the sun's high rays, causing a temporary night as they flew passed. They seemed disappointed of food and flew back westward, and congregating for several days till the people who at

first were frightened calling on their gods for protection against the consequent famine, began to catch them and use them as food. They were of a reddish colour resembling a brown. This was the second time it was witnessed in the country. The first was in 1843 but were of a larger size and of a greenish colour and more like a grasshopper. The locusts have pecking yet they go forth all of them by bands. Proverbs 30. 27.

MOHAMMEDAN PRACTICE.

The Mohammedans of Lagos presented a petition to the Governor in 1893 requesting on the ground of larger population of Moslems.

(1) That English law applied to the Colony makes it open for persons to contend.

(a) That their marriages are not legal.

(b) That their children are illegitimate.

(c) It seeks to alter the manner and mode in which property and estates of deceased Moslems would naturally devolve under ordinary Moslem law and practice.

That as in India where Mohammedan population predominates, they would request that the Mohammedan population be judged according to the law and usages of their own faith.

On an interview with the Governor and the Chief Justice on the petition, Chief Justice disclaimed the charge against the law, that their wives are mere concubines, and not like Christian wives, and that their children are illegitimate. That the law recognises Mohammedan right to marriage, as they liked, but not so in England. That in questions of property, the Yoruba custom is applied, and not that of the Koran, which is one of their laws and which confers the right of inheritance to children. That none is forced to bring matters to the English Court though they will never tolerate Mohammedan Court as every other religionist may claim the like.

TWO MOSQUES OF SHITTAH.

The Mosque built by Shittah was consecrated for service in 1893 and attended by all Moslems and presided over by Governor. Mr. Meers Quilliam and Ali Haji Rashid read portions of the Koran. The Choir sang special hymns. Prayers were said in Arabic by Alhaji Ibrahim, and Alhaji Yusuf. Prayers in English were offered for the Imam, the Sultan, the Governor, and Mr. Quilliam. A splendid address delivered by the Governor closed the proceedings.

IKORODU.

Ikorodu formerly Ijebu was now by order of the Secretary of State annexed to the Lagos Colony. This extended the Colony from the town of Ikorodu to the Ogun river, on the east, embracing all north side of the Lagoon, all outlets of the rivers and routes leading to the interior.

PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The industry of the people can be estimated by the produce exports. In 1893 they were 3555 tons of palm kernels 1351437 gallons of palm oil. But in 1895 there were 51450 tons of Palm Kernels and 407855 gallons of palm oil.

SPIRIT LICENSE ORDINANCE.

The Spirit License Ordinance for Spirits markets was passed in 1893 when it was enacted that £15 per annum was to be paid to the Lagos Government, when seventy licenses were issued.

ORDINANCE OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

It was enacted in 1893 (1) That the practice of striking English silver coins upon the ground or upon stones to that them should cease, and that all English silver coins whether new or old should be received as a legal medium.

(2) That no person should assist any person in the disposal of slaves brought into the country by the latter, and that the person should cease the purchase of slaves from the interior, such trade being likely to bring about complications.

(3) That the worship of Sopo (the small pox) should cease throughout the country.

(4) That vain boasts against whitemen should cease.

(5) That no more seizures should be made for debts contracted by a stranger either from Ijebu or Ibadan.

ORDINANCE RESPECTING WIDOWS.

An Ordinance was passed providing for the payment of gratuities to widows, children, next of kin, or other persons entitled, of any native official, public or private who may have his discharge under the provisions of Ordinance of 1879 and shall reengage for a further term, and dying in the service before the completion of such term.

To be continued.

NEW YEAR-ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS' COURT FOUNT.

OF HOPE NO 2789.

Owing to an unavoidable circumstance the New Year which fell on the 14th inst. was postponed for the 16th inst. The old year having closed with mourning for the loss by death of our dear Bro. Samuel Gurney Williams, F.C.M., who fell his head on the lap of death on the 6th inst. The

gap left by this loss cannot be depicted here, but like true Foresters we say,

With one consent we meekly bow beneath

They chastening hand.

And pouring forth confession meet

Mouth with our mournful Court.

On Saturday the 16th inst. the postponed New Year was assumed, though it brought a bright sunny sky, yet the gloom of sorrow under which aspect the Court appeared, announced that a place is vacant. Notwithstanding this gloom at 3.35 p.m. the Brethren were at their places, halpen to receive comfort from the Odes for this occasion, after the preliminary ceremonies were gone through. Bro. John B. Holloway C.M. requested a tribute to the memory of the late Bro. Williams F.C.M. by Bro Vincent, or, enlist. This tribute, I must say, marked the rest of the proceeding, though touching—for the afternoon. A space is vacant, yes vacant for ever.

Punctually at 4.35 p.m. Bro. John Henry Stanley Robbin F.C.M. was recalled Chief Ranger for the ensuing year. It is noteworthy that Bro. John B. Holloway C.M. had the painful duty to perform the ceremony of returning to his mother dust the remains of Bro Williams his brother in law just on the eve of vacating the Chair—what a thought on this occasion.

After the investiture of officers Bro. Robbin C.M. gave a touching speech and asked the Brethren for their support. Court closed at 5.55 p.m. when some of the Brethren retired to the refreshment room for light collation.

There was a full gathering at 8.10 p.m. to Bards' quartet at the basement of the Court when all enjoyed the good things provided. When the clock was drawn Bro. Robbin C.M. proposed the Health of the King, which was received with the due National Anthem.

The Chief Ranger by Bro J. H. Shann F.C.M. He recounted the uphill work of the several years since and said when the Court was 4 years old, it had only a Chief Rangers at 22 years and at 15 years had 6 Chief Rangers thus showing the progress of the Court. The Chair was never yet occupied by anyone but those who are genial, trustworthy and true. He is glad the Brethren this day have Bro. Robbin as their leader and head. May he have a prosperous year so that at the end of his term, he will be well remembered by those who preceded him.

Bro Robbin C.M. in a delicious speech spoke of the desire for a peaceful year both material and financial. He exhibited caution in speech as regards his future working of the Court, and was wound up by saying that Providence might be pleased to remove all loss by death from this Court.

The Guest Bro John O. Smith by Bro A. T. C. M. He travelled through the years since the Court was initiated and pointed out that the last had profound respect for him. The Guest spoke of his years ago was called to labour in some other country, whether he had been successful or not. He said that he will soon be endowed with the blessing of a benediction.

Bro Smith replied—Worthy Chief Ranger, Past and Chief Rangers, Officers and Brethren: It affords me the great pleasure to have the privilege of receiving again from this Court another word of welcome reception. I must confess, I am not a highly proud to be called brother Forester. Not from the reason of the duties of this table before me, but from the mutual sympathy and friendship which binds us together. We are as one body. I might call it a model of virtue. May we be an example for those to come. The many new to us, now present here to night is a guarantee that this Court has been a success in Lagos. The magnificent building put up by its members indicate a sign of progress and I pause here to congratulate you all for the achievement. I must now thank you for the able manner in which you have regarded this toast.

The P.C.s, V.C.s and other Officers were proposed by Bro E. A. T. Johnson in a neat little speech. Bro A. K. Bennett F.C.M. responded in the absence of Bro J. B. Holloway F.C.M.

Success to Forestry by Bro E. A. Taylor F.C.M. He made a satisfactory speech relating to Forestry in Lagos and also those who have passed the Chair of the Order. To this Bro A. W. Sains replied most forcibly.

August Battered by Bro M. W. Davies F.C.M. in his usual oratorical style.

The Visitors by Bro H. Lybert and responded to by Bro Geo. R. Sheppard. Thus bringing the day's pleasure to a close. The success of this Banquet is due to the indefatigable S. M. Russell, Secretary. He is as zealous as he is careful in such matters and is reliable. I trust that it might not be long before he is accorded the honour of the Chair. (Communicated.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND CHRIST CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Lagos Standard: Sir.—Considering the hostile attitude which the Local Press has always shown towards the

opinion on the prohibition of Chinese Labour. Formal joint declaration will probably be made after the holidays.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY

BY
A YORUBA HISTORIAN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

IBIRUN REMO.

The British flag was hoisted by Governor Carter in 1893 at Ilorin Shagamu, Emuren and other places in Ijebu Remo in the presence of the Akaigbo, Elders, and chiefs who expressed their approval and satisfaction. The people rejoiced at the prospect of peace, order, and protection of life and prosperity this new allegiance promised.

IBIRUN.

A dispute arose between the Ibadans and the Ilorins on the boundary line, when the Ilorin of Ilorin treated Captain Bower who had the matter in hand with disrespect. The Ilorins demanded Ilorin which they could not wrest from the Ibadans and wished that Oshogbo be the boundary line. The Government maintained that Ilorin is Ibadan territory and that the Awa river was the proper boundary of the two countries. A force of Hausas under Captains Campbell and Neal was despatched by the Government to occupy Ilorin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE YORUBA COUNTRY IN 1893.

A description of the Country now cannot better be expressed than in the very words of a Native visitor to the Interior countries:—

"At the time when the interior of the Yoruba Country was first visited by Englishmen in the year 1825, Captain Clapperton found that there existed among the people pleasing elements of civilisation, and which stand out in striking contrast to the devastation now to be witnessed throughout the whole country.

However, the people are just emerging from this devastation. The soil is extensively cultivated and seems to be more productive than the Egba Country. The chief and head warriors have all extensive farms some of them have hundreds of slaves and a few even thousands, working farms for them in hamlets and villages.

The lands between Ibadans and Ilorin are very productive. The farmers there, are obliged to set fire to their granaries in order to have storage room for the produce of new harvests. Food therefore is very cheap in these parts, and as every one is a farmer, farm produce is not of much value. The crops cultivated include beans, herbs, tobacco, corn, yams, potatoes, onions, cassada, pepper, calabashes, kola-nuts etc.

At present some of the Christians are cultivating coffee and cocoa in their farms.

There are 25 markets in Ibadan. Six of these are corn markets. One by the name of Moga is the most important. The land near this market about twenty miles in circumference is productive of corn and the farmers there cultivate nothing else. The Oje market is for provisions, and the Iba market where cloths of native and foreign manufacture, sheep, goats, calabashes, native shoes, leather and other articles are sold. The 25 markets are kept on daily. Sixteen of them are kept on regularly from morning till evening."

To be continued.

DR. BLYDEN ON THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

DAWN IS COMING.

We republish the following from the Statesman, Denver, Colorado,

Legation of Liberia,
Paris, August 19, 1905.

My dear Mr. Bruce:—Many thanks for your very interesting letter of July 28. I think I understand something of the anomalous and unsatisfactory position of the Negro in America, which you so pathetically describe. But a subsequent letter which I have just received from Mr. A. A. Schomburg dated August 1, the anniversary of Negro emancipation in the West Indies, has brought a gleam of relief to the dark picture drawn in your letter. From Mr. Schomburg's letter, I learn that it is proposed to celebrate the 30th anniversary of your entrance on the field of journalism by some substantial expression of the appreciation of your labors for the Negro by the multitudes who have profited thereby.

The move is entirely appropriate and praise-worthy. I congratulate you and wish it ample success. It will not only be giving honor to whose honor is due, but it will give inspiration and encouragement to many good, brave, unassuming

young Negroes who everywhere in the United States are working toward the solution of a problem the nature of which, it seems to me, neither whites nor blacks to America have yet fully grasped.

Two things in your personal career excite my astonishment and admiration. 1. That you, for the last thirty years, should have been persistently striving to uphold and further a cause which everything in your surroundings discredits. 2. That your services in behalf of this unpopular, subordinated, subjugated cause should be recognized to the extent of suggesting to some who have watched your apparently hopeless and unprofitable labor the idea of a substantial testimonial. I am sure that in getting up this testimonial three classes must participate. The class who understand you and are grateful for your work; the class who do not understand you but admire your intelligence, courage and perseverance; the class who misunderstand you, and believe that it is their duty and their right to misunderstand you but who will contribute so as not to be ostentatiously out of harmony with the other two. Your career furnishes an illustration of what St. Paul means by being "more than conqueror." I again congratulate you.

But why should the cause of the Negro be discredited in America? What has he done to deserve such treatment? What has he not done to merit better? It is consolatory to know that all the greatest minds who have ever lived in America and now live there, (I say the greatest minds) have given him and do give him the credit he deserves, but they are comparatively few. These few however, know that the Negro was at the bottom of the civilization of the Southern States. This is obvious at the first, the most superficial glance, at his history there. Africa furnished the men without whom the vast industrial and agricultural development in the early days would have been impossible. But the so-called dark continent also furnished the women without whom the still more important work of producing the physically and intellectually strong men could not have been accomplished. The greatest statesmen of the United States were produced in the South, men who chiefly governed the country until the great civil war—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and all that followed, including Jefferson Davis, John C. Calhoun and Robert E. Lee.

These men all had black "mammies" and to this day in the South the traditions of the aunts linger as among the most cherished memories of the aristocratic families. The life is still sometimes addressed to colored women by southerners, but it has not the same significance of tender relationship, nor is it used in the same affectionate spirit by those who know nothing of the indestructible patriarchal past.

But since the black "auntie" has disappeared from her post in the great families and ceased to preside at its cradle and in the nursery of the South no such men have appeared as were distinguished in the history of that country before the late "unpleasantness." The secret of this deficiency is known to the African. In geography, Africa has been called *Arida nutus leonum*, the dry nurse of lions. So in the early political history of the United States the same description is applicable to the "gray-haired mother of civilization." Lions in church and state were born out of her struggles and sufferings.

It is impossible to write on this subject without thinking of President Roosevelt and the new leaf he is turning over or rather the new chapter he is writing in the history of his country, so far as the Negro is concerned. He seems to be recognizing not only as a humanitarian, but as an enlightened American citizen, Africa's service to the United States. You have had Washington, you have had Jefferson, you have had Lincoln, you have had Grant and now you have Roosevelt, last but not least, when compared to his predecessors. If he does not stand at their side he stands but a little lower than they; and it strikes me that if he lives long enough the course of events may eventually bring him to their level if it does not raise him above them, as the chief glory of American statesmanship. To resemble Christ, to whom President Roosevelt has been not rashly compared, is to rise above all merely political or military preeminence. If Justinian's definition of justice is correct, viz., "the desire of rendering to every one his due" then Roosevelt, like Aristides, stands to-day before the world as the just man of America—a king by truly divine right. In the years to come, when the spirit of Christ shall have spread more generally among the children of men, it will be considered one of the most glorious facts in the history of American civilization that the Chief Magistrate of the United States in the opening year of the 20th Century should have put himself squarely forward as the protector of the rights of the weak of whatever race or color, and as the champion of the peace of the world. The whole world is grateful to him for the note of protest and

animadversion which two months ago he addressed to the belligerent powers, and for the brief but impressive and admirable speech which he recently made to the plenipotentiaries on board the Mayflower.

No word will ring down the ages with greater or more uplifting force. They have not only profoundly touched the two nations concerned, but have moved the whole of humanity, wherever man can read or think or feel. Let us hope that these sentiments shall give the key note to the whole of the new century upon which we have entered. There are words that are deeds and deeds that are words. Pennycuik says: "The song that serves a nation's heart is in itself a deed," and one of your own poets has said:

"When'er a noble deed is wrought,
When'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts to glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

The tidal waves of deeper souls
Into our inmost being roll
And life as unawares
Out of all meaner cases

Honors to those whose words and deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low."

If the abridgment of brute force can not yet be dispensed with owing to the hardness of men's hearts, still it is encouraging to know that the teachings and example of President Roosevelt will tend to introduce that era toward which, as all the greatest poets have seen, "the whole creation moves," when the spirit which will not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax shall dominate the affairs of men; when righteousness will govern as conqueror, and might will disappear as arbiter in human affairs; when the little child shall lead and dust shall be the serpent's nest.

The attitude of the President of the United States is bound to exert a wholesome influence upon the spirit and methods of those who have partitioned Africa in the name of God and of humanity are devoting themselves under varying and various vicissitudes of righteousness and unrighteousness to its exploitation; and it would be a grand thing if, as suggested by the *New York Sun*, an alliance could take place between the three great powers having the largest interests in Africa—England, France and the United States. If those three nations agree that there shall be no more war, that men must, in the future act as intelligent and rational beings and not like eagles and vultures and tigers, whence will come war? Whence?

On the very day, August 5, that President Roosevelt was pleading with the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, and drinking in solemn silence to the goddess of Peace, the *London Times* published a striking leading article, giving the melancholy results thus far of the war between the two nations, showing that during the last eighteen months Japan has lost, in killed and wounded, 166,000 men and Russia 329,000 nearly half a million swept off the face of the earth—a sacrifice to human passion.

So far as you are concerned, Mr. Bruce, so far as the Negro race is concerned, there is no reason for discouragement. We have confronted worse things and yet survive. We shall, please God, overcome our present difficulties. This is not the Negro's day in America, yet it is his day. The Eastern horizon gives indication of the coming morn. It is the dawn of his day. The spirit of Roosevelt is not a dying spirit. His influence is not a decaying influence. It is the spirit of the years to come—yearning to mix itself with life—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

J. EDWARD BRUCE, Esq.,
Yonkers, New York

Sinai Lens Weekly News 9/12/05.

AFFAIRS OF LAGOS.

The sore which sometime ago was created by the Ilesha episode at Lagos, has, according to the *Lagos Weekly Record* of the 18th November, been revived and deepened by the recent action of Captain Amaro, the British Resident at Ilesha. The fact of a single man giving so much trouble as Captain Amaro has been doing with distinction, while the Colonial Office seems to award him tacit justification, speaks volumes as to the policy of the West African Colonies. Truly as Huxley says, the condition of justice, that *fundamental maxim* is not in harmony with the advanced knowledge of man and the world; and the "man modern States, in spite of their paper constitutions are really governed with absolute despotism."

The whole affair seems to hinge upon the question of the Owa or Ilesha receding tribe. He comes in an instance of the mischievous misdeeds of a native institution, which too old characteristics of a few of the West African Colonial officers. To give and receive presents

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